

**FY 2010**

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**



# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

### Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, [\$518,918,000] \$533,359,000, together with not to exceed \$78,264,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, of which \$1,500,000 may be used to fund the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act[: *Provided*, That the Current Employment Survey shall maintain the content of the survey issued prior to June 2005 with respect to the collection of data for the women worker series]. (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2009*)

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>A. Appropriation</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>\$476,861</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$518,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>\$533,359</b>
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161 in FY 2008	0	-8,331	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Appropriation	2,283	468,530	2,376	518,918	0	0	2,386	533,359
Offsetting Collections From:								
Reimbursements	30	5,275	30	8,934	0	0	30	8,882
Trust Funds	0	77,067	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161 in FY 2008	0	-1,346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds, Revised	0	75,721	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	30	80,996	30	87,198	0	0	30	87,146
<b>B. Gross Budget Authority</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$549,526</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>\$606,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>\$620,505</b>
Offsetting Collections From:								
Deduction:								
Reimbursements	-30	-5,275	-30	-8,934	0	0	-30	-8,882
Subtotal	-30	-5,275	-30	-8,934	0	0	-30	-8,882
<b>C. Budget Authority Before Committee</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>\$544,251</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$597,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>
Offsetting Collections From:								
Reimbursements	30	5,275	30	8,934	0	0	30	8,882
Subtotal	30	5,275	30	8,934	0	0	30	8,882
<b>D. Total Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$549,526</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>\$606,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>\$620,505</b>
Other Unobligated Balances								
Unobligated Balance Expiring:								
Budget Authority Before Committee	-13	-394	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>E. Total, Estimated Obligations</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>\$549,132</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>\$606,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>\$620,505</b>

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>SUMMARY OF CHANGES</b>								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>Net Change</b>			
<b>Budget Authority</b>								
General Funds	\$518,918		\$533,359		\$14,441			
Trust Funds	\$78,264		\$78,264		\$0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$597,182</b>		<b>\$611,623</b>		<b>\$14,441</b>			
<b>Full-Time Equivalents</b>								
General Funds	2,376		2,386		10			
Trust Funds	0		0		0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,376</b>		<b>2,386</b>		<b>10</b>			
Explanation of Change	FY 2009 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2010 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Increases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	2,376	\$249,908	-	-	-	\$4,931	-	\$4,931
Benefits for former personnel	2,376	\$56	-	-	-	\$1	-	\$1
Travel and transportation of persons	-	\$7,383	-	-	-	\$37	-	\$37
Rental payments to GSA	-	\$30,506	-	-	-	\$151	-	\$151
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-	\$8,285	-	-	-	\$41	-	\$41
Printing and reproduction	-	\$2,079	-	-	-	\$9	-	\$9
Other services	-	\$17,427	-	-	-	\$86	-	\$86
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	-	\$22,499	-	-	-	\$324	-	\$324
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	-	\$100,018	-	-	-	\$500	-	\$500
Research and development contracts	-	\$13,644	-	-	-	\$68	-	\$68
Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	\$51,673	-	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Supplies and materials	-	\$1,464	-	-	-	\$8	-	\$8
Equipment	-	\$7,137	-	-	-	\$35	-	\$35
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$512,079</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$6,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$6,450</b>
<b>B. Program:</b>								
Measuring Green-Collar Jobs	487	\$266,470	-	-	10	\$8,000	10	\$8,000
<b>Programs Subtotal</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>\$266,470</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>
<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$590,387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$14,450</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$14,450</b>

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Explanation of Change	FY 2009 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2010 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Decreases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
To Provide For:								
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	2,376	\$274	-	-	-	-\$9	-	-\$9
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-\$9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-\$9</b>
<b>Total Decrease</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-\$9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-\$9</b>
<b>Total Change</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$590,387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$14,441</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$14,441</b>



## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>		<b>Recovery Act</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Labor Force Statistics</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>\$242,713</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>\$266,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>\$276,292</b>
General Funds	466	166,992	487	188,206	0	0	500	198,028
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	75,721	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264
<b>Prices and Cost of Living</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>\$177,986</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>\$198,464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>201,081</b>
General Funds	1,026	177,986	1,105	198,464	0	0	1,105	201,081
<b>Compensation and Working Conditions</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>\$82,251</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>\$87,281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>88,553</b>
General Funds	501	82,251	497	87,281	0	0	494	88,553
<b>Productivity and Technology</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>\$10,870</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$11,706</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11,904</b>
General Funds	77	10,870	78	11,706	0	0	78	11,904
<b>Executive Direction and Staff Services</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>\$30,431</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>\$33,261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>33,793</b>
General Funds	200	30,431	209	33,261	0	0	209	33,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>\$544,251</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>\$597,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>
General Funds	2,270	468,530	2,376	518,918	0	0	2,386	533,359
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	75,721	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Change FY 10 Req. / FY 09 Enacted</b>
Total Number of Full-Time Permanent Positions	1,998	2,136	0	2,146	10
Full-Time Equivalent					
Full-time Permanent	2,034	2,086	0	2,096	10
Other	236	290	0	290	0
Reimbursable	15	30	0	30	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>10</b>
Average ES Salary	\$158,000	\$165,000	n/a	\$169,000	\$4,000
Average GM/GS Grade	11.1	11.1	n/a	11.1	0.0
Average GM/GS Salary	\$78,000	\$82,000	n/a	\$84,000	\$2,000
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$177,823	\$181,637	\$0	\$186,219	\$4,582
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,693	12,317	0	12,561	244
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,659	4,336	0	4,452	116
11.9 Total personnel compensation	190,175	198,290	0	203,232	4,942
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	46,486	51,618	0	52,890	1,272
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	56	56	0	57	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4,800	7,383	0	7,481	98
22.0 Transportation of things	41	80	0	80	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	29,880	30,506	0	30,800	294
23.2 Rental payments to others	73	100	0	100	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7,967	8,285	0	8,892	607
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,797	2,079	0	2,164	85
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	87	85	0	85	0
25.2 Other services	15,276	17,427	0	18,804	1,377
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	101,109	122,517	0	123,458	941
25.5 Research and development contracts	13,602	13,644	0	13,712	68
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	45,171	51,673	0	56,332	4,659
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,060	1,464	0	1,483	19
31.0 Equipment	4,611	7,137	0	7,215	78
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	82,060	84,838	0	84,838	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$544,251</b>	<b>\$597,182</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>	<b>\$14,441</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$18,060	\$22,499	\$0	\$22,823	\$324
Homeland Security	1,553	4,092	0	4,113	21
Census Bureau	77,634	91,528	0	91,986	458

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BY STRATEGIC GOAL</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
<b>Performance Goal</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 1: A Prepared Workforce</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 2: A Competitive Workforce</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 3: Safe and Secure Workplaces</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 4: Strengthened Economic Protections</b>	<b>Total Budget Authority</b>
<b>Performance Goal 1:</b>	<b>\$386,242</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$386,242</b>
Labor Force Statistics	291,971	0	0	0	291,971
Compensation and Working Conditions	94,271	0	0	0	94,271
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Performance Goal 2:</b>	<b>\$225,381</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$225,381</b>
Prices and Cost of Living	212,973	0	0	0	212,973
Productivity and Technology	12,408	0	0	0	12,408
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>

1/ As an administrative activity, these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the agency program activities.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES</b>													
(Dollars in Thousands)													
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>				<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>				<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 1/	Other Resrcs. 2/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 1/	Other Resrcs. 2/	Total		Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 1/	Other Resrcs. 2/	Total
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>													
Labor Force Statistics	\$242,713	\$13,930	\$4,685	\$261,328	\$266,470	\$15,265	\$8,073	\$289,808	0	\$276,292	\$15,679	\$7,971	\$299,942
Prices and Cost of Living	177,986	10,634	46	188,666	198,464	11,825	49	210,338	0	201,081	11,892	50	213,023
Compensation and Working Conditions	82,251	5,400	356	88,007	87,281	5,670	377	93,328	0	88,553	5,718	381	94,652
Productivity and Technology	10,870	467	188	11,525	11,706	501	435	12,642	0	11,904	504	480	12,888
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$513,820</b>	<b>\$30,431</b>	<b>\$5,275</b>	<b>\$549,526</b>	<b>\$563,921</b>	<b>\$33,261</b>	<b>\$8,934</b>	<b>\$606,116</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$577,830</b>	<b>\$33,793</b>	<b>\$8,882</b>	<b>\$620,505</b>
Executive Direction and Staff Services 3/	\$30,431	-\$30,431	\$0	\$0	\$33,261	-\$33,261	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,793	-\$33,793	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$544,251</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,275</b>	<b>\$549,526</b>	<b>\$597,182</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$8,934</b>	<b>\$606,116</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$611,623</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$8,882</b>	<b>\$620,505</b>

1/ "Other Appropriation" is composed of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities (Executive Direction and Staff Services).

2/ "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated (Reimbursements).

3/ As an administrative activity, these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the agency program activities.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

#### Performance Goal — Bureau of Labor Statistics

Improve information available to decision-makers on labor market conditions, and price and productivity changes

	FY 2005 1/		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
	Goal Substantially Achieved 2/		Goal Not Achieved		Goal Achieved		Goal Not Achieved			
Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for labor force statistics	n/a	82%	85%	79%	80%	92%	92%	86%	88%	89%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for prices and living conditions	n/a	87%	85%	94%	90%	90%	90%	92%	92%	92%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for compensation and working conditions	n/a	93%	85%	77%	86%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for productivity and technology	n/a	100%	85%	100%	86%	100%	100%	71%	86%	100%
Raise customer satisfaction with BLS products and services (e.g., the American Customer Satisfaction Index) 3/	75%	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%	79%	82%	82%	82%
Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility 4/	\$3.32	\$2.44	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.12	\$1.11	\$0.76	\$0.74	\$0.72

Note: Details on the underlying measures can be found in the Detailed Workload and Performance table at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/dwpt2010.pdf>.

1/ Beginning in 2006, the BLS revised its performance measurement framework. Results for 2005 are shown for comparative purposes only.

2/ The goal attainment reflects BLS performance under the previous performance measurement framework as reflected in the Annual Performance and Accountability Reports.

3/ ForeSee Results has stated that one percentage point is not statistically significant for this indicator. In 2008, ForeSee Results revised the ACSI reference period.

4/ The 2005 result was lower than the 2006 target because, due to periodic replacement cycles, fewer costs were incurred.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

### Maintaining the American Time Use Survey

Conference: The increase above the request for Employment and Unemployment Statistics is provided for BLS to maintain the American Time Use Survey.

Response: The additional funding allows the BLS to continue all activities relating to data collection for and publication of the American Time Use Survey.

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Conference: The increase above the request for Compensation and Working Conditions is intended to strengthen the current examination of the differences between workers' compensation and BLS survey data, better understand employer injury and illness recording practices, and conduct a pilot study using multiple data sources to capture injury and illness data. BLS shall provide a letter report on its current and planned activities in this area to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Response: With the increased funding, the BLS will undertake the work listed above in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) program. The BLS currently is working to complete the requested letter report.

### Mass Layoff Statistics

Conference: The bill provides that \$1,500,000 may be used for the Mass Layoff Statistics Program. These resources, together with \$3,500,000 to be contributed from the Employment and Training Administration, are sufficient to continue this program.

Response: The funding provided to BLS, along with the amount from ETA, allows the BLS to continue the Mass Layoff Statistics program.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## AUTHORIZING STATUTES

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Statute No. / US Code</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
An Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884 (amended by Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor)	29 U.S.C. 1 et.seq.	n/a
The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended	29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.	n/a
International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act	22 U.S.C. 3101	n/a
The Social Security Act	42 U.S.C. 503(6)	n/a
Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988	38 U.S.C. 4100A	n/a
An Act to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population and for other purposes	13 U.S.C. 182	n/a
An Act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws related to money and finance	31 U.S.C. 1535 - 1536	n/a
Trade Act of 1974	19 U.S.C. 2393	n/a
Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act	5 U.S.C. 5301-5304	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	29 U.S.C. 673	n/a

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budget Estimates to Congress		House Allowance		Senate Allowance		Appropriation		FTE	
2000	\$420,919		\$394,697		\$409,444		\$413,177	1/	2,419	
2001	453,632	2/	440,000		432,383		450,887	3/	2,428	4/
2002	476,000		477,108		476,000		474,613	5/ 6/	2,468	
2003	511,092	7/ 8/	498,164	8/	498,164	8/	492,234	9/ 10/	2,479	
2004	512,262	10/	512,262	10/	520,223	11/	518,496	11/ 12/	2,461	
2005	533,518		533,518		533,518		529,004	13/ 14/	2,445	
2006	542,523		542,523		542,523		537,098	15/	2,408	
2007	563,288	16/	565,288		563,288		548,123		2,408	
2008	574,443		576,118		560,000		544,251	17/	2,283	
2009	592,806	18/	596,058	19/	598,306	18/	597,182	18/	2,376	
2010	611,623								2,386	

- 1/ Reflects a rescission of \$267 pursuant to P.L. 106-113.
- 2/ Includes a comparative transfer from ETA to BLS of \$20,700 and -0- FTE.
- 3/ Reflects a reduction of \$697 pursuant to P.L. 106-554.
- 4/ Due to the comparative transfer, 20 FTE were realigned from Reimbursements to General Funds.
- 5/ Reflects a reduction of \$991 pursuant to P.L. 107-116.
- 6/ Reflects a reduction of \$950 pursuant to P.L. 107-206.
- 7/ Includes a comparative transfer from BLS to Departmental Management -- Management Crosscut of - \$132 and -0- FTE.
- 8/ Budget estimate to Congress includes \$12,928 for the full share of accruing employee pensions and health benefits (legislative proposal). The House and Senate allowances do not include this amount.
- 9/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,220 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.
- 10/ Reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.
- 11/ Reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.
- 12/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,702 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.
- 13/ Reflects a rescission of \$4,266 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 14/ Reflects a rescission of \$248 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 15/ Reflects a rescission of \$5,425 pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- 16/ Includes a comparative transfer to the Working Capital Fund for centralized services of \$1,230 and -0- FTE.
- 17/ Reflects a rescission of \$9,677 pursuant to P.L. 110-161.
- 18/ Includes a comparative transfer from ODEP to BLS of \$550 and -0- FTE.
- 19/ This bill was only reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.



# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## OVERVIEW

### Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor. It provides statistics that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans. For FY 2010, the BLS requests \$611,623,000, an increase of \$14,441,000 or 2 percent over the FY 2009 estimate, and 2,386 FTE.

An Act of June 27, 1884, that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

Several BLS series are used in the administration of Federal programs. For example, the Internal Revenue Service ties changes in Federal income tax brackets and personal exemption amounts to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall Federal budget expenditures, including Federal allocations to State and local jurisdictions. In 2008, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics were used in the allocation of approximately \$56 billion in Federal funds to States and local jurisdictions under assistance programs in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance. In addition, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data were used in 2008 to allocate approximately \$250 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

The Social Security Administration revises benefits annually based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 2008, nearly 60 million Americans received over \$650 billion in Social Security benefits.

The BLS meets its responsibilities through five budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The FY 2010 request of \$276,292,000, an increase of \$9,822,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, and 500 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, time use, and employment projections.

The FY 2010 request includes funding for an initiative for the QCEW, Occupational Employment Statistics, and Employment Projections programs to produce new series on "green-collar" jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. Specifically, the BLS will produce new data measuring employment and wages for

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

businesses whose primary activities can be defined as “green,” and produce information on the occupations involved, in whole or in part, in green economic activities.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The FY 2010 request of \$201,081,000, an increase of \$2,617,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, and 1,105 FTE, will provide funds to support the production and dissemination of a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, the Producer Price Index, and the U.S. Import/Export Price Indexes.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The FY 2010 request of \$88,553,000, an increase of \$1,272,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, and 494 FTE, will provide funds to support the production of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppages statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The FY 2010 request of \$11,904,000, an increase of \$198,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, and 78 FTE, will provide funds to support the measurement of productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries; the examination of the factors underlying productivity change; and the production of comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The FY 2010 request of \$33,793,000, an increase of \$532,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, and 209 FTE, will provide funds to support agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) and statistical methods research.

The BLS directly supports the Departmental Strategic Goal, *A Prepared Workforce*.

The American economy is evolving due to rapid technological changes, globalization of world markets, and demographic shifts. These forces are reshaping the American workplace in terms of the nature and types of jobs, the composition of America's workforce and workers' education, skills, and experiences in the world of work. The BLS has been, and will continue to be, responsive to users' need to understand changes in the economy. For example, due to the rapid growth of the service sector over the last two decades, decision-makers in the public and private sectors need comprehensive information on price trends for this sector. In response to this need, the Producer Price Index (PPI) has worked to expand its coverage of the service sector, increasing coverage to over 77 percent in FY 2007 from 39 percent in 1997. In 2009, the PPI will publish a new group of wherever-provided services indexes, adding to its current product line of commodity-based indexes. Also, in response to user interest, the CPS began publication of labor force estimates for persons with disabilities with the release of January 2009 data in February.

The BLS is committed to continuous improvement of its operational processes. For example, in 2009 the BLS is releasing, at the State level, experimental Current Employment Statistics series on all employee hours and earnings, which provide more comprehensive information for

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

analyzing economic trends. In 2009, the BLS will begin regular publication of local area Employment Cost Index series and local area *Employer Cost for Employee Compensation* series.

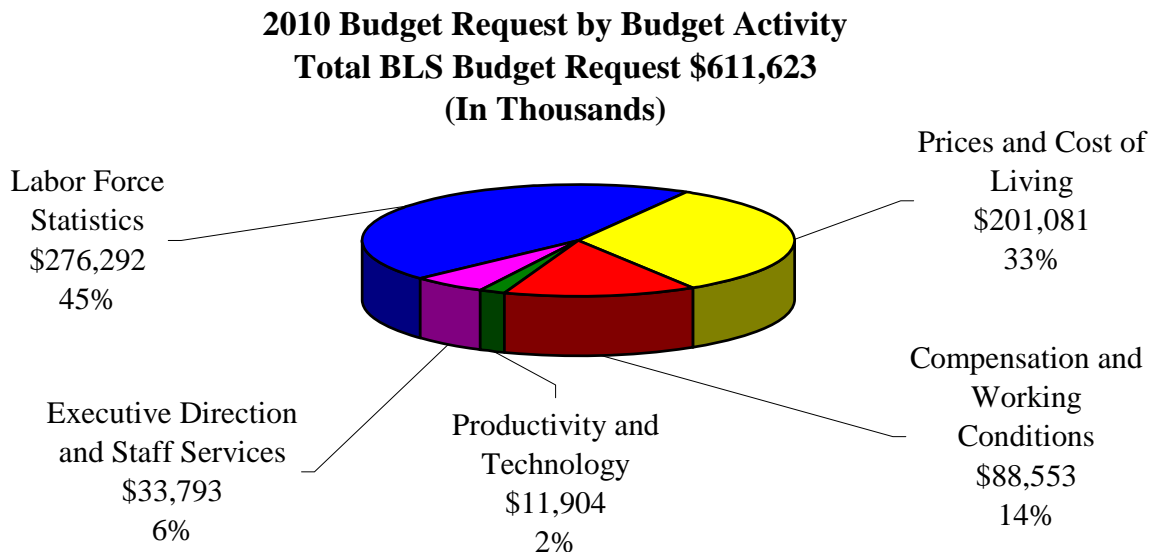
Ongoing strategies to achieve BLS strategic and performance goals include: better informing the public, building value through innovation, continually assessing program priorities, collaborating with other statistical agencies, and addressing respondents' concerns and burden. The goals are designed to ensure that BLS data remain relevant to current economic and social issues, reflect current economic conditions, and are of high statistical quality.

The BLS measures relevance, accuracy, timeliness, efficiency, and customer satisfaction, which are common among statistical agencies, because these are critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. In addition, this approach conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's *Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies* and the "Strengthening Federal Statistics" chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume in the President's Budget. Common concepts underlying the specifics of measuring and reporting on statistical agency performance help to inform decision-makers about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance goals and measures in budget submissions and other documents relating to the Government Performance and Results Act.

The last OMB program assessment for BLS was conducted in 2003 for the 2005 Budget. The BLS received an overall rating of "effective," which is the highest rating category.

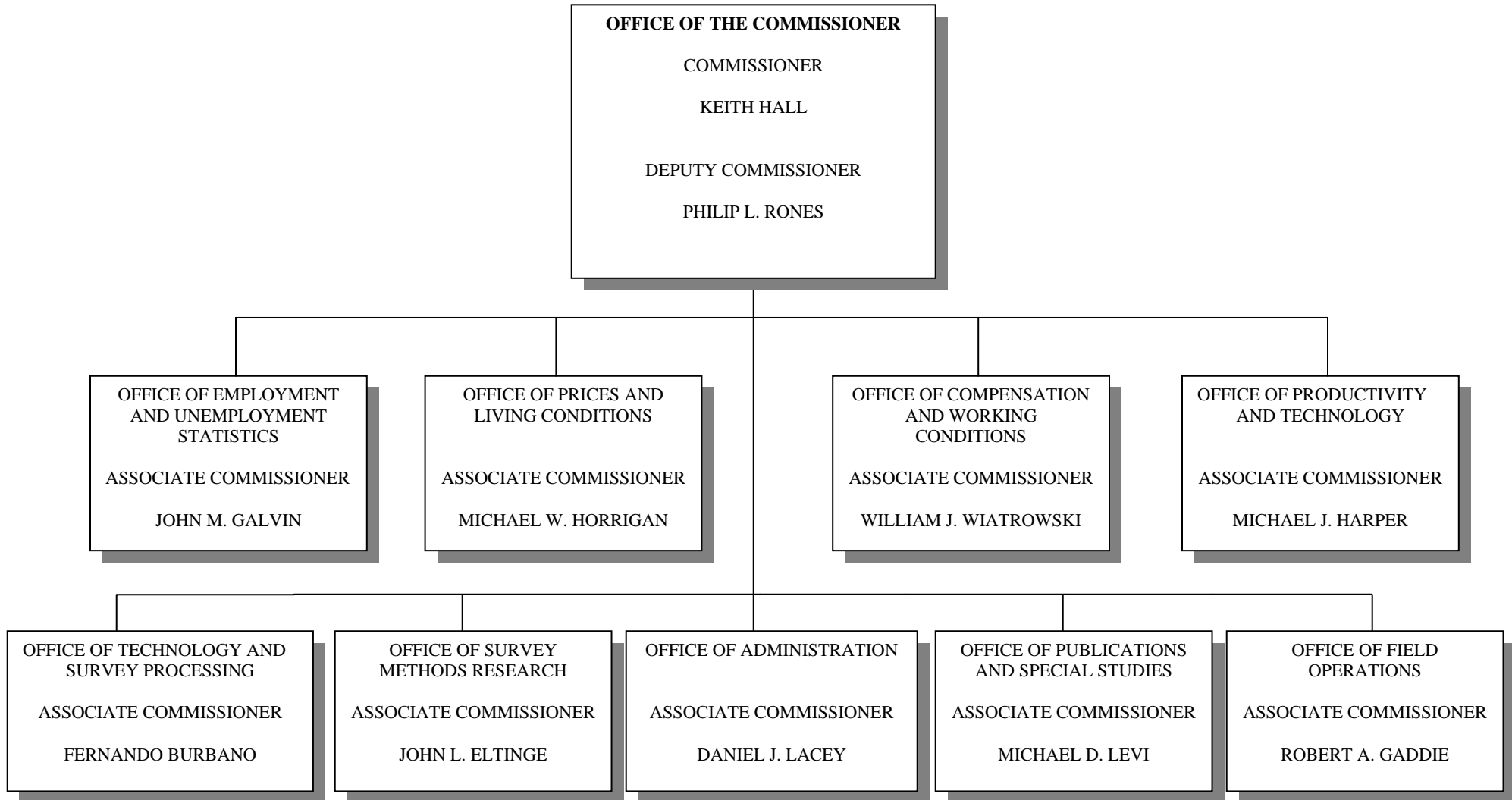
## Cost Model

The BLS requests a total of \$611,623,000, an increase of \$14,441,000 over the 2009 enacted level. This level of funding will enable the BLS to meet its highest priority goals and objectives during 2010. Included in this request is a program increase of \$8,000,000 and 10 FTE for Labor Force Statistics to produce new series on "green-collar" jobs.



**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

**ORGANIZATION CHART**



## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$242,713</b>	<b>\$266,470</b>	<b>\$23,757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$276,292</b>	<b>\$9,822</b>
FTE	466	487	21	0	500	13

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 467.

### **Introduction**

Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, and earnings. The programs prepare studies that cover a broad range of topics, including annual analyses of labor market developments, occupational analyses, characteristics of special worker groups, time-use patterns of workers and nonworkers, and labor force experiences of displaced workers. In addition, these programs develop information about the labor market and labor force trends 10 years into the future. They also make assessments of the effect on employment of specified changes in economic conditions and/or changes in Federal programs and policies.

The Labor Force Statistics programs are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act requires the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

### **Current Population Survey**

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly household survey that the Census Bureau conducts for the BLS, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and a variety of other characteristics. The CPS also provides key inputs into the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) models for estimating employment and unemployment for States and selected local areas.

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the Nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups of workers. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market, developing a more adequate database for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

- Employment status of the working-age population by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, family relationship, educational attainment, and disability status;
- Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part-time (for example, economic or voluntary);
- Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; status of last job; duration of unemployment; reasons for unemployment; and methods used to find employment;
- Characteristics and job-seeking intentions of persons not in the labor force, including information on discouraged workers and others of significant public policy interest;
- Special topics on particular sub-groups of the population, such as displaced workers, foreign-born workers, women maintaining families, and working women with children, or on particular topics such as work experience, tenure with current employer, and status of school graduates and dropouts; and
- Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.
  - In 2010, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households. The households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data relate to the calendar week that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month.

### LABOR MARKET INFORMATION COOPERATIVE STATISTICAL PROGRAM

The BLS operates the CES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, LAUS, and Mass Layoff Statistics programs in cooperation with the States and territories. As noted within their respective descriptions, these programs compose the BLS Labor Market Information (LMI) Cooperative Statistical Program, which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the WIA. The BLS uses cooperative agreements to fund the States for these programs. BLS regional staff, under the direction of the Office of Field Operations in the national office, negotiates and monitors LMI cooperative agreements.

#### Current Employment Statistics

The CES program collects information on employment, hours worked, and earnings from the payroll records of employers. The BLS produces national data, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) generate figures for States and major metropolitan areas. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; all employee average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; production worker average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; manufacturing worker overtime hours; indexes of aggregate hours and payroll; and diffusion indexes of employment change for the Nation. Diffusion indexes are a measure of the dispersion of employment change, indicating how widespread employment increases and decreases are

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

across industries. The program also provides similar data for all States, most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and metropolitan divisions, but with less industry detail.

The payroll statistics from the CES program, along with data from the CPS, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and measure the health of the U.S. economy in terms of job creation, average earnings, and average workweek. These data serve as direct input into other major U.S. economic indicators, including the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the Index of Coincident Economic Indicators, the advance and preliminary Personal Income estimates produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Industrial Production Index, and productivity measures. In addition to their critical use as economic indicators, the private sector uses these data in plant location planning, wage negotiations, the adjustment of labor costs in the escalation of long-term purchase contracts, economic research and planning, regional analysis, and industry studies.

- In 2010, each month, the BLS will survey a sample of about 150,000 businesses (composed of approximately 390,000 individual worksites) nationwide. The sample is stratified by State, industry, and the employment size of the business. Respondents provide data for the payroll period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month.

### **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program provides national, State, MSA, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages, employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) fund, UI taxable wages, and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and size of establishment. These data come largely from the administrative records of the UI system in each State. The program includes all employees covered by State and Federal UI laws. The workers excluded from the UI files are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 52 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the Nation, States, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie State UI actuarial systems (tax rates and benefit levels). In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). Other uses include State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocating about \$250 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for State and local implementation of the WIA.

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

The BLS uses these data to construct an up-to-date "universe" file, or sample frame, of the establishments reporting under the State UI system, from which it selects samples for its establishment-based surveys, such as the CES, OES, JOLTS, Employment Cost Index, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Producer Price Index. The BLS is responsible for maintaining the accuracy of each establishment's industry code, county code, size class, physical location address, mailing address, and other information that directly affects the quality of the survey programs' samples.

QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, including establishment openings and closings, by major industry, State, and firm size. Using existing longitudinally linked QCEW data, the BLS will continue to expand the range of detail of these data. In addition, QCEW data are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for State and Federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

- In 2010, the BLS is requesting additional resources for QCEW, OES, and Employment Projections (EP) to produce new series on "green-collar" jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. Additional information is provided beginning on page 27. In 2010, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from approximately 9.3 million establishments subject to UI laws. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 128,000 multi-unit firms (representing 1.4 million worksites and about 39 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, which vastly improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will recontact one-fourth of all establishments in the private sector with three or more employees in order to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys.

### Occupational Employment Statistics

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all metropolitan areas and divisions, and balance-of-State areas for each State, for complete geographic coverage. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by nonfarm industry for the full Standard Occupational Classification system, which includes about 800 detailed occupations.

Uses of the data include evaluating current and historical employment and wages by industry, occupation, and geographic area; foreign labor certification; projecting occupational demand for the Nation and States; vocational planning; and industry skill and technology studies.



## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

The OES website has the second highest level of activity among all program portions of BLS websites. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the Employment Projections (EP) program to produce national occupational projections. OES employment wage data are used throughout the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and related career publications, as well as in similar products produced by the SWAs for State and local areas.

- In 2010, the BLS is requesting additional resources for QCEW, OES, and EP to produce new series on “green-collar” jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. Additional information is provided beginning on page 27. In 2010, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of 200,000 establishments, for a total of 400,000 each year. The sample is stratified by metropolitan area, detailed industry, and the employment size of the unit. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the survey month.

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics

LAUS statistics provide timely and important information on current labor force and unemployment trends for States and local areas. The LAUS program issues monthly estimates for regions and States two weeks after the national estimates. Metropolitan area estimates are issued about 10 days later, and all remaining areas a week after that. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators, are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning, and enable current analysis of State and area labor force characteristics. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the direct allocation of Federal funds (about \$56 billion in 2008) to States and local jurisdictions under Federal assistance programs in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

The LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all States, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan divisions, the Cleveland, and Detroit MSAs, and the five respective balance-of-State areas. The resultant model-based estimates for these areas also are available seasonally adjusted. Estimates for sub-State areas (other than those previously identified) are developed by utilizing data from several sources, including the CES and CPS programs, the State UI systems, and the time-series model estimates.

Each month, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, develop the labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates. The LAUS program is responsible for the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures that States use in the preparation of State and local labor force and unemployment estimates. Both the SWAs and the BLS analyze and publish the LAUS estimates each month.

- In 2010, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for more than 7,000 geographic areas, including all States, metropolitan and small labor

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England.

### Mass Layoff Statistics

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program provides current information that identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks in the economy. In cooperation with SWAs, information is collected on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for UI over a five-week period. The economic characteristics of establishments and the demographic characteristics of claimants are obtained through administrative records. For events in private sector nonfarm industries only, employers are contacted to determine whether the event lasted more than 30 days and, if so, to obtain detailed information on the event, including the total number of separated workers, the reasons for the closing or layoff, pre-layoff employment, recall expectations, and job loss associated with domestic and overseas relocations when the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation. The data on movement of work are reported in the quarterly extended mass layoffs release on an ongoing basis. Administrative databases are used to track all MLS-identified claimants in the private nonfarm sector through their period of insured unemployment.

The BLS publishes monthly statistics on all large plant closings and layoffs by State and industry based on administrative data only. These data are the most timely information on actual job displacement collected by a Federal statistical agency. The BLS also publishes quarterly information on extended plant closings and layoffs—those lasting more than 30 days—reported by private sector nonfarm establishments. These data contain comprehensive and current information on the nature of the layoff activities. On an annual basis, the MLS program publishes a *Highlights Report* that contains detailed information on plant closings and layoffs by State and metropolitan area by location of the establishment and by residence of the claimant.

The MLS program provides the only source of current information on actual layoff events, including timely local area data, which is the focus of BLS State partners. It is the only comprehensive source of information on the reasons for layoff events—such as financial difficulty, contract cancellation, and natural and non-natural disasters. MLS data are key to identifying available labor supply and communities in need of special services, and are used in sub-State dislocated worker fund allocations. The MLS program is the only Federal source of current information on some job loss associated with the movement of work out of the country (offshoring). Since January 2007, the MLS program has collected information on business functions involved in the layoff, which tell users whether the layoff took place in the management, operations, marketing, warehousing, or another function of a company.

- In 2010, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement. In cooperation with SWAs, the BLS will collect information on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for unemployment insurance over a five-week period.

# LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

## National Longitudinal Surveys

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) provide a set of data on the labor force experience (current labor force status, employment status, work history, and characteristics of current/last job) of two groups of the U.S. population. Each survey gathers information on the labor market experiences of these groups of American men and women at multiple points in time.

Cross-sectional data, such as those from the CPS, primarily provide snapshots of the labor market and are used to track changes in the labor force behavior of groups over time. The NLS, on the other hand, focuses on capturing long-run changes in individual labor force behavior by interviewing the same individuals over extended time periods. Economists, sociologists, and other researchers in government, the academic community, and private organizations use NLS data to examine and inform policymakers at all levels of government about a variety of issues such as:

- employment and earnings of workers in the labor market;
- educational experience, achievement, and the transition from school to work;
- the effects of training on future employment and wages;
- the ability to advance out of low-wage jobs;
- relationships between work and various indicators of family well-being;
- the long-term effects of unemployment; and
- the retirement behavior of older workers and the problems of the elderly.

The NLS began in the mid-1960s with four samples: young men who were 14-24 years old in 1966; young women who were 14-24 years old in 1968; older men who were 45-59 years old in 1966; and mature women who were 30-44 years old in 1967. Each sample originally had about 5,000 individuals with an over-representation of blacks. In the early 1980s, the surveys on young men and older men were discontinued. In 1995, the program combined the two surveys on women into one survey called the National Longitudinal Survey of Women. The Women's survey was discontinued after its administration in 2003.

In 1979, another cohort began to research the "baby boomer" generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged nonblacks/non-Hispanics, and youth in the military. The program discontinued the military oversample, which was funded by the Department of Defense, after the 1984 survey, and the economically disadvantaged nonblack/non-Hispanic oversample ceased after 1990. This survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

In 1997, the BLS began the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), an annual survey consisting of 9,000 individuals aged 12-16 as of December 31, 1996. This survey contains an oversample of blacks and Hispanics. The young age of this sample (when compared with past NLS cohorts) reflects the increased emphasis on early labor market activity and other aspects of youths' lives that impact on their labor market successes and their general success in

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

becoming productive adults. The long-term objectives of the study are to relate early development and influences on later-life outcomes.

- In 2010, the BLS will complete collection of round 13 and release the results of round 12 data collection for the NLSY97. Also, the BLS will release data from the round 23 data collection for the NLSY79.

### **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey**

The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups. These measures complement the unemployment rate, which measures labor supply. Data published include the levels and rates for job openings, hires, and total separations, as well as three separations breakouts: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. These data items also are provided at the total nonfarm level for four regions. Thus, policymakers and analysts 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 provide evidence of upward pressures on wage rates.

- In 2010, each month, the BLS will continue to collect data from a sample of 16,000 businesses and derive estimates on the rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level and for major industry groups. In response to user requests, the JOLTS program publishes annual turnover rates once a year.

### **American Time Use Survey**

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) provides nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time in an average day, both for weekdays and weekends. Data from the ATUS enable researchers to develop broader assessments of national well-being and national production than otherwise would be available. The ATUS is the only Federal survey that provides data on the full range of nonmarket activities, from childcare to volunteering. ATUS data provide widely used information on how Americans balance work with family and community commitments.

Analysts use these data, combined with demographic information available from the CPS, to examine how much time is being invested in the care of the young in U.S. society; how time-use varies between single people and married people; and how much time people spend in education, among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also facilitates comparisons of time-use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries, including alternative measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) developed by some countries that include measures of the value of non-market work. Depending on sponsor availability, modules periodically are added to the survey. A module on eating and health was fielded in the years 2006 through 2008, and researchers have used these data to gain an understanding of eating and exercise patterns, self-reported health status and time-use behavior, and time spent grocery shopping. Additional uses of ATUS data include supplying information to other BLS programs and Federal agencies, such as the BLS Productivity and Occupational Outlook programs, the BEA, the Organization

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for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Economic Research Service (ERS), and the Federal Interagency Forums on Aging-Related and Child and Family Statistics.

- In 2010, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to conduct a monthly survey of about 1,100 adults, ages 15 and older, drawn from the retired rotation groups of the monthly CPS. The survey uses a 24-hour day recall diary (in other words, leading respondents through their activities during the prior 24-hour day), and computer assisted telephone interviews for data collection.

### Employment Projections

The EP program produces long-term (10-year) projections for the labor force, the overall economy, and industry and occupational employment and job openings by occupation. The program relies on a wide variety of data from the CES, CPS, OES, and QCEW programs, and from other Federal agencies, such as the BEA and the Census Bureau.

Labor force and labor force participation rate projections for detailed demographic groups are produced every two years using CPS data and Census Bureau population projections. These projections are used as an input to the preparation of the overall economic, industry, and occupational projections, and to further analyze the demographic characteristics of future workers and future training and education needs.

The overall economic projections include the GDP, the demand and income composition of the GDP, and the industrial structure of the U.S. economy. These projections are prepared under specific assumptions for government economic policies and for basic economic variables, such as exports and imports, unemployment, and productivity. Projections of industry final demand, output, and employment, as well as input-output tables, also are produced. These data are the basis for evaluating alternative policy options affecting the medium- and long-term outlook, developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry, and evaluating the future size and composition of the labor force.

Finally, the national industry-occupation employment matrix and the industry projections are used to project employment by occupation. EP staff analyze the occupational structure of detailed industries and evaluate the expected impact of changes in demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors on the demand for specific occupations. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by class of worker—wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family—and by industry for both the current and projected years. In 2008, the 2006-2016 matrix covered projections for 754 detailed occupations in 333 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of job openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates job openings due to the need to replace workers who leave occupations.

The EP program produces the *OOH* and *Career Guide to Industries (CGI)*. These biennial publications provide information on the nature of work; training, other qualifications, and advancement; employment; job outlook; wages; related occupations; and sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations and more than forty industry groupings. The program

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also produces the *Occupational Projections and Training Data (OPTD)* bulletin, a biennial research and statistical supplement to the *OOH*, and the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly (OOQ)*, a career guidance magazine that presents a wide variety of information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OOQ* to advise students and adults on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *OOH*, and *OOH* information is presented in numerous private publications on vocational guidance.

- In 2010, the BLS is requesting additional resources for QCEW, OES, and EP to produce new series on “green-collar” jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. Additional information is provided beginning on page 27. In 2010, the BLS will publish the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*. The BLS also will publish four issues of the *OOQ*.

### **Funding Mechanism**

As previously discussed, the Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the States and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 USC 49f(a)(3)(D)) authorizes the Secretary of Labor to reimburse the States to provide data for national statistical programs. Since 1917, the BLS has entered into cooperative arrangements to fund and use employment statistics collected by the States and territories.

On an annual basis, the BLS contracts with the Census Bureau to conduct the CPS. Under the agreement of November 18, 1959, between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, the BLS obtains budgetary support for this program and annually reimburses the Census Bureau for the collection and related support services associated with the monthly CPS and selected supplements. The authority for the Census Bureau to enter into this agreement is 13 U.S.C. 8(b). The authority for the BLS to enter into this agreement is 29 U.S.C. 2.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding</b> (Dollars in thousands)	<b>FTE</b>
2005	\$240,559	505
2006	\$242,443	505
2007	\$246,789	505
2008	\$242,713	467
2009	\$266,470	487

### **FY 2010**

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

In 2010, the BLS is requesting additional resources for QCEW, OES, and EP to provide new series on “green-collar” jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations.

With growing attention to issues of renewable energy, energy independence and conservation, and global warming, there is an expectation that a “green economy” will emerge and create associated “green-collar jobs.” President Obama’s energy plan states that it would “help create five million new jobs by strategically investing \$150 billion over the next ten years to catalyze private efforts to build a clean energy future.” The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 contains significant funding for energy and green-collar jobs training.

Information about green-collar jobs is needed to address *policy analysis* (e.g., How many green-collar jobs are there now and how many are being created?) and *job-training planning* (e.g., What education and training do green-collar jobs require? What is the likely demand for workers in the green-collar occupations of the future?). To help inform the debate on both these fronts—and to meet the demands for information from State policymakers, businesses, and job seekers—the BLS proposes to work with other DOL agencies and key organizations to define the green economy and then produce data on green-collar jobs.

With the requested resources, the BLS will undertake activities in three of its programs to develop and implement measurement approaches that would produce regular quarterly tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for business whose primary activities can be defined as green and produce information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity.

The QCEW would identify industry sectors where green economic activity is expected to be found, and conduct supplemental surveys to add new codes for establishments whose activities include one or more green activities. For each such establishment, the BLS would obtain a breakout of the percentage of their employees engaged in green activities.

Using the coding, the BLS could publish quarterly employment series from the various green industries, publishable beginning in FY 2011 on the same time schedule as the current QCEW releases. Such classification activity would need to be sustained over time so change could be measured. Measurements would include business births and deaths, as well as growth or decline in overall green employment and wages and the geographic distribution of the employment. Green establishments also would be matched with microdata from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey to identify differences in the concentration of occupations between green and not green businesses.

The OES program would develop and conduct special employer surveys to provide information on the occupations (within each industry) of green-collar workers, the share of jobs in the occupation that are green, and the wages paid. The BLS would capture information on characteristics, such as education or special training requirements. As the BLS learns more about the extent and industry locus of green-collar jobs, the scope of such surveys could become more targeted. Special surveys also may include case studies examining production processes and the jobs involved in specific green technologies, which would inform identification of emerging

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occupations or the changing role of existing occupations. Development of the surveys would begin concurrent with the special industry coding described above.

The EP program would develop and disseminate career information related to green-collar jobs based on the identification of green industries and occupations, and on the results of the special surveys and other data collection and analyses. Depending on the results available, these might include special sections of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* website, new search mechanisms to help users find green-collar careers in existing BLS information, and articles in the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*.

The total 2010 requested increase is \$8,000,000 and 10 FTE.

The CPS program will continue collection and publication of labor force data for persons with disabilities.

The CES program will release official all employee hours and earnings data. Based on tests performed in 2009, the program will develop seasonally adjusted data for each series that exhibits measurable seasonality.

The QCEW program will continue research on a range of potential new BED series, including measures of entrepreneurship.

The OES program will begin the collection of occupational employment and wage information from employers using the newly revised 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system for release in 2011.

The LAUS program plans to implement a unified system for State and BLS use in producing and reviewing LAUS estimates. The program also will introduce regular production and publication of seasonally adjusted metropolitan area estimates.

The MLS program will begin a system redesign that will modernize, centralize, and improve the MLS database capabilities, as well as assist States with collecting, managing, and reporting MLS data.

The NLS program will release the results of the round 12 data collection for the NLSY97 and the round 23 data collection for NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin data collection of round 24 of the NLSY79 and round 14 of the NLSY97.

The ATUS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2009.

The EP program will release the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections, the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*, and four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program will begin working on the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections and the 2012-13 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*.



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## FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of core data series, restore the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS program will continue to expand the set of time-series available online. The CPS also will address rising survey costs attributed to changes in the modern survey environment, such as increased concerns about respondent confidentiality, data security, and survey nonresponse. In addition, the CPS will release a new annual report featuring race and ethnicity data. The CPS began publication of labor force estimates for persons with disabilities with the release of January 2009 data in February.

The CES program plans to implement a new estimation procedure for the State and area data. This procedure will align more closely the sum of the States' CES estimates with the national CES estimates. The CES program also will deploy a new State and area estimation system that will allow the program to move away from an aging mainframe system. The CES program will test additional national, State, and MSA series to determine if more series may be seasonally adjusted in 2010. The focus of this work will be to prepare for the first release of seasonally adjusted all employee hours and earnings series in 2010.

The QCEW program will publish new BED size-of-change series based on annual change. The QCEW program also will continue research on a range of BED series, including measures of entrepreneurship. The QCEW program will publish occupational employment and wage statistics by industry categories as revised by the NAICS 2007.

The OES program will prepare systems and materials for collecting occupational employment and wage information from employers using the revised SOC system 2010. The OES program also began parallel testing of the unified State and national processing system.

The LAUS program will provide seasonally adjusted metropolitan area estimates to States for evaluation.

The MLS program continues to enhance and expand data on mass layoffs. The BLS published a *Monthly Labor Review* article on MLS business functions and business processes, and will evaluate the potential of including these data as part of regular publication of quarterly data.

The NLS program will release the results of the round 11 data collection for the NLSY97, and complete data collection of round 23 of the NLSY79 and round 12 of NLSY97. The BLS will continue production and research on statistical and economic series issues.

The BLS will publish a new set of JOLTS series based on an improved methodology that more accurately captures measures for hires, separations, and openings.

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The ATUS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2008, as well as posting the first multiyear public-use microdata files. The ATUS also will release 2008 microdata files from the ATUS food and eating module to the module sponsor, the ERS.

The EP program will complete the evaluation of the 1996-2006 projections. The EP program also will continue work on the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*. The EP program will publish four issues of the *OOQ*.

### **FY 2008**

In 2008, the BLS produced a more limited set of core data series and undertook the following work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The BLS expanded the set of CPS time series available online, published the 2007 CES supplement data on temporary help, and, based on additional testing of State and MSA series, determined to seasonally adjust more CES series starting in 2009.

The BLS began evaluating content of OES survey forms, based on current information from research, to begin introducing the new 2010 SOC system. The BLS also continued in its role as production coordinator of the 2010 SOC Manual. Additionally, the BLS published an online OES Chartbook.

Based on research results from 2006 and implementation in 2007, the MLS program further improved and expanded the collection of data on mass layoff events, which included identifying a number of selected standard business functions.

The NLS released round 10 data collection results for the NLSY97 and round 22 data collection for the NLSY79.

The JOLTS program undertook research to produce size class measures, and continued to implement its research plan for improving the accuracy of hire and separations data.

The ATUS published annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2007, and released 2007 microdata files from the ATUS food and eating module to the module sponsor, the ERS.

The EP program released the 2006-2016 economic and employment projections, the 2008-09 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*, and four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program began working on the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*. The EP program also completed guidance on evaluating projections in light of changes to classification systems, data revisions, or both. The program will utilize these guidelines in 2009 to revalidate the assumptions and methodologies used to produce the 1996-2006 projections.

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The CES program implemented a revision to the NAICS system that aligned its industries with the NAICS 2007 classification system; the OES program implemented sample changes based on NAICS 2007; and the MLS program updated its industry classification to NAICS 2007.

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<b>WORKLOAD SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
<b>National Labor Force (Current Population Survey)</b>			
Estimates (monthly, quarterly, annual, or irregularly published) 1/	25,394	25,410	25,410
Monthly <i>Employment Situation</i> releases	12	12	12
<b>Current Employment Statistics</b>			
Employment, hours, and earnings:			
Estimates (published and unpublished); series maintained for national, State, and local areas (monthly and annual) 2/	34,468	37,870	38,236
Monthly releases	48	48	48
<b>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</b>			
Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly)	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 3/	9,107,300	9,200,000	9,336,000
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates 4/	4,056	5,556	5,556
Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics	8	8	8
Number of establishments in targeted industries with green activity codes	n/a	n/a	850,000
Number of green-collar jobs series published	n/a	n/a	1,000
<b>Occupational Employment Statistics</b>			
National annual series published 5/	83,736	75,000	75,000
<b>Local Area Unemployment Statistics</b>			
Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual)	93,977	94,042	94,107
Monthly and annual releases	25	25	25
<b>Mass Layoff Statistics</b>			
National and State monthly and quarterly series	62,423	62,423	62,423
Monthly and quarterly releases	16	16	16
<b>Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey</b>			
Monthly and annual estimates 6/	788	802	802

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	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
<b>American Time Use Survey</b>			
Annual estimates 7/	3,610	4,856	4,856
<b>Employment Projections</b>			
Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle)	201	n/a	203
<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries</i> statements (2-year cycle) 8/	314	n/a	344
<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues)	4	4	4
<b>Other Output</b>			
Technical memoranda prepared	63	63	63
Articles, reports, papers, and bulletins on labor force developments	97	97	97
<b>State Cooperative Agreements</b>			
Negotiated and monitored for Labor Market Information programs	54	54	54

Note: Details on the measures above can be found in the Detailed Workload and Performance table at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/dwpt2010.pdf>.

- 1/ In 2009, the BLS began publishing unemployment information on people with disabilities.
- 2/ The increase in 2009 is due to the restoration in the second half of 2009 of the CES series cut in 2008. The increase in 2010 is due to the addition of 366 seasonally adjusted national and State all employee hours and earnings series.
- 3/ The 2008, 2009, and 2010 figures are based on final 2007 and third quarter 2008 results, and use historical relationships from similar economic conditions.
- 4/ In 2009, the BLS will add annual size-of-change series.
- 5/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS reduced the sample size of the May 2008 OES sample. Because OES pools sample across three years to produce estimates, these actions will reduce the number of series released from 2009 through 2011. Additionally, the number of series is expected to decline temporarily in 2009 and 2010 as OES shifts the multiyear sample from NAICS 2002 to NAICS 2007.
- 6/ In 2009, the BLS began releasing more seasonally adjusted time series that met publication criteria.
- 7/ In 2009, the BLS began releasing additional tables on the BLS website.
- 8/ In 2010, the BLS will split numerous individual statements into multiple statements to provide more detailed information for certain broad occupations. Coverage will be unchanged.

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<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>FY 10 Req /</b>
					<b>FY 09</b>
					<b>Enacted</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$41,409	\$43,599	\$0	\$45,689	\$2,090
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	538	965	0	1,022	57
11.9 Total personnel compensation	41,947	44,564	0	46,711	2,147
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10,171	11,802	0	12,359	557
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	890	1,818	0	1,588	-230
22.0 Transportation of things	10	10	0	10	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7,369	6,890	0	7,067	177
23.2 Rental payments to others	33	33	0	33	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,098	3,091	0	3,672	581
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,169	1,263	0	1,345	82
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13	1	0	1	0
25.2 Other services	11,634	10,923	0	12,268	1,345
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	50,726	63,443	0	63,930	487
25.5 Research and development contracts	13,602	13,644	0	13,712	68
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,837	28,083	0	32,624	4,541
26.0 Supplies and materials	278	430	0	443	13
31.0 Equipment	1,215	2,211	0	2,265	54
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	75,721	78,264	0	78,264	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$242,713</b>	<b>\$266,470</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$276,292</b>	<b>\$9,822</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$4,450	\$5,708	\$0	\$5,790	\$82
Homeland Security	438	1,029	0	1,034	5
Census Bureau	45,158	55,928	0	56,208	280

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### CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Activity Changes</b>	
<b>Built-In</b>	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,112
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	9
Rental payments to GSA	34
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	15
Printing and reproduction	6
Other services	54
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	82
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	288
Research and development contracts	68
Operation and maintenance of equipment	141
Supplies and materials	2
Equipment	11
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,822</b>
<b>Net Program</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>
<b>Direct FTE</b>	<b>10</b>

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$268,292</b>	<b>487</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>10</b>





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<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$177,986</b>	<b>\$198,464</b>	<b>\$20,478</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$201,081</b>	<b>\$2,617</b>
FTE	1,026	1,105	79	0	1,105	0

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 1,044.

### **Introduction**

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. The programs include Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (CPI), Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI), the International Price Program (IPP), and the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey. In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by the price programs form the basis for adjusting or setting payments, benefits, or other income as required by many laws and private sector contracts.

### **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**

The CPI program, the Nation's principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, three population size classes, and several local areas. Indexes are produced for two population groups: all urban consumers, and urban wage earners and clerical workers. For the population of all urban consumers, there are two indexes: the traditional index (CPI-U) and the superlative index (C-CPI-U) introduced in 2002. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 87 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the other population group, the CPI-W, covers urban wage earners and clerical workers, about 30 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a specified market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual indexes; annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices.

The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at the consumer level; indicator of inflationary trends in the economy; measure of the purchasing power of the consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism for payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and Federal civil service employees and survivors, and other recipients of transfer payments; index used in rental/lease agreements and in payments from trust funds and wills; deflator of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings; factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments; and adjustment factor for the income tax structure, including exemptions, standard deductions, and brackets. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 established these last adjustments to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

The program collects prices for food, rent, utilities, and a few other items monthly in all areas, and most other commodities and services monthly in the three largest areas, and bimonthly in

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other areas. The BLS does most pricing by personal interview, but uses telephone interviews to collect prices for some items.

- In 2010, the BLS will collect prices monthly from approximately 5,500 housing units and 28,000 retail/service establishments in 87 geographic areas.

### Producer Prices and Price Indexes

The PPI program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries and for a number of service industries. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin. Both sets feature indexes for homogeneous product lines and for a series of increasingly inclusive aggregations of product lines. In addition, the commodity classification system features comprehensive "stage-of-processing" indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy.

Indexes from the PPI program are used extensively as: major indicators of inflationary trends in the economy; deflators of nominal dollar values over time; escalators of long-term contracts; market research tools; inventory valuation measures; and major inputs to the evaluation and formulation of economic policy.

- In 2010, the BLS will collect prices from a probability sample of establishments using a monthly mail survey of approximately 28,500 sample units and 105,000 price quotations.

### International Price Program

The IPP measures price change of commodities in U.S. foreign trade classified by end use, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the Harmonized System. The IPP also publishes a limited number of price indexes of international services, as well as U.S. imports by locality of origin.

Various uses of IPP data include: deflation of the Foreign Trade sector of the National Accounts; assessment of effects of import and export price changes on the U.S. economy; exchange rate analysis; analysis of price behavior in international markets, including assessing U.S. competitiveness; calculating changes in the volume of net exports; and analysis and formulation of economic policy.

- The BLS will collect data from a probability sample of establishments and products. Approximately 3,200 exporters and 3,400 importers will report approximately 23,400 prices monthly in 2010.

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## Consumer Expenditure Survey

The CE program provides information on consumers' expenditures and income. Detailed data from this program are published as comprehensive, annual expenditure estimates for a large number of demographic characteristics such as income, family size, and region.

Uses of the estimates from this program are: revising the weights and item samples of the CPI; economic policy analysis of particular segments of the population; market research; and economic research and analysis.

The CE program is composed of two surveys: an interview and a diary. The Interview Survey is a quarterly survey designed to collect data on major expenditures that respondents can recall for three months. The Diary Survey is a weekly survey designed to obtain expenditure data on small, frequently purchased items.

- In 2010, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 14,100 weekly expenditure diaries and 35,300 quarterly interviews.

## Five-Year Budget Activity History

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding</b> (Dollars in thousands)	<b>FTE</b>
2005	\$169,370	1,097
2006	\$173,031	1,089
2007	\$177,847	1,091
2008	\$177,986	1,044
2009	\$198,464	1,105

## FY 2010

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI will continue introducing new housing units, and the official published index will incorporate the first of these new units in the estimation of the rent and Owners Equivalent rental indexes. The CPI will complete the 2010 biennial expenditure weight update with publication of the January 2010 index.

As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS will complete 100 percent of the new repricing and estimation systems, marking the full implementation of the new integrated computing environment. The new systems are based on more secure, stable, and expandable computing platforms. In addition, the PPI will continue to research and develop new aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage of processing-type outputs.

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The CE will continue to test dividing the Interview Survey into modules as a means of improving estimates. In addition, the CE will develop questionnaire changes to be implemented to the Interview Survey in 2011 to keep the survey current with new products and to support CPI requirements. The CE also will continue improvements to its processing systems with the goal of releasing data earlier.

### **FY 2009**

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of core data series, restore the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI will begin work on the next biennial weight update, scheduled for January 2010, as well as the partial (or limited) item sample update that is undertaken midway between outlet sample updates. As part of its 2009 initiative, the CPI also will begin working on introducing, in 2010, a new sample of housing units and a process for updating these on a continuous basis.

As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS is making use of the new unified publication outputs application in order to produce its output tables. The PPI will complete 93 percent of the new repricing system and 98 percent of the new estimation system. In addition, the PPI will publish a new group of wherever-provided services indexes, adding to its current product line of commodity-based indexes.

The IPP will conclude expanding use of the Web-based data collection applications by making Web collection available to all active respondents.

The CE will continue to test dividing the Interview Survey into modules as a means of improving estimates. In addition, the CE will implement questionnaire changes researched and developed during 2008. The CE also will implement graphical data review and analysis tools, using Oracle-friendly business intelligence software, and continue improvements to the public use microdata production system. In addition, the CE will publish the fourth CE Research Anthology.

### **FY 2008**

In 2008, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI completed the 2008 biennial expenditure weight update with publication of the January 2008 index. Expenditure weights were updated to 2005-2006 from 2003-2004.

The PPI began publishing price indexes for nonresidential construction and special trades with the publication of price indexes for four specialty trade construction industries. As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS completed 88 percent of the new repricing system and 94 percent of the new estimation system.

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The IPP continued to expand use of the Web-based data collection applications by offering them to an additional 4 percent of active respondents. In 2008, the IPP discontinued, as planned, publication of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight were maintained. A total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes were discontinued, which reduced the coverage of import services from 20 percent to 11 percent and the coverage of export services from 35 percent to 7 percent.

The CE developed and tested questionnaire content changes to support requirements from CPI and for general streamlining of survey questions. In addition, the BLS completed the conversion of all CE databases to a more current and supportable platform. The BLS also implemented the first sets of improvements to the public use microdata production system, which included providing users with additional data formats.

The following Exhibit 300s support this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlinks:

- [CPI Maintenance](#)
- [Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in CPI](#)
- [Modernize the PPI and IPP Systems](#)

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

<b>WORKLOAD SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
<b>Consumer Prices and Price Indexes</b>			
Outlet contacts (monthly)	28,000	28,000	28,000
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	94,000	94,000	94,000
Indexes published (monthly)	5,500	5,500	5,500
Monthly CPI detailed releases	12	12	12
Outlet initiations (annually)	11,800	11,800	11,800
Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (monthly) 1/	5,500	5,500	5,500
<b>Producer Prices and Price Indexes</b>			
Sample units initiated (annually)	6,582	6,400	6,400
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000
Total indexes published (monthly) 2/	9,111	9,200	9,200
Monthly PPI detailed releases	12	12	12
<b>International Prices and Price Indexes</b>			
Sample units initiated (annually) 3/	3,379	3,000	3,200
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	24,294	23,400	23,400
Indexes published (annually)	9,540	9,468	9,468
Monthly releases	12	12	12
<b>Consumer Expenditure Surveys</b>			
Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units	14,225	14,100	14,100
Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews	34,689	35,300	35,300

Note: Details on the measures above can be found in the Detailed Workload and Performance table at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/dwpt2010.pdf>.

1/ The 2009 CPI Initiative will not impact this measure until 2011.

2/ In 2009, the BLS will add new wherever-provided services indexes.

3/ The target is lowered in 2009 and 2010 due to the impact of the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level. The sample will be restored by 2011.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>FY 10 Req /</b>
					<b>FY 09</b>
					<b>Enacted</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$68,709	\$69,261	\$0	\$70,627	\$1,366
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,282	11,896	0	12,131	235
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,036	1,693	0	1,726	33
11.9 Total personnel compensation	79,027	82,850	0	84,484	1,634
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	19,424	21,771	0	22,200	429
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2,797	3,926	0	3,946	20
22.0 Transportation of things	29	29	0	29	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	13,652	14,056	0	14,126	70
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,306	2,587	0	2,600	13
24.0 Printing and reproduction	198	241	0	242	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0	0
25.2 Other services	2,289	4,578	0	4,601	23
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	40,926	47,467	0	47,789	322
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,712	17,213	0	17,299	86
26.0 Supplies and materials	380	556	0	559	3
31.0 Equipment	2,246	3,190	0	3,206	16
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$177,986</b>	<b>\$198,464</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$201,081</b>	<b>\$2,617</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$7,088	\$9,012	\$0	\$9,142	\$130
Homeland Security	506	1,500	0	1,508	8
Census Bureau	32,436	35,560	0	35,738	178

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

### CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Activity Changes</b>	
<b>Built-In</b>	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$2,063
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	20
Rental payments to GSA	70
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	13
Printing and reproduction	1
Other services	23
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	130
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	192
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	86
Supplies and materials	3
Equipment	16
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,617</b>

	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>FTE</b>
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$201,081</b>	<b>1,105</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>



## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$82,251</b>	<b>\$87,281</b>	<b>\$5,030</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$88,553</b>	<b>\$1,272</b>
FTE	501	497	-4	0	494	-3

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 499.

### **Introduction**

Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; compile work stoppages statistics; compile data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; and conduct research to improve the measurement process. The programs fall into two major categories: Compensation Levels and Trends, and Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS).

### ***COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS***

Programs in this category provide information concerning employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, and information on work stoppages. In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), these programs meet specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 5301-5304].

#### **NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY**

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the Employment Cost Index (ECI), the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), and the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS).

- In 2010, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 31,700 private industry establishments and State and local governments, with approximately 50 percent providing only wage data and the remaining 50 percent providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and State and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

#### **Employment Cost Index**

The ECI measures quarterly changes in total compensation (wages and salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits) for the civilian economy. The ECI coverage includes all private industry, and State and local government workers; and excludes Federal government, farm, household, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. Indexes for compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs are available for selected industry and occupational groups, and for workers in private industry by bargaining status and geographic region. In addition, the

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

*Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)* publication provides quarterly estimates of compensation costs per hour worked for those same categories as well as by establishment employment size, and full- and part-time employment status.

The ECI provides the estimate for the national pay adjustment for Federal General Schedule (GS) workers in compliance with the FEPCA. The ECI also provides the basis for pay adjustments for Congress, Federal judges, and top government officials specified in the Ethics Reform Act, as well as the basis for pay adjustments for the military. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services uses the ECI to determine allowable increases in Medicare reimbursements for hospital and physician charges. In addition, the Employment Standards Administration uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) uses special tabulations of *ECEC* as input for reports on levels of teacher compensation. Other uses of ECI data include: setting and evaluating monetary policy; macro-economic forecasting; collective bargaining and other pay determinations; estimating compensation in the National Income and Product Accounts; contract cost escalation; and studies on the structure of employee compensation.

- In 2010, the BLS will publish 407 indexes and 332 levels quarterly, using a sample of 15,400 establishments and 68,200 occupations.

### **Employee Benefits Survey**

The EBS provides comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry, and State and local governments. Examples of benefits included are: vacation and sick leave; long term disability; health and life insurance; and retirement plans. Incidence measures include the percentage of workers with access to and participating in employer-provided benefit plans, as well as take-up rates, an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan. The BLS provides data on benefit incidence and provisions by full and part-time status of employees, union and nonunion status, average wage level, goods-producing and service-producing industries, establishment employment size, and by Census division. The BLS also provides statistics on both the employee and employer contributions to medical plan premiums. The EBS reports data separately for selected occupational groups in private industry and State and local governments representing virtually all of the total civilian economy.

The varied uses of these data include: benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors; union contract negotiations; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

- In 2010, the BLS will publish two benefits products, one for incidence and key provisions and a second for detailed provisions for selected benefits in private industry establishments. The BLS will analyze 7,100 benefits plans out of a sample of 15,400 establishments.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

### Locality Pay Surveys

The LPS provide information on average earnings for detailed occupations and levels of work. In addition to being designed to comply with the requirements of the FEPCA to provide data used in setting locality pay scales for Federal GS workers, data uses include: wage and salary administration in the public and private sectors; union contract negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration; business location planning; occupational counseling; analysis of wage differentials among occupations, industries, and areas; labor cost estimates; and administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries. The BLS also provides special tabulations for use by several Federal government agencies, including the NCES, and the Department of Defense for the National Security Personnel System (NSPS).

In 2004, a new sample of areas was selected to reflect changes in the composition of the Nation's metropolitan areas. The new sample is comprised of 152 areas using the new definitions to represent all areas of the Nation. Currently, the program is transitioning to the new area sample. Both samples include data for metropolitan areas designated as pay localities by the President's Pay Agent, additional areas that comprise the Rest of the United States (RUS) estimate, and additional areas that represent Alaska and Hawaii, which are currently outside the scope of FEPCA.

The President's Pay Agent uses LPS and ECI data to recommend pay increases for Federal GS workers; LPS data are used in determining locality-based adjustments. Under the methodology, wage and benefit data represent nearly the entire non-Federal workforce. The data collected in the locality surveys are available for all workers and separately by major industry, establishment employment size, bargaining status, and full- and part-time employment status. The BLS publishes similar data for the Nation as a whole, using data collected from all survey areas.

- In 2010, the BLS will use the NCS sample (31,700 private industry establishments and State and local governments) for producing the LPS outputs. As the BLS is still in transition between area samples, collected data from these areas will result in publication of wage data for approximately 141 areas, which include the approximately 30 metropolitan areas requested by the President's Pay Agent, approximately 101 other metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (determined by publication criteria), national estimates, and estimates for the 9 Census divisions.

### WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS

The BLS compiles data on Work Stoppages to meet general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 4) "to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employees." The file provides monthly and annual data on major strikes and lockouts. The BLS collects from secondary sources the number of work stoppages, workers involved, and days idle.

# COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

## *OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS*

The OSHS programs include the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics and make grants to States or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics." The survey of non-fatal injuries and illnesses and the fatality census serve as the Nation's primary public health surveillance system for job-related injuries and illnesses.

The BLS conducts the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of work-related injuries and illnesses, and also gathers information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. In addition, the BLS conducts an annual fatality census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally injured workers and the events or exposures and nature and sources of the injuries leading to their deaths.

The OSHS programs produce a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the Nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, articles have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific demographic groups (such as younger workers), in a specific industry (such as manufacturing), and details of selected types of event (such as eye injuries). Other areas of research have focused on new measures of cost of fatalities, multiple fatality incidents, and the changes in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) definitions of recordable injuries and illnesses.

### **SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES**

The SOII provides injury and illness information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injuries and illnesses and incidence rates by industry, occupation, gender, and age for the Nation and participating States. Government agencies, industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze these data, as well as detailed circumstances of the injuries and illnesses, to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers, and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

- The BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 41 States, 3 territories, and 1 city participating in 2010, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating States through its regional offices to produce national data. In 2010, the program will mail surveys, based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the OSHA requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, to a sample of approximately 235,000 establishments to collect industry information as well

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

as detailed information on approximately 314,000 injury or illness cases that require at least 1 full day away from work to recuperate.

### CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

The CFOI provides detailed information on fatally injured workers by industry and State, characteristics of workers, and the events or exposures leading to their deaths. The program collects data from a wide variety of documents, such as death certificates, medical examiner records, media reports, and reports of fatalities submitted to Federal and State workers' compensation and regulatory agencies. These diverse data sources allow the BLS and its State partners to compile a complete roster of fatal occupational injuries to workers in private and public sector establishments and to the self-employed.

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and State level, by industry, occupation, type of incident, and worker characteristics. The detailed data include information on demographic characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, occupation), and the nature, sources, and events leading to the fatal injuries.

- In 2010, the BLS will conduct the fatalities census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 48 States, 2 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatality reports for the nonparticipating States and publish data for the Nation.

### Five-Year Budget Activity History

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding</b> (Dollars in thousands)	<b>FTE</b>
2005	\$78,943	549
2006	\$80,717	520
2007	\$81,658	518
2008	\$82,251	499
2009	\$87,281	497

### FY 2010

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following the new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS will continue to introduce its new area sample and will continue the transition using the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. In addition, the NCS will plan the implementation of new publication criteria systems, continue conversion to an Oracle database, and develop additional customer-focused outputs, such as brochures summarizing EBS data and customized publications that target the industry, jobs, and area of potential respondents.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The SOII will release its first national estimates of workplace injuries and illnesses incurred by State and local government workers, including aggregate estimates of the number and incidence rate of these conditions. For injuries and illnesses with days away from work, the estimates will include information on case circumstances and characteristics of the affected workers. The SOII will work with OSHA to collect workplace injury and illness data for the Federal government workers.

The CFOI will continue the development of a new, modernized system for collecting, tabulating, and querying of CFOI data. This Web-based system will replace all current CFOI systems in January 2011. The system will improve the ability of users to process and validate CFOI data and may increase the amount of publishable data. For example, the CFOI will collect information on whether a deceased worker was a contractor and in which industry that worker was working, enabling the CFOI to release data on contractor workplace fatal injuries for the first time in 2011. Also, the CFOI will be able to publish more detailed data on fatal injuries due to a new confidentiality procedure incorporated into the new system.

### **FY 2009**

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of core data series, restore the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS will continue collection of data under the new area sample design. The final integrated sample, which is also the first private industry sample under the new area design, was introduced in the December 2008 ECI estimates released in January 2009. In addition, the BLS will begin to publish local area *ECEC* series on a regular basis. To partially fund inflationary increases for its other core programs, the BLS will reduce the NCS sample by approximately nine percent, which will reduce further the reliability of all program outputs.

The EBS will publish estimates of the detailed provisions of private industry health insurance plans reflecting, for the first time, the new area sample design. The EBS will produce expanded benefits incidence and provisions estimates, including benefit incidence by wage percentiles and individual occupation. The BLS also will test the availability of benefit incidence measures for several local areas and expanded industry sectors.

The SOII will collect public sector data for survey year 2008 to produce national estimates of injuries and illnesses in State and local government. The SOII also will move to the use of the IDCF as the primary means of data collection for responses from all survey participants and continue to encourage the use of various methods of electronic data submission.

Using additional funds provided as part of the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, the SOII will continue efforts to explore and address a potential undercount. Specifically, these efforts will allow the SOII to strengthen the current examination of the differences between workers' compensation and BLS survey data, better understand employer injury and illness recording practices, and conduct a pilot study using multiple data sources to capture injury and illness data.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The CFOI published improved fatality rates, using hours worked rather than employment as the measure of exposure. In addition, the CFOI will continue developing a new, modernized system for collecting, tabulating, and querying Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data.

### **FY 2008**

In 2008, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS continued collection of data under the new area sample design and published the first estimates using the new sample. These estimates related to State and local governments. The NCS also collected the first private industry sample group using the new area design. In addition, the NCS published, for the first time, local area ECI series deemed feasible as a result of the testing completed in 2007. The BLS reduced the NCS sample by approximately five percent, which reduced slightly the reliability of all NCS program outputs.

The EBS published estimates of the detailed provisions for retirement benefits for State and local government establishments under the NAICS and SOC system. The EBS resumed production of estimates of variance associated with the benefits incidence and provisions measures using improved methodology. The EBS also produced a special publication containing benefits incidence and key provisions measures for State and local governments for the September 2007 reference period in spring 2008. In addition, the annual release for benefits incidence and key provisions included both private industry and State and local government for the March 2008 reference period in summer 2008.

The SOII expanded collection of public sector data to produce national estimate of injuries and illnesses in State and local governments. In addition, the SOII continued to encourage the use of various methods of electronic data submission to make it easier to do business with the government. The BLS also made its annual SOII Bulletin available on the Internet. In addition, the BLS published rates for the more serious cases of non-fatal injury and illness (requiring at least one day away from work) by occupation, age group, and gender.

The CFOI made the revised annual compendium of charts, detailed tables, and analytical articles available on the Internet. The CFOI also researched the development of improved fatality rates, using hours worked rather than employment as the measure of exposure.

The following Exhibit 300 supports this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlink:

- [NCS Maintenance](#)

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<b>WORKLOAD SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
<b>Compensation Levels and Trends</b>			
<b>National Compensation Survey</b>			
Number of establishments 1/	34,700	31,700	31,700
<b>Employment Cost Index</b>			
Number of establishments 1/	16,800	15,400	15,400
Number of occupations 1/	74,500	68,200	68,200
Number of quarterly releases	4	4	4
Number of indexes published (quarterly) 1/	411	407	407
Number of levels published (quarterly)	332	332	332
<b>Employee Benefits Survey</b>			
Number of establishments 1/	16,800	15,400	15,400
Number of annual releases 2/	3	2	2
Number of benefit plans analyzed 3/	4,302	4,900	7,100
<b>Locality Pay Surveys</b>			
Number of establishments 1/	34,700	31,700	31,700
Number of wage publications 4/	155	149	141
<b>Work Stoppages Statistics (previously Collective Bargaining Studies)</b>			
Number of releases of work stoppage statistics	13	13	13
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Statistics</b>			
<b>Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</b>			
Participating States, territories, and cities 5/	46	45	45
Establishments surveyed	243,674	240,000	235,000
Cases with days away from work 6/	370,463	314,000	300,000
Number of national industry estimates produced 7/	25,302	25,000	25,900
Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness 7/	774,074	732,000	1,132,000
<b>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</b>			
Participating States, territories, and cities 5/	52	52	52
Source Documents	21,221	20,000	20,000



## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Note: Details on the measures above can be found in the Detailed Workload and Performance table at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/dwpt2010.pdf>.

- 1/ In 2009, the BLS will reduce the sample by approximately nine percent.
- 2/ In 2008, the BLS published three annual benefits releases with the addition of a special incidence and key provisions release for State and local governments released in March 2008 reflecting the September 2007 reference period. The "regular" incidence and key provisions release in summer 2008 contained information for both private industry and State and local governments. Due to the sample reduction, the level of detail the BLS includes in its benefits incidence and provisions publications will decline.
- 3/ In 2008, the BLS analyzed health plans only from the private sector. In 2009, and continuing into 2010, the BLS will return to analysis of both health and retirement plans from the private sector, as done previously, but will implement a rotation in which all plans will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than in prior years with one type (defined benefit retirement, defined contribution retirement, or health) being analyzed in detail each year.
- 4/ The decreases in 2009 and 2010 are due to the 2009 sample reduction and the transition between area samples.
- 5/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates and counts.
- 6/ For 2009, the BLS took steps to reduce respondent burden and workload by reducing the sample of cases requested from employers with large numbers of illnesses and injuries.
- 7/ In 2010, the BLS will add estimates for State and local government employee injuries and illnesses.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>FY 10 Req /</b>
					<b>FY 09</b>
					<b>Enacted</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$42,795	\$42,463	\$0	\$43,069	\$606
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	184	188	0	192	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	755	1,062	0	1,076	14
11.9 Total personnel compensation	43,734	43,713	0	44,337	624
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10,713	11,365	0	11,528	163
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	883	1,241	0	1,547	306
22.0 Transportation of things	0	25	0	25	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	6,215	7,080	0	7,115	35
23.2 Rental payments to others	30	57	0	57	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,428	1,452	0	1,459	7
24.0 Printing and reproduction	359	467	0	469	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	33	33	0	33	0
25.2 Other services	593	1,168	0	1,174	6
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	7,445	9,009	0	9,112	103
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,525	3,601	0	3,619	18
26.0 Supplies and materials	262	305	0	307	2
31.0 Equipment	692	1,191	0	1,197	6
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6,339	6,574	0	6,574	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,251</b>	<b>\$87,281</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$88,553</b>	<b>\$1,272</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$5,072	\$6,050	\$0	\$6,137	\$87
Homeland Security	411	1,017	0	1,022	5
Census Bureau	40	40	0	40	0

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

### CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Activity Changes

##### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,087
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	6
Rental payments to GSA	35
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	7
Printing and reproduction	2
Other services	6
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	87
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	16
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	18
Supplies and materials	2
Equipment	6
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$1,272**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$88,553</b>	<b>497</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>



## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$10,870</b>	<b>\$11,706</b>	<b>\$836</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,904</b>	<b>\$198</b>
FTE	77	78	1	0	78	0

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 77.

### **Introduction**

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. In the domestic area, data from two of these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change. In the international area, another program provides comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries. The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries." The BLS carries out its mandate to produce impartial and objective essential economic data for the Nation in the area of productivity as described below for each program.

### **Major Sector Productivity**

The BLS develops measures of labor productivity for broad sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. Data available include quarterly and annual indexes, and percent changes, for output per hour of all persons and related measures, such as unit labor costs, real and current dollar compensation per hour, and unit nonlabor payments. Measures for business and nonfarm business on a NAICS basis begin with 1947. Measures for manufacturing on a NAICS basis begin with 1987 (data for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis) and measures for nonfinancial corporations on a NAICS basis begin with 1958.

In addition, this program develops annual indexes of multifactor productivity and output per unit of capital services, and annual measures of capital services and combined labor and capital inputs. Data from this program provide a comprehensive productivity measure that incorporates capital inputs in addition to labor inputs. The program publishes multifactor productivity measures for the major sectors annually. The program also develops and publishes annual multifactor productivity measures for most manufacturing groups, along with the associated measures of output, hours, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services.

These data aid economic policymakers, business leaders, and researchers in analyzing current economic activity. In addition, these data are used as economic indicators; in studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment; and as an aid in understanding sources of economic growth. The multifactor data form a basis for research on the sources of productivity advancement and the identification of policy options that can affect the

## **PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY**

pace of productivity change. In addition, the multifactor data are used to help explain trends in output per hour of all workers.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and other sources, to calculate productivity and related measures for major sectors of the U.S. economy.

### **Industry Productivity**

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity for selected 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries. Measures produced include annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour, output per employee, output, implicit price deflators for output, employment, hours of employees, labor compensation, and unit labor costs. Measures are available for 1987 and forward for most covered industries. Measures for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis for some industries.

This program also develops annual measures of multifactor productivity relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for selected industries. Measures of multifactor productivity are available on a NAICS basis, for 1987 and forward, for all 4-digit manufacturing industries, air transportation, and rail transportation. Industry productivity measures are used to analyze trends in production costs, to compare trends in efficiency across industries, and to examine the effects of technological improvements.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Census Bureau and other sources, to calculate productivity and unit labor costs for U.S. industries.

### **International Labor Comparisons**

The BLS develops international comparisons for key BLS domestic labor statistics, including employment and unemployment, compensation costs, productivity, and consumer price indexes. The BLS adjusts foreign data to a common framework of concepts, definitions, and classifications. Because the frameworks employed by foreign countries' statistical agencies vary a great deal, this program must make unique and often complex adjustments to each foreign country's data. Among the many users of the series are policymakers throughout the U.S. government, and U.S. business and labor groups, who use the data to assess U.S. economic performance relative to other countries and to provide indicators of the competitive position of the United States in increasingly globalized markets.

The BLS obtains data from U.S. and foreign national statistical agencies and international statistical agencies to calculate international comparisons of labor statistics.

# PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

## Five-Year Budget Activity History

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding</b> (Dollars in thousands)	<b>FTE</b>
2005	\$10,503	81
2006	\$10,739	81
2007	\$11,063	81
2008	\$10,870	77
2009	\$11,706	78

### FY 2010

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity will begin regular publication of multifactor productivity measures for nonmanufacturing industries at the National Income and Product Account (NIPA)-level of industry group detail (approximately 2- and 3-digit NAICS). Industry Productivity will develop productivity measures for one new industry. International Labor Comparisons will continue to explore data availability for other countries.

### FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity will produce a set of rudimentary MFP measures for nonmanufacturing industries at the NIPA-level of industry group detail (roughly 2- to 3-digit NAICS) back to 1997. Industry Productivity will develop measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for three new industries and explore using monthly or quarterly data to construct more current annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries. International Labor Comparisons will add Singapore to the international comparisons of manufacturing productivity.

### FY 2008

In 2008, the BLS continued the production of the core data series and undertook the following work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity extended its set of real capital services measures for fixed assets to cover the entire economy, adding government, private households, and nonprofit institutions serving individuals. Industry Productivity developed measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for three new industries: Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493), General Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 49311), and Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 49312). International Labor Comparisons added three countries to the international compensation comparisons for manufacturing: Argentina, Slovakia, and the Philippines.

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>WORKLOAD SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
<b>Labor Productivity Measures for Major Sectors</b>			
Series updated	44	44	44
<b>Labor Productivity Measures for Industries</b>			
Series updated 1/	2,920	1,700	3,100
<b>International Labor Comparisons</b>			
Series updated	60	61	61
<b>Other Output Measures</b>			
Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures	111	111	111
Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports 2/	23	29	29

Note: Details on the measures above can be found in the Detailed Workload and Performance table at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/dwpt2010.pdf>.

- 1/ In 2009, DIPS will add productivity related measures for 3 industries as well as employment and hours series for 197 industries not covered by labor productivity measures. The 2009 estimate excludes productivity series for manufacturing industries, reflected in the 2010 estimate, because source data from the Census Bureau's 2007 Census of Manufactures are not expected to be available in time to update those measures in 2009. The 2010 estimate excludes series for industries that DIPS expects to discontinue due to loss of industry detail in source data from the CES program or because of industry classification changes in NAICS 2007.
- 2/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS temporarily reduced these outputs by twenty percent.



## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>Change</b>
	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>FY 10 Req /</b>
					<b>FY 09</b>
					<b>Enacted</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$6,721	\$7,026	\$0	\$7,165	\$139
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	90	93	0	95	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	159	0	162	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	6,846	7,278	0	7,422	144
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,657	1,859	0	1,896	37
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	28	60	0	60	0
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	0	2	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,014	812	0	816	4
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	212	213	0	214	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	11	11	0	11	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0	0
25.2 Other services	85	102	0	102	0
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	652	851	0	861	10
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	244	373	0	375	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	47	50	0	50	0
31.0 Equipment	72	95	0	95	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,870</b>	<b>\$11,706</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,904</b>	<b>\$198</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$538	\$641	\$0	\$650	\$9
Homeland Security	24	117	0	118	1
Census Bureau	0	0	0	0	0

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

### CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Activity Changes

##### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$181
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Rental payments to GSA	4
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	1
Printing and reproduction	0
Other services	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	9
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	2
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$198**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$11,904</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$30,431</b>	<b>\$33,261</b>	<b>\$2,830</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$33,793</b>	<b>\$532</b>
FTE	200	209	9	0	209	0

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 196.

### **Introduction**

Executive Direction and Staff Services provide agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities. Major goals of these programs are the development and improvement of economic and statistical programs, efficient management of ongoing programs, and provision of the technical, administrative, information technology, dissemination, and publication services necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

### **Office of the Commissioner**

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, in cooperation with program and support offices, plan, direct, and manage all BLS activities. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner also represent the agency in both national and international forums, including with the U.S. Congress, the Administration, and economic and statistical organizations.

### **Administration**

The administrative programs are responsible for planning, executing, and evaluating a broad and responsive management and administrative program that supports the programmatic and technical responsibilities of the BLS. Major functions of this program include budget formulation and execution; budget and performance integration; strategic planning; grants management; accounting and payment services; administrative and management information systems; human resources management; payroll and benefits services; workforce development and training; employee and labor management relations; Equal Employment Opportunity programs; facilities and property management; contracting and procurement; safety, health, and security; statistical confidentiality policy; management control and oversight; employee ethics; and legal guidance and legislative research.

### **Technology and Survey Processing**

The technology and survey processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development and operation of systems that process and tabulate survey data, systems for public access to BLS data, generalized statistical systems, and management information systems. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data. The program also ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing Federal IT activities.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

### Publications

The publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications and information dissemination activities of the BLS. Utilizing current technology to improve efficiency and customer service, this program makes the statistical materials and research findings of the agency available to the public and responds to inquiries from the public and the media on a timely basis. Information is available to the public 24 hours a day via the Internet. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by mail, telephone, E-mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD), fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available in print or online as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed within this program, including the *Monthly Labor Review*, the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, *The Editor's Desk*, *Spotlight on Statistics*, and the *Customer Service Guide*, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses that cut across program lines. The publications program reviews, edits, and clears documents both to re-publish selected print materials in electronic format and to provide original information to the public via the Internet.

### Survey Methods Research

The Survey Methods Research program evaluates the effectiveness and soundness of the survey methods currently used by BLS programs, investigates alternative methods to determine their appropriateness for BLS programs, and develops new methods for improving the efficiency and quality of BLS programs. It also conducts research on cross-program issues, consults with program offices on an ongoing basis, and supports ongoing improvement activities for the major statistical programs.

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of nonsampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, and focus-group studies of various stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of sampling and nonsampling error through, for example, the development of more efficient sample design, evaluations of alternative estimators, modeling time series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment, model-based estimation, and investigating alternative methods for handling missing data. In support of the BLS Internet site, dissemination-related research activities conducted by this program address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

### Field Operations

The Field Operations program consists of the national office and six regional offices. The national office provides overall operations planning and allocates workload and resources to

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

regional offices. It monitors and evaluates national operation performance, provides technical direction and training, and provides collection expertise to other programs as they plan their survey approaches. The regional offices manage their workload and resources as assigned to complete various tasks, such as collecting survey data, providing and administering Federal/State grants, monitoring and evaluating State work on BLS grants, and disseminating region-specific data and information.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding</b> (Dollars in thousands)	<b>FTE</b>
2005	\$29,629	213
2006	\$30,168	213
2007	\$30,766	213
2008	\$30,431	196
2009	\$33,261	209

### **FY 2010 and FY 2009**

In 2010 and 2009, the Executive Direction and Staff Services program will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

### **FY 2008**

In 2008, the Executive Direction and Staff Services program provided agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Recovery Act</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Change FY 10 Req / FY 09 Enacted</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$18,189	\$19,288	\$0	\$19,669	\$381
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	137	140	0	143	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	295	457	0	466	9
11.9 Total personnel compensation	18,621	19,885	0	20,278	393
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4,521	4,821	0	4,907	86
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	56	56	0	57	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	202	338	0	340	2
22.0 Transportation of things	0	14	0	14	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,630	1,668	0	1,676	8
23.2 Rental payments to others	10	10	0	10	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	923	942	0	947	5
24.0 Printing and reproduction	60	97	0	97	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	41	51	0	51	0
25.2 Other services	675	656	0	659	3
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	1,360	1,747	0	1,766	19
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,853	2,403	0	2,415	12
26.0 Supplies and materials	93	123	0	124	1
31.0 Equipment	386	450	0	452	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,431</b>	<b>\$33,261</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$33,793</b>	<b>\$532</b>
1/ Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts					
Working Capital Fund	\$912	\$1,088	\$0	\$1,104	\$16
Homeland Security	174	429	0	431	2
Census Bureau	0	0	0	0	0

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

### CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Activity Changes</b>	
<b>Built-In</b>	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$488
Benefits for former personnel	1
Travel and transportation of persons	2
Rental payments to GSA	8
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	5
Printing and reproduction	0
Other services	3
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	16
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	12
Supplies and materials	1
Equipment	2
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	-9
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>\$532</b>

	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>FTE</b>
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$33,793</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>