



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR
2010



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

THE DIRECTOR

September 30, 2009

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Madam Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2010* report, which is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Measurement is the first step toward improvement. We therefore cannot govern intelligently—make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward our goals—without the stream of data that comes from our Federal statistical sources. By placing empirics and evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, the Obama Administration has re-focused a spotlight on the Federal statistical system and the role for Federal statistics in the policymaking process. As we aim to tackle longstanding challenges in an era of scarce resources, it is especially critical that we support our ongoing effort to provide unbiased, reliable, and timely data.

The share of budget resources spent on supporting Federal statistics is relatively modest—about 0.02 percent of GDP in non-Census years and roughly double that in Census years—but that funding is leveraged to inform crucial decisions in a wide variety of spheres. Federal data are used to drive and measure activities ranging from shaping monetary policy at the Federal Reserve (the Federal Reserve relies on employment and price change data as well as other economic indicators to set monetary policy) to influencing program design and allocation mechanisms (many Federal programs rely on data such as population estimates, the Consumer Price Index, and Federal poverty thresholds) to informing the economic and risk-assessment research used in regulatory policy and benefit-cost analyses.

Having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results. I look forward to working closely with the Congress to build a 21st century system of statistical measurement for our Nation's performance.

Sincerely,



Peter R. Orszag
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

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

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

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

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2010 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$12,386.1 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2010. Excluding cyclical funding for the Decennial Census (\$6,901 million), 41 percent of this overall funding provides resources for 13 agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among more than seventy other agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

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

This report fulfills a responsibility of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding. The report has three chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2009 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2010 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2010 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including the development and periodic revision of statistical standards and guidelines, various collaborations among the statistical agencies, and selected plans to improve the quality and usefulness of the Nation's statistical products. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_stat-policy/. The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: www.fedstats.gov/ (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2009 versions of the Statistical Programs report.

Please direct any inquiries to Katherine K. Wallman, Chief Statistician, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

CHAPTER 1: Budgets for Statistical Programs

This chapter provides information about agency budgets for major statistical programs for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2009 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2010. The chapter also includes information about statistical work performed by agencies on a reimbursable basis and about agency purchases of statistical services and products. The budget information for FY 2010 is from the President's budget as submitted to the Congress and does not reflect actual appropriations.

Overview of Statistical Program Budgets

Please keep the following in mind when reviewing the information in this report:

- Not all Federal spending on statistical activities is included. The report covers agencies that have direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in FY 2008, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2009 or FY 2010. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for over 80 agencies (inclusive of organizational units that in official nomenclature are institutes, centers, services, and offices).
- Changes in an agency's funding for statistical activities can affect which surveys an agency maintains in its portfolio; the breadth of topics and the sample size of a particular survey; and the accuracy and precision of statistical aggregates estimated from data.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;

- planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, and design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection;
 - training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel;
 - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
 - methodological testing or statistical research;
 - data analysis;
 - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;
 - statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;
 - construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
 - management or coordination of statistical operations; and
 - statistical consulting.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Thirteen agencies are deemed to be principal statistical agencies whose activities are predominately the collection, compilation, processing or analysis of information for statistical purposes. For most of the principal statistical agencies, funding appears as a line item in the President's budget. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by principal statistical agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively). In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is included in the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.

- Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service.....	5.6	5.5	5.5
Economic Research Service.....	77.4	79.5	82.5
Food and Nutrition Service.....	8.2	20.7	31.3
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	27.8	27.9	30.3
Forest Service.....	64.6	65.5	66.7
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	162.2	151.6	161.8
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	147.3	148.1	153.9
Risk Management Agency.....	3.6	4.0	4.0
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	77.2	86.9	101.2
Census Bureau.....	1,467.2	4,168.9	7,404.7
Current ²	232.8	263.6	289.0
Periodic ³	1,234.4	3,905.3	7,115.7
Decennial Census ^{3,4}	1,004.1	3,689.0	6,901.1
Economics and Statistics Administration.....	3.1	3.7	3.8
International Trade Administration.....	5.8	6.6	7.1
National Institute for Standards and Technology.....	1.9	1.7	1.9
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	81.3	90.4	106.5
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.....	33.8	35.5	43.0
National Marine Fisheries Service	47.5	54.9	63.5
Patent and Trademark Office.....	1.9	2.3	2.4
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers.....	4.7	4.6	5.6
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.1	11.8	11.1

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
EDUCATION			
National Center for Education Evaluation	14.1	16.2	17.3
National Center for Education Statistics ^{4,5,6}	256.3	568.3	329.8
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	13.5	14.3	14.1
Office of Postsecondary Education	6.7	6.4	7.8
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	22.9	22.7	22.3
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.....	41.4	37.6	29.6
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration...	95.5	110.6	133.1
Office of Health, Safety and Security	16.3	16.7	16.2
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families....	84.2	87.7	73.5
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	168.6	177.3	178.1
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	430.3	454.0	474.7
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry.....	2.1	2.0	1.9
National Center for Environmental Health.....	21.1	21.3	22.5
National Center for Health Statistics	113.6	124.7	138.7
Other CDC (without ATSDR, NCEH, and NCHS)	293.4	306.1	311.7
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	19.1	21.7	22.9
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	19.7	19.6	22.9
Indian Health Service	4.3	4.5	4.8
National Institutes of Health.....	947.8	952.3	963.2

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
National Cancer Institute.....	112.1	114.4	117.8
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.....	7.0	7.1	7.1
National Eye Institute.....	1.0	0.8	0.9
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	137.0	137.0	137.0
National Human Genome Research Institute.....	5.6	3.5	4.7
National Institute on Aging.....	12.4	12.4	12.4
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.....	8.8	8.8	8.8
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....	158.6	158.6	158.6
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.....	0.3	0.5	0.5
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering.....	3.8	3.9	4.0
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	115.4	119.3	121.1
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.....	7.8	6.4	6.9
National Institute of Dental and Craniofa- cial Research.....	0.8	0.2	0.2
National Institute of Diabetes and Diges- tive and Kidney Diseases.....	157.5	159.0	160.4
National Institute on Drug Abuse.....	111.7	114.7	116.1
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences.....	105.0	103.3	102.9
National Institute of Mental Health.....	0.7	0.7	0.8
Office of the Director.....	2.1	1.7	3.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Plan- ning and Evaluation.....	21.5	20.9	20.9
Office of Population Affairs.....	9.6	9.3	9.2
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	130.6	129.2	126.7
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.....	41.2	42.5	42.9

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Federal Emergency Management Agency	9.5	12.0	12.4
Office of Immigration Statistics	2.4	2.9	3.0
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	4.6	4.8	5.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.....	21.6	23.3	46.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing.....	10.7	9.9	13.8
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Reclamation.....	8.7	9.0	9.3
Minerals Management Service.....	7.2	7.5	7.7
National Park Service.....	1.8	1.8	1.2
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	5.1	6.1	6.7
United States Geological Survey.....	92.4	97.6	103.5
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics ⁶	40.5	51.6	66.7
Bureau of Prisons	10.6	10.9	11.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.5	3.3	3.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9.7	9.8	10.0
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	544.3	597.2	611.6
Employment Standards Administration.....	4.5	5.6	6.4
Employment and Training Administration.....	44.3	47.2	47.3
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	2.2	2.6	2.7
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	31.2	34.1	34.9
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	27.0	27.0	28.0
Federal Aviation Administration.....	7.7	7.8	8.6

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Federal Highway Administration	16.4	22.5	12.7
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	13.2	15.9	15.9
Federal Railroad Administration	4.0	4.2	5.9
Federal Transit Administration.....	5.4	5.4	5.4
Maritime Administration	3.1	3.2	3.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	42.1	42.5	43.0
Office of the Secretary of Transportation.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.....	3.7	3.7	4.1
TREASURY			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	36.0	41.6	43.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals	3.4	3.6	3.7
National Cemetery Administration.....	0.8	0.9	0.9
Office of Policy and Planning.....	10.3	10.1	7.8
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics.....	1.2	1.4	2.3
Veterans Benefits Administration	12.3	14.5	14.9
Veterans Health Administration.....	65.9	72.1	75.6
OTHER AGENCIES			
Broadcasting Board of Governors	12.1	12.0	12.7
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	14.3	24.0	22.0
Environmental Protection Agency.....	118.6	118.9	117.7
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.8	2.1	2.1
Institute of Museum and Library Services ...	2.4	3.0	3.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	10.3	10.1	10.4
National Science Foundation.....	130.0	147.9	156.6
Science Resources Statistics ⁶	36.3	45.4	41.5
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.4	1.1
Social Security Administration.....	41.9	63.3	63.6

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2008–2010
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	25.9	28.9	26.1
United States Agency for International Development	29.9	29.4	27.6
TOTAL	5,968.2	9,219.7	12,386.1
Total without Decennial census	4,964.0	5,530.7	5,485.0

Notes: Figures shown in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are derived from “total budget authority” shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies in the President’s FY 2010 budget. The names of certain agencies are indented in the table to indicate that (1) the agency is a component of a larger organizational unit listed above it, and (2) its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

¹ NASS totals include funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of \$52, \$37, and \$37 million in 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively.

² Salaries and Expenses funds include discretionary and mandatory funds.

³ For the Periodic Censuses and Programs account, the 2008 actual includes \$207 million in supplemental funds.

⁴ American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (www.recovery.gov) funding is included in totals for the Census Bureau (\$1 billion for 2010 Census) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (\$250 million for Statewide Data Systems program).

⁵ NCES totals include the Institute of Education Statistics grant program for State Longitudinal Data Systems which is funded at \$48, \$65 plus \$250, and \$65 million in 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively.

⁶ For comparability across agencies, the following agency amounts include indirectly appropriated estimated salaries and expenses: Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$6, \$7, and \$7 million); NCES (\$16, \$16, and \$17 million); and Science Resources Statistics (\$6, \$7, and \$7 million). Amounts in parentheses after each agency are for 2008, 2009, and 2010 and are rounded to nearest million dollar.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President’s FY 2009 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2009 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President’s budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the effects of these appropriation levels on the programs of the 13 principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$86.9 million fully funded the President’s BEA budget request for the first time in several years. This funding level allows BEA to produce all of its core programs, begin to restore foreign direct investment statistics that were eliminated as a result of previous funding levels, and to proceed with two important new initiatives. Specifically, in FY 2009 BEA will maintain the integrity of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics and related core programs; begin work to revamp and restore the survey of new direct investment in U.S. companies by foreign companies, which is critical to understanding the role of multinational corporations in domestic and international markets for goods and capital; develop a more accurate and comprehensive measure of the health sector in GDP in a supplemental “satellite” account; and extend the research and development satellite account statistics with the goal of incorporating these statistics into the GDP statistics and other economic accounts.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2009 appropriation provided \$45.0 million for BJS’s base program, \$8.0 million below the President’s \$53.0 million FY 2009 request, plus \$6.6 million in salary funding not directly appropriated to BJS for a total of \$51.6 million. Of the total appropriation, \$26 million is set aside for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) which has been a critical resource to improve the understanding of the costs and context of crime victimization in the United States since the 1970s. The additional funds for the NCVS will allow BJS to begin to implement the recommendations of the National Research Council’s recent report, *Surveying Victims: Options for Conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey*. The remainder of the appropriation supports BJS’s other criminal justice statistics activities, including the collection, analysis, publication, and dissemination of data on a wide range of criminal justice topics, encompassing: crime victimization; law enforcement management and administration; Federal and state court processing and sentencing; probation, parole, jail, and prison issues; criminal justice expenditures and employment; recidivism and reentry, and other topical areas.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$597.2 million, which was \$4.4 million above the President’s request, included a program increase of \$10.4 million for the continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This initiative will enable BLS to complete the continuous updating efforts in all major components of the CPI begun in 2002. The FY 2009 appropriation also included \$8.7 million to fund the rising costs of the Current Population Survey (CPS). These costs result from more stringent efforts to protect the sensitive

information provided by respondents, a greater geographic dispersal of the survey sample, and measures associated with additional efforts required to obtain responses given the public's growing reluctance to provide information. The requested resources will allow the CPS to ensure the continued accuracy of the national unemployment rate, the labor force participation rate, the women's-to-men's earnings ratio, and other key indicators obtained from the CPS. The FY 2009 funding level included \$1.0 million to accelerate efforts to explore and address a potential undercount in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Specifically, SOII will undertake additional work 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. The FY 2009 funding level includes funds to continue the American Time Use Survey. BLS reduced the Locality Pay Surveys component of the National Compensation Survey to partially fund inflationary cost increases for FY 2009. BLS will publish, for the first time, the local area Employment Cost Index and local area Employer Costs for Employee Compensation series.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$27.0 million was the amount requested by the President. This funding supports critical travel and freight statistics programs as well as work in geospatial data transportation economics, and the information dissemination services of the National Transportation Library. In addition, the budget request funded \$4.0 million from FAA's operations account as a reimbursable to BTS to support the aviation statistics program to collect and disseminate airline traffic, financial, performance and ticket information.

Census Bureau: As requested in the President's budget, the FY 2009 appropriation totaled \$3.14 billion in discretionary funding, which includes \$2.7 billion for the 2010 Decennial Census Program. The FY 2009 appropriation also included an additional \$1.0 billion in funding for decennial census activities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The funding supports resources needed for vital operations, such as Address Canvassing, Group Quarters Validation, Local Update of Census Addresses, and the completion of Dress Rehearsal operational assessments. In addition, the Census Bureau will undertake major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring of regional partnership specialists, other outreach and promotion efforts and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising), and continue overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census. The FY 2009 budget also provides \$45.7 million for the Survey of

Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and adds \$1.4 million to the base for the Current Population Survey (CPS). The SIPP funding provides for continuation of the 2008 SIPP Panel of 45,000 households that began in September 2008. The funding also will allow for continuing improvements to the current SIPP program that are scheduled for completion by the end of 2012. The added CPS funding, along with \$8.7 million added to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will cover the rising cost of the survey. The budget also includes \$8.1 million to expand the quarterly and annual surveys of service industries. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau also received \$1 billion as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. This funding will aid the Census Bureau in conducting a more accurate census in 2010, with more targeted efforts to reach hard to count populations, including minority communities. With this funding, the Census Bureau will devote \$30 million to expanding the Coverage Follow-up operation, \$120 million to enhance the partnership program, and \$100 million to the advertising contract to support additional paid media and other outreach efforts. The remaining \$750 million in funding will be used to support early FY 2010 operations. This approach will reduce operational and programmatic risks.

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$79.5 million was \$2.6 million below the President's request. The appropriation included none of the additional \$3.5 million to improve the ERS market analysis and outlook program. ERS will use FY 2009 funding to undertake a study of the impacts of local food systems and commerce that will account for the effects of local food systems on economic activity, nutrition, and energy and the environment. This study will consider government policies to support local food markets and reduce barriers to growth of that sector.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$110.6 million was the same as the President's request. EIA will use FY 2009 funding to maintain critical energy data coverage, analysis, and forecasting activities; resume the petroleum and natural gas data quality initiative to improve data reliability and statistical accuracy as authorized in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; complete development and initiate monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections as mandated in the Energy Policy Act of 2005; strengthen global oil, gas, and coal markets data, analysis, and forecasting capabilities; and improve the ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets by replacing the National Energy Modeling System.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$151.6 million was \$1.9 million below the President's

request. This appropriation included a decrease of \$15.3 million due to the cyclical nature of the agricultural census preparations, as requested in the President's budget. Results from the 2007 Census of Agriculture were released in February 2009. The FY 2009 appropriation also includes an increase of \$2.5 million to reinstate the Chemical Use Survey (Fruit Chemical Use section).

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The FY 2009 direct appropriation of \$302.4 million was \$41.1 million below the President's request. NCES received appropriations for three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The Statistics program received an appropriation of \$98.5 million in 2009, an amount that was \$6.1 million less than the President's request. The Assessment program received the requested amount of \$138.8 million, of which \$130.1 million was for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and \$8.7 million was for the National Assessment Governing Board. The Statewide Data Systems program received \$65.0 million, which was \$35.0 million less than the President's request. The Statewide Data Systems program also received \$250.0 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds in 2009. In addition, NCES indirectly received \$16 million for salaries and expenses that are reflected in the Institute of Education Sciences' budget.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): The FY 2009 appropriation of \$124.7 million reflected the amount requested in the President's budget, an increase of \$11.1 million above the FY 2008 enacted level. At the requested level, NCHS will continue providing timely, accurate estimates of the highest priority health measures, critical not only to CDC, but also throughout government at the Federal, state, and local level. With increased funding, NCHS maintained full field operations of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES); enhanced mechanisms for data access and use through the NHANES tutorial and web-based data access tools; maintained the NHIS at about 75 percent of the sample size for which it is designed; conducted selected components of the National Health Care Surveys in response to changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; collected 11 months of birth and death data from the states; and transitioned from International Classification of Diseases-9-CM to ICD-10 code sets to improve comparability between mortality and morbidity data in the United States and internationally.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration (SSA): The FY 2009 funding level of \$28.9 million reflected the amount requested in the President's budget.

SSA will continue to support data collections, principally funded by other Federal agencies, that inform Social Security-related analyses; improvements to data quality; and expanded data access through development of public-use data files as well as both in-house and extramural data analyses and model development.

Science Resources Statistics (SRS), National Science Foundation:

The FY 2009 appropriation of \$45.4 million represented a substantial increase over the FY 2008 funding level. This amount includes estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. The increase will fund a major portion of the increased costs of the sample redesign for the National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG) to replace the decennial census long form with the American Community Survey as the sample frame for the NSCG.

Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Internal Revenue Service:

The FY 2009 funding level of \$41.6 million was \$0.7 million below the President's request. For FY 2009, SOI will support critical base program requirements and deliver all data files and outputs to its primary customers. SOI is examining ways to minimize the risk of reidentification of individual records in the Individual Public Use cross-section file and undertaking a feasibility study to develop an Individual Public Use panel data file. Currently, microdata on compact disks (CD-ROMs) are produced annually containing detailed information obtained from the individual income tax return statistics program with identifiable taxpayer information omitted to make the file available for dissemination to the tax research community.

Highlights of the FY 2010 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2010 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$12,386.1 million. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key initiatives designed to improve significantly the breadth and quality of information on major segments of the economy and population that currently are not adequately measured. These initiatives include:

- conducting the enumeration of the population on April 1, 2010;
- completing release of most of the data from the 2007 Economic Census and beginning to plan the 2012 Economic Census;
- producing for the first time at Census tract level, detailed social and economic data from the American Community Survey for all places (including group quarters) with a population of 20,000 or more;

- implementing critical improvements to service sector statistics, particularly financial services;
- developing improved statistics on energy usage in the U.S. economy, on retirement income, and on the role of innovation in the U.S. economy;
- conducting methodological research and a design competition based on the National Academy of Sciences’ recommendations to determine alternative options for the National Crime Victimization Survey;
- developing a new data series on “green-collar” jobs;
- developing analytical tools and assessments of the economic implications of environmental service market designs with an emphasis on markets for carbon offsets;
- improving the coverage and scope of the three energy end-use consumption surveys; providing weekly renewable fuels data; expanding integrated State energy data products; and providing more timely international energy data and analyses;
- analyzing trader activity and price formation for EIA’s Energy and Financial Market efforts; and continuing the National Energy Model Replacement Project;
- completing reinstatement of the NASS Chemical Use Program; providing a data series on bio-energy production and utilization; and conducting the Census of Horticulture Specialties follow-on study;
- providing funding for a new longitudinal study of teachers, a new international assessment of adult competencies, and a national survey to examine parent and family involvement in education and participation rates for use of child care and education providers for preschool children;
- conducting selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect the changing patterns of health care delivery and public health;
- exploring how best to collect data on innovation/technology transfer in the academic sector and developing a pilot data collection on post doctorates; and
- examining ways to minimize the risk of reidentification of individual records in SOI’s Individual Public Use cross-section file; and undertaking a feasibility study to develop an Individual Public Use panel data file.

The following are FY 2010 highlights of ongoing programs and proposed program changes in the thirteen principal statistical agencies and their associated costs. Additional details are provided in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report. Appendix B provides information on the staffing levels of the principal statistical agencies.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The President’s budget request for FY 2010 of \$101.2 million will fund core programs, new statistical initiatives, and the continued restoration and expansion of statistical products in the foreign direct investment and regional programs. Specifically, the request includes a \$3.0 million increase to base to maintain current programs; a \$1.5 million increase for an initiative to implement critical improvements to service sector statistics, particularly financial services; and a \$4.5 million increase to develop improved statistics on energy usage in the U.S. economy, on retirement income, and on the role of innovation in the U.S. economy. Building on the restoration work begun in FY 2009, \$3.2 million will be used to restore the coverage and detail of the data that BEA collects on other multinational company surveys and expand these data to maximize their usefulness, and \$2.0 million will be used to restore and improve county-level income and product statistics.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The President’s budget request for FY 2010 is \$66.7 million, including \$6.7 million in salaries and expenses not directly appropriated to BJS. The request includes \$15.0 million in additional funding for the continued implementation of major National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) redesign activities, based largely on the comprehensive report on the NCVS prepared by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences. The additional funds will be used to conduct survey methodological research and a design competition based on the report’s recommendations to determine alternative options.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The FY 2010 budget request is \$611.6 million, which includes a program increase of \$8.0 million to develop new series on “green-collar” jobs to address the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 2010 budget requests \$28.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million to support increased program and overhead costs. In addition, the budget requests \$4.0 million from FAA’s operations account as a reimbursable to BTS to support the aviation statistics program.

Census Bureau: The FY 2010 budget request of \$7.4 billion will provide continuing support for the Census Bureau’s cyclical pro-

grams, including \$6.9 billion for the 2010 Decennial Census program, \$116.9 million for the Economic Census funding cycle, and \$8.9 million for the Census of Governments funding cycle. The request for the Decennial Census program includes \$200.0 million for the American Community Survey, \$18.3 million for the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program, and \$6.7 billion to conduct major operations for the 2010 Decennial Census. In addition to the new budget authority requested for the 2010 Census program, \$897.9 million in additional funding will be available from carry over of FY 2009 funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Economic Research Service: The FY 2010 budget request of \$82.5 million includes an increase of \$1.8 million and two staff years to support research on the economics of Environmental Service Markets and Policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The request also includes an increase of \$1.2 million to fund pay costs and maintain the current ERS program, and to avoid a reduction in the university cooperative agreements programs.

Energy Information Administration: The FY 2010 budget request of \$133.1 million, an increase of \$22.5 million, provides funding to improve capabilities to close energy information gaps needed to measure performance of energy efficiency initiatives in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, address growing energy data quality issues, and strengthen analysis.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The FY 2010 budget request of \$161.8 million reflects an increase of \$10.2 million from the FY 2009 appropriation. The request includes \$5.8 million to complete reinstatement of the NASS Chemical Use Program and \$1.9 million to provide a data series on bio-energy production and utilization. Within the available Census of Agriculture funding, NASS will conduct the Census of Horticulture Specialties follow-on study.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 2010 budget request would provide a total of \$329.8 million, including direct funding of \$312.4 million to support three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The budget request for the Statistics program includes an increase of \$10.0 million to maintain current activities in the face of rising costs of data collections and to respond to increased demands for information. The FY 2010 request would support technical assistance to states implementing longitudinal data systems and provide funding for a new longitudinal study of teachers, a new international assessment of adult competencies, and a national survey to examine parent and family involvement in educa-

tion and the participation of preschool children in non-parental education and care arrangements. The requested FY 2010 funding for the Assessment program would provide support for conducting 2010 national U.S. history, civics, and geography assessments and a pilot writing assessment; preparing for 2011 assessments in reading, math, and writing; preparing for the 2012 long-term trend assessment, the grade 12 economics assessment, and a technology literacy study; and for continued analysis and reporting of prior assessments. The requested \$65 million for the Statewide Data Systems program would support designing, developing, and implementing longitudinal data systems that enable states to use individual student data to enhance education and close achievement gaps. This request is consistent with FY 2009 funding; however, in FY 2009 the State-wide Data Systems program also received \$250 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds. In addition, indirect funding for NCES salaries and expenses is requested by the Institute of Education Sciences at \$17.5 million, which includes an increase of \$1.5 million.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2010 budget request of \$138.7 million represents an increase of \$14.0 million above the FY 2009 funding level, to allow sample sizes for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) that more nearly approximate those for which the studies were designed. With increased funding, NCHS would maintain full field operations for the NHANES; conduct the NHIS at its current design level of 35,000 households; collect a full 12-months of core birth and death data to provide the Nation's official vital statistics data; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect the changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; reinstate many of the reductions in operational capacity that have been implemented in the past several years; and enhance the quality and usability of data access tools through improved tutorials.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, Social Security Administration: The FY 2010 budget request of \$26.1 million represents approximately the same level of funding as in FY 2009 to support ongoing research and evaluation on the effects of Social Security and income assistance programs, and proposed changes in those programs, on individuals, the economy, and program solvency.

Science Resources Statistics, National Science Foundation: The President's FY 2010 budget request of \$41.5 million represents a decrease of about \$4.2 million from the FY 2009 appropriation. These amounts include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. The request reflects a reduction of \$6.0 million for the

National Survey of College Graduates (from \$12.0 million to \$6.0 million) because the major work on sample redesign in FY 2009 has been completed

Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service: The FY 2010 budget request of \$43.1 million provides the necessary resources to continue base programs. The increase of \$1.5 million over FY 2009 provides funding to maintain current levels of service as well as to support expanded statistical processing of electronically filed tax return data.

Reimbursable Programs

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

Table 2 presents a list of agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis for state and local governments, the private sector, and/or other Federal agencies, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program for FY 2010. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$585.2 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$447.3 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2010
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	7,404.7	251.8	0.0	6.5	245.3
United States Geological Survey ..	103.5	152.1	108.5	5.0	38.6

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2010
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Center for Health Statistics (CDC)	138.7	62.4	0.0	3.4	59.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	161.8	18.5	2.1	0.0	16.4
National Center for Education Evaluation	17.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6
National Center for Education Statistics	329.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	611.6	9.0	0.0	0.9	8.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	153.9	8.3	2.5	0.0	5.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)....	336.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4
Forest Service.....	66.7	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	28.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	30.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	14.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	22.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9
Economics and Statistics Administration.....	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	115.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	20.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service).....	43.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	101.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.7
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.....	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	106.5	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.3
Science Resource Statistics (NSF).....	41.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Administration for Children and Families	73.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Bureau of Justice Statistics	66.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2010
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Energy Information Administration.....	133.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Defense Manpower Data Center....	11.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Employment and Training Administration.....	47.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.	126.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA).....	26.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2
Office of Population Affairs.....	9.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Economic Research Service.....	82.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
International Trade Administration.	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	22.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	43.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Agricultural Research Service	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Federal Railroad Administration....	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Institutes of Health	963.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indian Health Service.....	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	11,483.1	570.5	119.8	18.1	447.3

For FY 2010, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$251.8 million. Most of this work (\$245.3 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$100.1 million of reimbursable work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data. Work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other agencies includes the Private Schools Survey and the intercensal estimates of poverty for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey for the National Center for Health Statistics; the American Housing Survey, the Housing Sales Survey, and the Survey of Market Absorption for the Department of Housing and Urban De-

velopment; the New York City Housing Vacancy Survey for the City of New York; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Prisoner Statistics Program, the Annual Probation and Parole Survey, and the Survey on Sexual Violence for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the United States Agency for International Development, other Federal agencies, foreign government agencies, and international organizations such as the United Nations to conduct demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic studies, and to strengthen statistical development around the world through technical assistance, training, and software products.

The Water Resources Discipline in the U.S. Geological Survey has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$152.1 million. Among the Federal agencies, the U.S. Geological Survey performs the largest amount, \$108.5 million, in reimbursable work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies in cooperation with 850 partners from other Federal, state, and local government agencies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform \$38.6 million in statistical work for Federal agencies, including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, State and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Additional funding requested in 2010 for the National Streamflow Information Program and Hydrologic Networks and Analysis will enhance existing statistical activities.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department and is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$62.4 million) is done for other agencies within HHS (\$59.0 million), in particular for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and for the National Institutes of Health. The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Intradepartmental agreements support most of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for the National Center for Education Evaluation

(NCEE) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). NCEE anticipates receiving \$14.6 million to conduct evaluations for other agencies in the Department of Education, including \$8.1 million for the National Title I Study of Implementation and Outcomes, \$1.5 million for the evaluation of the Upward Bound program, and \$1.3 million for the evaluation of the impact of the DC Choice Program. NCES anticipates receiving approximately \$10.0 million from other agencies for statistical activities, including \$4.0 million for obtaining intercensal estimates of poverty for the ED Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, \$2.0 million for collection of achievement data for the ED Office of Indian Education, and \$2.2 million to obtain data on school crime for the ED Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools.

Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$14.9 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$8.0 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. Other USDA agencies reimbursing NASS will be the Farm Service Agency for providing prices received by farmers, pulse crop data, and county-level cash rental rates in support of program administration, and the Risk Management Agency for county estimates of commodity production and yield. Funding provided by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will support the national animal health monitoring system, and funds from the Foreign Agricultural Service will provide training and technical assistance in statistics to foreign counterparts. Funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service will support collection of milk and pesticide data.

Purchases of Statistical Services

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

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

allows, because they receive the difference from other Federal agencies under their reimbursable programs.

Agencies that expect to purchase more than \$100.0 million in statistical services in FY 2010 are the Census Bureau (\$1,231.2 million), National Institutes of Health (\$363.0 million), National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (\$318.7 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) without the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (\$224.2 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (\$208.2 million), the National Science Foundation without SRS (\$117.4 million), and NCHS (\$100.5).

During FY 2010, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$3,605.8 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. More than half of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the state and local governments are the CDC without NCHS (\$128.8 million), BLS (\$97.0 million), NCES (\$69.3 million), and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) (\$46.3 million). CDC funds reimburse localities for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. NCES provides funds to state educational agencies to support development and implementation of statewide longitudinal data systems for collecting and reporting education data. States also receive funding to support data collection activities, including the administration of National Assessment of Educational Progress. ETA funds grants to states to collect and analyze labor market information on growth industries and occupations, to catalogue knowledge, skills and abilities required for standard occupations, and to support an electronic network of career information.

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2010

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	7,404.7	1,231.2	0.0	1,230.8	0.3
National Institutes of Health	963.2	363.0	0.1	339.1	23.8
National Center for Education Statistics	329.8	318.7	69.3	228.5	21.0

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2010

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	336.1	224.2	128.8	84.7	10.7
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	611.6	208.2	97.0	19.0	92.2
National Science Foundation (without SRS)	115.1	117.4	0.0	117.4	0.0
National Center for Health Statistics (CDC).....	138.7	100.5	20.7	44.7	35.2
Administration for Children and Families.....	73.5	74.2	5.8	67.3	1.2
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	178.1	68.8	0.0	58.8	10.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics	66.7	61.2	2.5	29.4	29.3
Energy Information Administration....	133.1	60.9	0.2	60.6	0.1
Employment and Training Administration.....	47.3	46.3	46.3	0.0	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.	46.0	46.0	0.0	1.6	44.4
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	126.7	45.6	11.5	33.4	0.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	43.0	43.2	11.3	29.2	2.7
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	106.5	39.2	27.4	11.7	0.0
Science Resource Statistics (NSF)....	41.5	36.3	0.0	24.7	11.6
Food and Nutrition Service.....	31.3	31.3	0.0	31.3	0.0
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis	29.6	29.3	0.0	6.0	23.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	161.8	29.0	24.8	0.0	4.2
Environmental Protection Agency	117.7	28.7	10.6	15.5	2.6
United States Agency for International Development	27.6	27.6	0.0	19.5	8.0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	42.9	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0
National Center for Education Evaluation	17.3	27.1	0.0	27.1	0.0
Social Security Administration (without ORES).....	37.5	25.8	0.0	20.8	5.0

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2010

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	22.9	22.1	0.0	22.0	0.0
Economic Research Service.....	82.5	21.2	5.6	4.1	11.5
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.....	22.3	21.2	11.8	9.4	0.0
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	22.9	15.9	0.0	4.4	11.5
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	14.1	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Veterans Health Administration	75.6	14.7	7.4	7.0	0.3
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	15.9	14.3	3.0	4.1	7.3
Office of Public and Indian Housing ..	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.8	0.0
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	22.0	13.0	0.2	12.9	0.0
Federal Highway Administration.....	12.7	12.7	0.0	11.8	0.9
Broadcasting Board of Governors	12.7	11.9	0.0	11.9	0.0
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)	26.1	11.9	0.0	8.9	3.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	153.9	8.9	2.7	6.2	0.0
Defense Manpower Data Center	11.1	6.9	0.0	6.9	0.0
Federal Aviation Administration.....	8.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Office of Postsecondary Education.....	7.8	6.7	0.0	3.0	3.7
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	101.2	6.4	0.0	2.5	3.9
Bureau of Prisons.....	11.2	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	20.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Federal Transit Administration	5.4	5.1	0.0	3.5	1.6
International Trade Administration	7.1	5.0	0.0	3.6	1.3
Forest Service.....	66.7	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Federal Railroad Administration.....	5.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0
Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness.....	7.8	3.5	0.0	3.1	0.4
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	28.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	34.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	0.0
Bureau of Reclamation	9.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2010

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Administration on Aging.....	2.6	2.6	0.5	2.0	0.2
Agricultural Research Service	5.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Institute of Museum and Library Services	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	5.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Employment Standards Admini- stration.....	6.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0
Office of Health, Safety and Security .	16.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Federal Emergency Management Agency	12.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Office of Population Affairs.....	9.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.2
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	6.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.9
Minerals Management Service	7.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
TOTAL	12,132.1	3,602.2	501.8	2,701.4	399.0

Table presents agencies that have total purchases of at least \$1.0 million, ranked by total purchases. Purchases from the private sector also include funds paid to foreign governments. Agencies paying funds to foreign governments are the Census Bureau (\$0.63 million), US Geological Survey (\$1.00 million), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$0.39 million). Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2010, as reported by each of the agencies covered in this report. Based on that information, the agencies reported that they expect to purchase an estimated \$2,703.1 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2010. Of that total, approximately \$2,069.8 million (or about 77 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: the Census Bureau (\$1230.8 million); the National Institutes of Health (\$339.1 million); the National Center for Education Statistics (\$228.5 million); the National Science Foundation including the Science Resources Statistics Division (\$142.1 million); and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention including the National Center for Health

Statistics (\$129.3 million). The private sector provides a variety of services, such as survey design, data collection and processing, analysis, program evaluation, preparation of reports, data dissemination, computer services, and methodological research and development.

CHAPTER 2: Programs and Program Changes

This chapter presents brief descriptions of the statistical activities of the agencies covered in this report. The chapter highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities for FY 2010 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) produces and disseminates information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHRQ's Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys provide public and private sector decision makers with timely national estimates of health care use and expenditures, private and public health insurance coverage, and the availability, costs, and scope of private health insurance benefits. AHRQ prepares analyses of changes in behavior as a result of market forces or policy changes on health care use, expenditures, and insurance coverage; develops cost/savings estimates of proposed changes in policy; and identifies the impact of changes in policy for key subgroups of the population. Statistical activities of AHRQ are conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. Intramural statistical activities of AHRQ involve primarily the performance of analyses using data assembled from secondary data sources and/or primary data collected by contractors.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in HHS promotes health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. CDC provides data on morbidity, epidemiologic surveillance of infectious diseases, chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety. CDC's top organizational components include the Office of the Director, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and six Coordinating Centers/Offices for: Environmental Health and Injury Pre-

vention, Health Information Service, Health Promotion, Infectious Diseases, Global Health, and Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry along with eleven National Centers are grouped under four of the coordinating offices. These centers are for: Environmental Health; Injury Prevention and Control; Health Marketing; Health Statistics; Public Health Informatics; Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; Zoonotic, Vector-Borne and Enteric Diseases; HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention; and Preparedness, Detection and Control of Infectious Diseases.

- The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in CDC is the principal agency that produces general-purpose health data. NCHS is responsible for the collection, maintenance, analysis, and dissemination of statistics on the nature and extent of the health, illness, and disability of the U.S. population; the impact of illness and disability on the economy; the effects of environmental, social, and other health hazards; health care costs and financing; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events (i.e., births and deaths).
- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Division of Health Studies in CDC, HHS, conducts health investigations and surveillances, and maintains registries to establish relationships between the presence of hazardous substances in the environment, particularly at hazardous waste sites, and public health status. ATSDR analyzes the statistical significance of human disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination.
- Statistical activities of the National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) within the Coordinating Center for Environmental Health and Injury Prevention are focused in three major divisions: Division of Laboratory Sciences (DLS), Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services (DEEHS), and the Division for Environmental Hazards and Health Effects (DEHHE). DLS statisticians provide support for reviewing division quality-control programs and advise on statistics developed for new method development and inter-method data comparisons. A major statistical effort for DLS is the development of the *National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals*. DEEHS provides funding to state and local health departments to develop

or support childhood lead poisoning prevention activities including a patient tracking module that will be integrated with a web-based lead poisoning surveillance system, and to develop health statistics for select refugee populations affected by complex humanitarian emergencies to measure micronutrient malnutrition. DEEHE supports the National Asthma Control Program, Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) Program, and Biometry Activity.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data on the Medicaid and Medicare programs; study the quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsor a survey of current Medicare beneficiaries to obtain data on health care utilization and expenditures, including expenditures not covered by Medicare, the sources of health care coverage and payment, and the assets, income, health, functional status, work history, and family support systems of the Medicare population. Statistical data bases and ongoing statistical tabulations include: beneficiary populations and subgroups; characteristics of providers of service; person-based utilization data; utilization data for service locations; procedure-specific data for physicians and suppliers; longitudinal data on beneficiaries, characteristics, and service utilization; and tabulations of financial and statistical data from all Medicare-certified hospitals and hospital/health care complexes.

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

The Indian Health Service (IHS) in HHS provides vital event, demographic, and social and economic statistics on American Indians and Alaska Natives living in the IHS service areas. IHS relies on vital event (birth and death) data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and demographic data from the Census Bureau. IHS also provides patient care and morbidity information for those American Indians and Alaska Natives who receive healthcare from IHS.

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

- National Cancer Institute (NCI) supports biometric research on cancer incidence, survival, and mortality by conducting clinical trials of cancer prevention, screening, and treatment; developing new statistical methods and adapting existing ones; and providing statistical consultation and support to research investigators. NCI establishes and supports nationwide surveys and gathers statistical information in many areas of surveillance research, such as cancer incidence, mortality, morbidity, survival, patterns of cancer care, cancer risk factors and health practices, cost of care, health systems operations applied to cancer control, and monitoring of progress in cancer diagnosis and treatment. NCI provides support in planning, conducting, and evaluating programs of epidemiologic, demographic, statistical, and mathematical research activities
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) conducts and supports research on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), trains researchers in CAM, and disseminates authoritative information to the public and professionals on the safety and efficacy of CAM modalities work.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders. NEI statistical activities are performed by the Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications (DECA).
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) conducts basic epidemiological research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases. NHLBI supports research on temporal trends and population patterns in the prevalence, incidence, morbidity and mortality from these diseases; risk factors associated with them; clinical and behavior interventions for prevention or treatment; and design and analysis of long-term observational studies.
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) conducts both applied and theoretical statistical research to identify the relationships between genes and human health, studying both common genetic disorders and rare diseases.
- National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts research on aging and age-associated diseases and conditions, including physical and cognitive functioning, using population-based epidemiological and biometric methods.

- National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) maintains the Alcohol Epidemiology Data System, a national repository of alcohol-related databases; sponsors a longitudinal survey of alcohol use, abuse, and dependence; and makes available information on alcohol-related policies adopted by state governments.
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) analyzes and disseminates information from clinical trials evaluating novel therapies to increase immune tolerance, as well as from clinical trials for a wide variety of infectious diseases; provides complete biostatistical and operational support for clinical trials of autoimmune diseases; stimulates industry development of products and methods to improve point-of-care diagnostic technologies in nontraditional health care settings for infectious disease-causing pathogens or toxins; provides biostatistical and data management and logistical support for the analysis of HIV/AIDS clinical trials; and monitors and coordinates sites conducting HIV/AIDS clinical trials.
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) provides funds for research in scientific fields where statistical analyses are essential tools in data analysis methods, including Bioinformatics, Image Processing, and Computational Modeling and Simulation.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs an epidemiological and statistical program that includes research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, coordinates clinical trials for the evaluation of strategies of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and analyzes data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health.
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiological studies about the normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech and language; provides consultation services in the design of intervention studies; and maintains data systems to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) studies the impact of sociodemographic and economic trends on oral health, surveys oral health knowledge

and practices of health providers, and investigates the oral health status of populations.

- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of human growth hormones; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes and consequences of drug abuse. Such research includes studies on the incidence, prevalence, and differential patterns of drug abuse among specific population groups, and its associated economic, demographic, and sociopsychological factors. NIDA works with local, state, Federal, and international governmental agencies to develop drug abuse surveillance capability through the establishment of epidemiology networks.
- The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of activities such as the design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; statistical studies in genetic toxicology; mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena; and risk assessment methodology development. Environmental genomics, a scientific field that combines genetics, genomics, and proteomics to examine how genes respond to environmental stressors or toxicants, is the newest area of research investment, requiring new statistical methods and bioinformatics.
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) provides biostatistical analysis and data management for studies in support of its mission to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior.
- Office of the Director in NIH supports data collections and analyses examining populations training for and participating in medical research as well as biological and medical sciences instrumentation and research facilities, and maintains a database on characteristics of America's medical school faculties.

The Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) supports a number of statistical activities, including work performed by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), a component of OSERS.

NIDRR supports national data centers that coordinate data collection activities of burn injury, traumatic brain injury, and spinal cord injury model systems program grantees and provide technical assistance on data collection methodology. In addition, NIDRR funds a Rehabilitation Research Training Center on demographics and statistics and funds a small number of field-initiated projects that conduct secondary analyses on existing data sets. The Office of Special Education Programs funds technical assistance to improve the capacity of states to meet the data collection requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

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

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

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

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supports efforts to improve the collection, analysis, and presentation of data for use in planning, policymaking, managing, monitoring, and evaluating HIV/AIDS, malaria, maternal and child health and nutrition, and family planning and reproductive health programs. Statistical activities supported by USAID include: capacity building of statistical offices in developing countries to collect, analyze, disseminate and use data to increase understanding of population structure and demographic trends and their implications for development planning and policy making; technical assistance in reproductive

health survey design and implementation; maintenance of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database at the Census Bureau; development of demographic and economic models of the impact of HIV and AIDS in urban and rural areas of the developing world; and dissemination of statistics-based health information through a variety of publications and presentations throughout the world.

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- Funding for CDC:
 - supports design and planning for a knowledge base of reportable conditions for the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System and the assessment of the feasibility of establishing a national amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) registry;
 - supports the new School Health Policies and Program Study (SHPPS) Project and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and expedites data analysis for the Study to Explore Early Development (SEED), a large population-based study aimed at determining the causes of developmental disabilities (including autism);
 - enables CDC University to conduct the “Mathematical Statistician / Statistician” Competency Gap Survey; and
 - supports the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health’s (NIOSH) administration of the mandatory Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation program and completion of the fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, that will provide U.S. population exposure data by age, sex, and race or ethnicity on approximately 75 environmental chemicals.
- HRSA’s Bureau of Primary Health Care would expand FY 2009 work on a patient survey to collect detailed health and health service utilization information on patients receiving care at HRSA funded health centers that ensure access to primary health care services to the Nation’s underserved communities and vulnerable populations. The survey will enable program effectiveness assessment and inform planning decisions.
- NCHS would reinstate many of the recent operational capacity reductions and support full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; collect 12-months of

core birth and death data; and enhance the quality and usability of data access tools through improved tutorials.

- NCI funding would support a full cancer control module in the National Health Interview Survey that will assess levels of uncertainty surrounding prostate cancer screening and, for the first time, include items on lung cancer. NCI would expand its efforts to translate survey questions into foreign languages, such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and others.
- NIA would continue to work closely with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to define BEA's role in health care accounting. Findings from an NIA-supported panel have led to the development of several initiatives by BEA that will provide accurate data on the costs and benefits of treating illness.
- NIH-OD funding would support the NIH Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tool (RePORT) initiative to improve internal and public access to information on NIH research in order to facilitate analyses, evaluation and management of research portfolios and fulfill certain reporting requirements of the NIH Reform Act of 2006.
- The SAMHSA budget request extends projects identified for FY 2009, with the exclusion of the Client/Patient Sample Survey that was completed in 2008, and supports mental health questions on the National Health Interview Survey.
- VHA funds would support research initiatives including Traumatic Brain Injuries, Burn Injury Research, Pain Research, and Post-Deployment Mental Health related to veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Safety

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

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

pational injuries and illnesses from employers who are inspected or have a consultation.

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

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provides direct support to families and individuals recovering from disasters, and evaluates disaster victims' satisfaction with services received and the manner in which they were provided. FEMA's U.S. Fire Administration provides statistics on fire occurrences as well as analytical and topical reports that describe the national fire problem. FEMA also collects information on changes that affect flood hazard areas in communities participating in the national Flood Insurance Program. In addition, FEMA analyzes data from the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to help track compliance and implementation nationwide, to identify incident management and emergency related standards for potential adoption as NIMS standards for state and local government in compliance, and to test and evaluate the system. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program collects data from state, local, and tribal governments, individuals, and businesses residing in areas surrounding chemical stockpile sites regarding the effects of outreach projects. In addition, data are collected on terrorist and natural threats, community vulnerability, regional and local preparedness capability, and first responder capabilities and gaps to assist in allocating the award of Federal grant funds.

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

The major program change and new activity in safety statistics planned for FY 2010 is:

- The CPSC will increase statistical activities due to the creation of the Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS). The CPSRMS will provide a single, integrated web-

based environment to accommodate a searchable database for consumers, enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of CPSC staff by providing a system to identify hazard trends quickly, and enable more rapid and increased dissemination of information.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

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

The Census of Population and Housing: The Census of Population and Housing provides the population counts for the apportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for the states to define the boundaries of the districts for those seats, as well as data on small areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. The Census Bureau has developed a multiyear effort to reengineer the 2010 Census that includes three highly interrelated components: implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace the census long-form; collection and correction of the locations of streets and other geographic information through the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program; and a fully tested, re-designed plan for a short-form only 2010 Census. All three elements are necessary for the Census Bureau to achieve its long-range performance goals for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing—improving the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data, maintaining or reducing net differential undercounts (compared to Census 2000) without using statistical adjustment, reducing operational risk, and containing full cycle costs.

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2010 are:

- The budget request provides funding for the following three key components of the re-engineering effort for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing:
 - full ACS implementation and data dissemination;
 - resumption of data collection for the Community Address Updating System that provides updates to the MAF in non-urban communities, continuation of geographic partnerships, and evaluations; and
 - execution of the major 2010 Census operations, including mailout, receipt, and processing of returned census forms; the non-response follow-up, Group Quarters Enumeration, Update Leave, Update Enumerate, and Military Enumeration operations; the conduct of census operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas; an extensive partnership and communications effort; Follow-up Coverage Measurement field operations; and numerous other operations.

Current Demographic Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) in HHS conducts intramural studies and supports extramural research on a wide range of reproductive health topics including adolescent pregnancy, family planning, sterilization, and other population issues.

The National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) in the Office of Policy and Planning (OPP), in coordination with other Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) offices collects, validates, analyzes and disseminates official statistics on the veteran population and VA programs. NCVAS provides unique and periodic statistical analyses and reports on a broad range of veterans topics, including the development of estimates and projections of the veteran population and characteristics from FY 2000 to FY 2036. OPP also surveys users and non-users of VA programs including the National Survey of Veterans, evaluates VA programs, and conducts actuarial studies such as the development of compensation, pension and burial liability estimates.

The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports continuing and new surveys of veterans and beneficiaries who receive VBA benefits and use its services. The surveys cover VA compensation and pension, education, loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and insurance programs.

The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) reviews benefit Claims determinations made by local VA offices and issues decisions on appeals. BVA tracks statistics on the process of reviewing and making decisions on claim appeals.

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) uses projected veteran death statistics to project future demand for burial space and other NCA services. NCA also conducts an annual survey of customer satisfaction with National Cemeteries.

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

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

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

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

The Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) in the Social Security Administration (SSA) collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiary

populations. SSA also performs demographic and socioeconomic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives.

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- ACF's budget request reflects a decrease in the Abstinence Education Program within the Family and Youth Services Bureau and the conclusion of several ongoing projects.
- The FNS budget would support a proposal to test innovative strategies to reduce participation barriers in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by using data from the Social Security Administration to increase participation in SNAP among elderly Medicare Low-Income Subsidy beneficiaries. Projects funded with this increase will consist of targeted outreach, data matching/sharing, and/or simplified application process.
- OPP would complete the National Survey of Veterans (NSV) and publish an updated Veteran Population Model. The NSV results will provide a profile of the veteran population, compare characteristics of veterans who use VA services with those of veterans who do not, and study VA's role in the delivery of all benefits that veterans receive.
- ORES would undertake new research projects that use demographic statistics, and support ongoing efforts to develop and operate microsimulation models that estimate distributional effects of proposed changes in Social Security programs.

Crime and Justice Statistics

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

The Bureau of Prisons' (BoP) Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) in DOJ evaluates operations and programs to help the BOP more effectively manage its facilities and to prepare inmates for re-entry as law-abiding citizens. ORE determines the prevalence of mental health conditions among the inmate populations; evaluates the effects of job training, drug treatment, and sex offender treatment programs for prisoners on their post-release outcomes; and studies the potential effects of proposed policy and legislation on the prison

population. ORE staff are also involved in the continuous assessment of the reliability and validity of BOP classification, both custody and medical. The National Institute of Corrections, within the BOP, focuses its research on areas of emerging interest and concern to corrections practitioners.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in DOJ produces data related to the enforcement of Federal drug laws. DEA collects and maintains data on arrests, dispositions, drug removals, and work hours, as well as case-based statistical data and Federal drug seizure data. DEA's enforcement and intelligence efforts are enhanced by data related to the drug networks most responsible for the supply of drugs in America. DEA also keeps statistics on clandestine laboratory seizures, and maintains and updates the publicly accessible National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

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

The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Policy, provides information on and analyses of immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (non-immigrants), persons naturalized, and aliens apprehended or removed to assess the effects of immigration in the United States.

The main program change and new activity in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2010 is:

- The BJS budget requests funding to continue the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including major revisions to the survey methodology, based on a report prepared by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences. In 2008, BJS initiated projects focused on five areas of the survey's methodology: sample design, reference period, mode of interview, non-response, and the ability to produce sub-national estimates. In 2010, BJS intends to initiate additional studies that explore the redesign of the NCVS screening instrumentation and exam-

ine small area estimation, including design and data collection for testing and analysis in this area.

Education Statistics

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

The National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), which also is in the Institute of Education Sciences in ED, conducts studies that assess the effects of education programs on academic achievement. NCEE also reviews selected evaluation work supported by others outside the department to assess the quality of studies and the significance of such evaluations for improving education.

The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) in ED formulates Federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs to increase access to quality postsecondary education. OPE collects data to evaluate a program to prepare low-income elementary and secondary students for postsecondary education. In addition, OPE collects and analyzes performance data for a variety of programs including those designed to help low-income, first-generation students enter and complete college.

The Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD) in ED supports a variety of statistical activities. It conducts evaluations on program operations and outcomes. OPEPD developed and maintains ED Facts, a multidimensional data system that includes an electronic system that receives data from states, school districts, and schools. It also develops long-term cost estimates for the Federal student aid programs, using such data as the Pell Grant

applicant file, the National Student Loan Data System, census data, and a range of longitudinal surveys conducted by NCES.

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

The Institute of Museum and Library Services, through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, supports the collection and analysis of data about how the public uses libraries, museums, and online resources to support lifetime learning. Recent topics explored include an analysis of the health information seeking behaviors of seniors, the long and short term impacts of museum and zoo visitation, an exploration of query behaviors of users of online information, and the role of public libraries and community technology centers in providing online government information.

Major program changes in education statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- The budget request for NCES includes increases to help support a new longitudinal study of teachers, technical assistance to states developing longitudinal data systems, a new international assessment of adult competencies, and a national survey to examine parent and family involvement in education and the participation of preschool children in non-parental education and care arrangements.
- The budget request for SRS includes funds to support the development of a pilot data collection of individuals in post doctorate positions based on feasibility activities conducted in FY 2006 through FY 2009. In 2010 SRS, working with the Census Bureau, will continue to develop plans to implement the change of the sample frame for the National Survey of College Graduates from the long form of the Decennial Census to the American Community Survey (ACS), using the field of degree item that was added to the ACS beginning in 2009.

Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) in the Department

of Transportation (DOT) compiles, analyzes, and makes accessible information on the Nation's transportation systems; collects information on inter-modal transportation and other areas; collects and disseminates airline traffic, financial, performance, and ticket information; and enhances the quality and effectiveness of DOT's statistical programs through research, development of guidelines, and promotion of improvements in data acquisition and use.

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

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

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

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

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in DOT maintains the primary database for statistics on the transit industry, known as the National Transit Database. These data are used to report to the Congress on the performance of the transit industry, to make transit service and investment planning decisions, and to apportion FTA formula funds. FTA's support for statistical activities includes two other research projects, the Drugs and Alcohol Testing (DAMIS) project and the Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis. DAMIS collects annual drug and alcohol data from all FTA grantees and their contractors to determine the national random testing rate and candidates for compliance audits. The Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis project collects, analyzes, and disseminates transit safety and security data.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) in DOT collects, maintains, and disseminates data on domestic and international marine transportation, vessel characteristics, vessel port calls and itineraries, port facilities, shipbuilding and repair, ship values, financial reports and vessel operating expenses, shipping activities, and maritime employment. MARAD publishes and distributes quarterly North American

cruise passenger statistics, and conducts attitudinal and other primary research on topical maritime issues.

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

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- The budget request for FHWA reflects completion of the Transportation Technology Innovation and Demonstration Program and includes funds to support:
 - developing or refining methods of collecting data on freight travel congestion on major corridors and at U.S. international land border crossings; FY 2010 activities include establishing geospatial relationships between Freight Performance Measurement Program data and other information available from highway systems attributes (e.g., volume);
 - improving estimates of Freight Analysis Framework (FAF) data on the value and weight of interregional shipments of goods reported by means of transportation, origin, destination, and type of commodity, and beginning design work on the next FAF release; and

- adding cities to a FHWA program that examines traffic congestion in cities of varying sizes, completing a new report on traffic congestion, and honing the development of measures of congestion and travel time reliability; in 2010 FHWA will work with states and Metropolitan Planning Organizations to produce their own operations performance measures.
- FRA’s budget request supports the integration of a number of new and existing FRA programs and the State Inspector Program that includes approximately 160 participating state program personnel who perform FRA railroad inspections to support FRA’s enforcement and compliance activities. New activities targeted for improvement starting in FY 2010 include: Regulatory Analysis—New Rules Implementation Support; Railroad Incident Response System; and service oriented architecture development.
- The Corps will provide the maritime industry with standard codes for dock facilities, commodities and vessels. These standard codes will improve the efficiency and accuracy of industry reporting to the Federal Government, communication among the private companies, and communication between Federal agencies. The U.S. Coast Guard, Internal Revenue Service, and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection are involved in this effort.

Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

Environment

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Department of Commerce (DOC) gathers worldwide environmental data about the oceans, earth, air, space, and sun and their interactions to describe and predict the state of the physical environment. In fulfillment of this mission, NOAA’s National Environmen-

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

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

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remotely-sensed data to improve our understanding of and contribute to improved predictive capability for climate, weather, and natural hazards. Research and satellite programs study atmospheric chemistry and ozone, ocean surface height, and winds as well as biological productivity, precipitation and the global hydrological cycle, the global carbon cycle and land surface and vegetation and ecosystems, and solid earth geophysics. Data assimilation is used to provide accurate and consistent estimates of the global distribution of a broad range of environmental parameters and to initialize forecast models.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2010 include:

- The NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service budget requests an increase of \$7.5 million to support increasing costs of the Archive, Access, and Assessment project for climate data records.
- As total funding for EPA's statistical activities decreases, the agency plans the following changes:
 - update the National Air Pollution Assessment (NAPA) to provide nationwide information on ambient levels of criteria and toxic air pollutants. NAPA informs the regulatory support programs that provide non-financial support to state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies and communities for modeling, inventories, data analysis and assessment, and monitoring programs.

- increase extramural funding levels. The program will resume use of contracts and grants to support economic studies using statistical data collection and analyses consistent with prior funding levels. The additional funds will support renewed funding of the Economic and Decision Sciences (EDS) program (transferred from EPA's Office of Research and Development in FY 2008), which supports research grants in environmental economics, most of which concern development of survey and statistical methods, and creation of original data to be analyzed using statistical approaches.
- initiate expansion of the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures (PACE) survey. EPA and Census will begin preparing to collect survey data on expenditures by the domestic industrial and manufacturing sectors that are attributable to programs and policies directed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- support research on biological agents that involves statistical applications such as the development of predictive models to more accurately determine percent infective dose received upon exposure to a bio-aerosol computer model for drinking water distribution systems; quantitative structure activity relationships modeling approaches to enable risk assessment for chemical agents with limited data; and research to develop physiologically-based pharmacokinetic models to predict the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of compounds in humans and other species.

Energy and Minerals

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

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) in DOE supports projects associated with epidemiologic and worker medical surveillance, the United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries, and the Russian Health Effects Studies. The United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries analyze the distribution of radioactive elements in the body to ensure that radiological protection standards

and workplace control measures for occupational exposures to plutonium, uranium, and other long-lived radioactive materials are protective of worker health. The Russian Health Effects Studies are a joint effort by the United States and Russia to conduct epidemiologic studies on the health effects of exposure to radiation.

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

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in DOI collects, analyzes, and disseminates information and data on nonfuel minerals and materials, including mineral resources, production, demand, use, recycling, and trade. The domestic supply and availability of more than 80 mineral commodities in the United States and 180 other countries and specialized studies of materials flows and recycling are essential to the U.S. economy and national security. The Departments of the Interior, Defense, and State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Reserve, and private sector companies utilize USGS mineral-related policy analysis in their regional and global analyses. USGS maintains publicly available national-scale geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and mineral resource spatial databases.

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- The EIA budget increase of \$22.5 million would provide funding to improve capabilities to close energy information gaps related to measuring performance of energy efficiency initiatives in the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, address growing energy data quality issues, and strengthen analysis. The request provides funding for EIA's Energy End-Use and Efficiency Data efforts, including improving the coverage and scope of the three end-use consumption surveys; enhanced scope and data quality, including weekly renewable fuels data and expanding several surveys; enhanced reporting on refinery outages and addressing other critical data quality issues such as gasoline imports and diesel exports; and expanded integrated state energy data products and more timely international data and analyses. The request also provides funding for EIA's Energy and Financial

Market efforts to analyze trader activity and price formation and continues the National Energy Model Replacement Project.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

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

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

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

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) conducts annual surveys to monitor the

fish and migratory bird populations, track diseases of cultured and wild fish, measure the changing status of waterfowl and game bird populations, and evaluate harvests by fishermen and hunters. It also conducts surveys of the U.S. public on recreation associated with fish and wildlife and satisfaction surveys of visitors to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The National Park Service (NPS) in DOI supports monitoring an array of natural resources to provide park managers with information essential to resource stewardship decisionmaking, including information on air quality, water quality, ecological health, as well as technical studies of flood hazards, forest geomorphology, and ground water. The NPS' Public Use Statistics Program gathers, compiles, and issues public use data for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities, and initiating marketing strategies. The NPS Social Science Program conducts research on recreation and other visits to units of the National Park System, recreation demand and associated impacts on park resources, diversity of park visitors, non-visitors, employees and local communities, needs of special populations, visitor use management, and visitor satisfaction. The NPS also conducts surveys to monitor the condition of key natural resources in parks to inform park managers of changes in resource condition and the effectiveness of management actions.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2010 are:

- The Forest Service budget includes an increase of \$1.2 million to maintain annualized forest inventory operations in 48 States (including coastal Alaska) and begin annual inventory operations in Hawaii. Federally funded inventory cycles for implemented states will remain at seven years for the Eastern states

and ten years for the Western states as directed by Congress. (Most eastern states provide additional funds to buy cycles down to five years.)

- NOAA would use new recreational fisheries statistics funds to support state agency efforts to provide more complete angler and vessel registration data for the new registry system for marine recreational fishing participants as mandated by the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act (MSRA) of 2006. NOAA would use economics and social sciences funds to support implementation of further economic analysis projects and development of decision support tools to identify management options. The remainder of the increase would support additional work needed to meet requirements specified in the MSRA. All of these enhancements will support new provisions to end over-fishing and rebuild fish stocks
- The NPS funding decrease is due to the conclusion of a number of projects conducted by USGS using NPS funds. These projects, all related to the Inventory and Monitoring program, will have concluded in FY 2009; no further work or funding is anticipated.
- USGS plans to automate the data collection network for the Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program to provide timelier, reliable data, and to reduce the employee safety risks associated with manual snow course measurements.
- The increase for USGS would provide new/expanded research and monitoring capacity to better understand large scale drivers (including global warming, deforestation, and urban development) of migratory bird population and habitat change. The Breeding Bird Survey will expand the number of routes surveyed annually and expand the geographic scope into Mexico.

Economic Statistics

National Accounts

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce has primary responsibility for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the Nation's economic accounts. BEA programs include national economic accounts, which cover Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related accounts, which are and international economic accounts, which involve balance-of-payments data critical to monetary, trade, investment, exchange rate, and financial policies. BEA's direct investment programs are also required by law and are critical to understanding the impact of U.S. and foreign

multinational companies on the U.S. and world economies. Other BEA programs include the regional economic accounts, which are used to allocate over \$200 billion in Federal funds and are the basis for virtually all states' spending and revenue forecasts, and industry economic accounts, the basis for the infrastructure for other BEA accounts and many other key government statistics, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Producer Price Index.

Major program changes or new activities in national accounts planned in FY 2010 are:

- The BEA budget request includes plans to:
 - improve critical statistics in the service sector, including financial services. This initiative will allow BEA to better understand and measure today's newly fluid economy, build new estimation models, and incorporate tomorrow's new source data in order to maintain the accuracy and relevance of its statistics in the face of a rapidly changing economy.
 - develop a comprehensive suite of satellite account statistics that extend GDP beyond established boundaries to provide statistics relevant to the most pressing issues facing policymakers today, including statistics on energy usage in the U.S. economy, retirement income developments, and expanded statistics on the role of innovation in the U.S. economy.
 - restore and improve the coverage and detail of foreign direct investment statistics, pared back as a result of FY 2008 enacted funding levels, by redesigning the surveys to take a broader and more detailed perspective of foreign direct investment.
 - restore and enhance regional statistics, negatively affected by prior enacted funding levels, to meet the renewed need for detailed county-level statistics to analyze the current economic crisis more accurately.

Periodic Economic Statistics

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The census provides national, state, and county data

as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2010 are:

- 2010 is the last year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle and the first year of the 2012 Economic Census cycle. The Census Bureau will release most of the data from the 2007 Economic Census and begin planning the 2012 Economic Census. The request reflects a planned reduction to funding and FTEs consistent with the end of the cycle.
- The Census Bureau conducts the Census of Governments every five years on the economic activities of approximately 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 15 percent of the U.S. workforce. FY 2010 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments.
- NASS will determine content for the 2012 Census of Agriculture based on public feedback received during 2009.

Current Economic Statistics

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

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

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

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in DOC, through its Technology Innovation Program (TIP), stimulates the acceleration of innovation in the United States by supporting high-risk, high-reward research in areas of critical national need through projects proposed and cost-shared by U.S. businesses and institutions of higher education or other organizations. TIP funds projects selected through competitions; administers an outreach and results dissemination program; and carries out cooperative research activities with the private sector, Federal agencies, and state agencies. TIP's newly constituted Impact Analysis Office (IAO) conducts statistical and economic analysis and continues to monitor and evaluate proposals previously funded under the Advanced Technology Program.

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

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

The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in the Department of Homeland Security collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau. Additionally, CBP collects entry data on all aliens entering and de-

nied admission to the United States. CBP also produces statistical measures used to address trade compliance issues, identify questionable import activity, and identify importers for auditing purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2010 are:

- The budget for the Census Bureau includes funding for an initiative to expand the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

(LEHD) program, which created state-based longitudinal data sets to track employment and earnings for U.S. businesses and their employees. The LEHD program will extend this database to enable worker job flows to be tracked nationally and add additional information about workers (e.g., race/ethnicity, education, and occupation) and businesses (e.g., age, organizational structure, and size).

- The NIST budget request would support implementing new tools and methodologies necessary to evaluate the projects and project areas that will potentially be funded as part of its new Technology Innovation Program (TIP), and implement survey metrics for its newly awarded projects. NIST will conduct statistical and impact analyses of TIP and related programs.
- PD&R would fund the New Multifamily Housing Finance Survey. This new survey would provide the only recent nationally representative data on multifamily rental project mortgage origination volume and rental affordability—both critical for numerous potential uses in developing housing policy.
- The PIH request would provide for conduct of a full annual program of planned statistical activities to evaluate the effectiveness of PIH programs and improve program efficiency. In FY 2009 only about seven months of activities were able to be conducted due to a later funding cycle.
- SRS's reduced funding request reflects the completion of major work on sample redesign. Funds are requested for work on exploring how best to collect data on innovation/technology transfer in the academic sector as part of the redesigned Academic Research and Development survey (to be renamed the Higher Education Research and Development Survey) and for continued development of the Microbusiness Research, Development, and Innovation Survey.
- Funding is also requested for SRS's participation in the NSF initiative, the Science of Science and Innovation Policy, to develop the data, tools, and knowledge needed for a new science of science policy. The SRS component of this initiative will involve enhancements to current SRS surveys and will include improving the comparability, scope, and availability of international data, coordinating with efforts in other nations and by international agencies.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the Department of Labor (DOL) is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Govern-

ment in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on: employment and unemployment; projections of the labor force and employment by industry and occupation; prices and inflation at various levels of the economy; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; occupational injuries and illnesses; and productivity and technological change in U.S. industries.

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

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in DOL supports the collection and dissemination of local, state, and national occupational, wage, and other labor market information, as well as the production of Unemployment Insurance (UI) information, for administration of employment, training, and UI programs. ETA also conducts the annual National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) that provides data on wage and migration history, type of crops worked, unemployment, benefits, housing, health care, and use of public programs. NAWS data are used in the formula to calculate resource allocations for the Workforce Investment Act section 167 Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers program.

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

The major program change and new activity in labor statistics planned for FY 2010 is:

- The budget request for the BLS includes funding to develop new series on “green-collar” jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. As the chief source of government data on jobs, BLS will work with other agencies and organizations, such as the Energy Information Administration, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the National Science Foundation, to define the green economy and then to produce data on green-collar jobs. This initiative will produce regular quarterly tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as green, and produce information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity. These series, the first of which will be published in 2011, will be important to analyzing workforce trends in the green economy.

Agriculture Statistics

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

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

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

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data on a wide range of items including number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grains, hay, oilseeds, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, selected vegetables, floriculture, and selected specialty crops; inventories and production of hogs, cattle, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, mink, catfish, trout, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid for commodities and services, and related indexes; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and related areas of the agricultural economy. The Census of Agriculture is conducted by NASS every five years followed by various special studies based on available funding.

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) in USDA provides Federal crop insurance for more than 100 crops on more than 272 million acres across the United States and Puerto Rico. Crop insurance products consist of various alternatives designed to improve the economic stability of agriculture. RMA continuously strives to provide

adequate risk protection for our Nation's agricultural producers and tries to identify and address concerns about Federal crop insurance. RMA continues to evaluate risk management products, review and approve private sector products to be reinsured by FCIC, and ensure delivery of these products to agricultural producers. Risk management products can help producers protect themselves from yield risks, market risks, or both. Education, outreach, and non-insurance risk management assistance initiatives and tools further contribute to the producers' ability to protect their financial stability. Through the effective use of these tools, agricultural producers have available a cost-effective means of managing their risk in order to improve the economic stability of agriculture.

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2010 are:

- The budget request for ERS includes program increases of \$1.8 million and two staff years to support research on the economics of environmental service markets and policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. ERS will develop analytical tools and assessments of the economic implications of environmental service market design, with an emphasis on markets for carbon offsets.
- Funding is requested for NASS to complete reinstatement of the Chemical Use Program and provide a data series on bio-energy production and utilization. Within the available Census of Agriculture funding, NASS will conduct the Census of Horticulture Specialties follow-on study.

Statistics of Income

The Statistics of Income (SOI) Division in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Department of the Treasury, provides annual income, financial, and tax data, based for the most part on individual and corporate tax returns and on returns filed by most tax-exempt organizations. SOI also provides periodic data based on other returns, such as those filed by estates, for estimating assets of the living top wealth holders, as well as on various other tax and information returns and schedules, for producing such estimates as U.S. investments abroad, foreign investments in the United States, and gains or losses from sales of capital assets.

Major program changes and new activities planned for FY 2010 are:

- The SOI budget request includes plans to:

- undertake a feasibility study to develop an Individual Public Use panel data file;
- expand tax return imaging programs for use in statistical and economic research;
- expand the amount of data available for electronic dissemination through the Tax Stats pages on IRS.gov, as well as the amount of metadata available to help users interpret SOI data; and
- expand data collection programs to provide statistics on tax-related provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Chapter 3. Statistical Standards, Interagency Collaborations, and Future Plans

This chapter describes selected ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve the performance of Federal statistical programs, including the development and periodic revision of statistical standards and guidelines, various collaborations among the statistical agencies, and selected plans to improve the quality and usefulness of the Nation's statistical products.

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

An explicit statutory basis for OMB's council of statistical agency heads was provided in 1995 by the Paperwork Reduction Act reauthorization (44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(8)). Known as the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP), this group enables OMB to obtain more direct participation from the agencies in planning and coordinating Federal statistical activities. The members of the ICSP currently include the heads of the principal statistical agencies, as described in Chapter 1 of this report, plus the head of the statistical unit at the Environmental Protection Agency. Because the members have management responsibility for statistical programs in their respective agencies, their advice and cooperation are essential for effective implementation of OMB statistical policy decisions and for planning improvements in Federal statistical programs.

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, collaborating on transition documents to highlight the fundamental value of Federal statistics; identifying cross-cutting initiatives for the statistical agencies to pursue; advising the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on National Statistics on its review and revision of *Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency*; fostering innovative practices in statistical agencies; providing direction to the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology's subcommittees on privacy and statistical uses of administrative records; continuing the successful "funding opportunity" in survey and statistical research and recommending improvements in the programs and services of the Joint Program in Survey Methodology; assessing the operations, and planning for the future, of the *FedStats* web site; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the "State of the U.S.A." (Key National Indicators) Initiative; exploring opportunities for cooperation and collaboration

with the American Statistical Association; fostering the usability of Federal statistics; and facilitating the participation of the statistical agencies in the Administration's Data.gov initiative. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences, solutions, and proposals with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as recruiting and retaining the statistical workforce and working effectively with stakeholders.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes, and strong criminal penalties for inappropriate disclosure of such information. The legislation reaffirms that pledges of confidentiality will be honored and gives additional weight and stature to policies that statistical agencies have pursued for decades, assuring respondents who provide statistical information that their responses will be held in confidence and will not be used against them in any government action. CIPSEA also authorizes the sharing of business data among the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the Census Bureau. Thus it provides a framework to enhance the efficiency of the Federal statistical system by reducing reporting burden on the public and strengthening the quality and usefulness of the Nation's Federal statistics.

To fully realize the benefits of CIPSEA, modest changes to the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code would be needed. These changes would represent the first significant revision of these policies in more than 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. A legislative proposal to accomplish these aims has been under development by BEA, BLS, and the Census Bureau working in collaboration with the Department of the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers, and OMB's Statistical and Science Policy Office. Discussions of this proposal and potential for its enactment continue.

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

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

BLS and BEA entered into an agreement in November 2005 for the collaborative development of experimental inter-area price indexes. At present there are no officially published statistics that permit comparison of price levels across geographic areas. The project will enable both agencies to assess the feasibility of calculating inter-area price measures using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data, and will assist BEA in developing some experimental real personal income measures for select metropolitan areas.

BLS and BEA also entered into an agreement in June 2006 to share information (as authorized under CIPSEA and the International Trade and Services Survey Act) from the BLS business list and various BLS establishment-level surveys (including Mass Layoff Statistics and Occupational Employment Statistics survey data) and information from BEA's surveys of foreign-owned companies in the United States, U.S. owned companies abroad, and U.S. international trade in services. The linking project has provided some useful preliminary statistics and analysis on services offshoring, which were described in a Congressionally-mandated report on offshoring by the National Academy of Public Administration. BLS also continues to collaborate with BEA by providing Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data for use by BEA in developing the wage and salary component of the National Personal Income and Gross Domestic Product statistics.

The Census Bureau and BLS completed research on identifying differences in their business establishment lists in December 2008. As a follow-on activity, the Census Bureau and BLS expect to investigate a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Synchronization initiative, for the purpose of reconciling industry coding discrepancies between the two agencies. BLS and the Census Bureau also have an agreement for the Census Bureau to share monthly NET export files and names and addresses from the annual survey of exporters and commodities with BLS. BLS will use these files to assemble sampling frames for its export price index series. The Census Bureau also plans to share with BLS natural gas import files for use by BLS to assemble sampling frames for its import price survey.

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

BLS is also collaborating with BEA to provide access to a file that includes all employment, mean wages, percentile wages, and wage ranges for all major occupational groups by industry and state. BEA is using the data to improve the accuracy of its estimates of employer contributions to Social Security. BLS is planning to share the QCEW data with the Census Bureau to produce Local Employment Dynamics, as well as for research, analysis, and other authorized statistical activities, and the Census Bureau will share the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data with BLS for research and program development.

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

Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys

As part of ongoing efforts to improve the quality of information collected by the Federal Government and to update statistical standards and guidance, in 2003 OMB chartered a Subcommittee on Standards for Statistical Surveys to update and revise OMB Statistical Policy

Directive No. 1, Standards for Statistical Surveys, and OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 2, Publication of Statistics, to reflect current best practices in Federal statistical agencies. OMB considered the recommendations from the subcommittee as well as public comments and issued revised standards in September 2006. The revised Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys provide guidance for designing, conducting, and disseminating statistical surveys and studies sponsored by Federal agencies. The standards and guidelines are intended to ensure that such surveys and studies produce reliable data as efficiently as possible and that methods are documented and results presented in a manner that makes the data as accessible and useful as possible. The revised standards are available on OMB's web site (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy/).

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

Directive on the Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products

Trust in the accuracy, objectivity, and reliability of Federal statistics is essential to the ongoing and increasingly complex policy and planning needs of governmental and private users of these products. These data must be objective and free of bias in their presentation and available to all in forms that are readily accessible and understandable.

To further support the quality and integrity of Federal statistical information, on March 7, 2008, OMB published Statistical Policy *Directive No. 4: Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies* that is designed to preserve and enhance the objectivity and transparency, in fact and in perception, of the processes used to release and disseminate the Government's statistical products. The procedures in the directive are intended to ensure that statistical data releases adhere to data quality standards through equitable, policy-neutral, transparent, and timely release of information to the general public. In particular, the proposed directive addresses matters such as the timing of statistical releases, public

notification of forthcoming releases, equitable and timely access to products, outreach to the media, and embargoes and secure pre-release access. Directive No. 4 covers Federal statistical products that are not covered by Statistical Policy Directive No. 3, *Compilation, Release, and Evaluation of Principal Federal Economic Indicators*; these include products that statistical agencies release in such areas as crime, education, health, and transportation.

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

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

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

The FCSM carries out a broad agenda of activities and has spawned three permanent working groups: the Confidentiality and Data Access Committee, the Household Survey Nonresponse Working Group, and the Interagency Group on Establishment Nonresponse. Recently, the FCSM established two subcommittees to examine privacy issues facing Federal statistical agencies and statistical uses of administrative records. The FCSM also organized a special work-

shop on How to Conduct Nonresponse Bias Analyses in Household and Establishment Surveys in June 2009.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 39 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees, as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through the FCSM's web site (www.fcsm.gov). In November 2008, the FCSM held its ninth Statistical Policy Seminar on "Beyond 2010: Confronting the Challenges." In November 2009, the FCSM will hold its sixth Research Conference. The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences.

Statistical Uses of Administrative Data

Leaders within and outside the Federal statistical system recognize the vast, largely untapped, potential of many datasets held by program, administrative, or regulatory agencies. Such data are often precisely those that are difficult to collect accurately and affordably, or with acceptable respondent burden, via sample surveys. Their use can increase the quality, coverage, or analytical texture of statistical data series.

In 2007, the FCSM established an interagency subcommittee to identify opportunities for using administrative data and to address barriers to their use. The group has documented a series of access and use barriers that until now have limited statistical use of administrative records. The subcommittee is building a toolkit to facilitate statistical agencies' collaborating with program agencies to acquire and use administrative data to improve statistical products. These tools include a synthesis of case studies on successful practices for managing administrative records projects, a model agreement for data sharing, model informed consent materials, and data quality assessment approaches. In the future, the group will assist the ICSP in identifying high priority research and infrastructure-building areas of cross-agency collaboration in order to advance significantly the statistical system's use of administrative data in the coming decade.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and statistical issues related to survey design has substantial potential to benefit the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agen-

cies, initially supported a special competition for three years (FY 1999, FY 2001, and FY 2002) for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. The consortium of Federal statistical agencies is continuing to fund this initiative. The awards for the FY 2009 competition will be announced in the fall 2009.

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

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

Decennial Census

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

Ongoing support for the ACS allowed the Census Bureau to publish detailed social and economic data every year for all households in places with a population of 65,000 or more starting in summer 2006. Group quarters data and data from the Puerto Rico Community Survey, first gathered in 2006, became available in summer 2007. Year-to-year changes were available beginning in 2008 (for differences between 2006 and 2007) and every year thereafter. In 2008 three-year period estimates were released covering 2005 to 2007 for all places of size 20,000 or more. These three-year estimates will be updated every year. After five years of data collection, beginning in 2010 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data will be

available to make annual estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents). The 2011 data release will be the first to include five-year accumulations of both housing unit and group quarters data for every year in the release and, therefore, will produce information comparable in content and reliability to the decennial long-form data.

The Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) completed the final 367 counties in FY 2008, bringing all counties in the United States and Puerto Rico into alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau completed the Address Canvassing operation using handheld computers equipped with GPS to verify and update all the housing units on the MAF. Census also implemented geographic partnerships and evaluations that will continue into FY 2010.

Key 2010 Census efforts in FY 2010 center on conducting the major 2010 Census operations, including mailout, receipt, and processing of returned census forms; the non-response follow-up, Group Quarters Enumeration, Update Leave, Update Enumerate, and Military Enumeration operations; conducting census operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas; an extensive partnership and communications effort; Coverage Follow-up; Coverage Measurement field operations; and numerous other operations.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

Following each decennial census, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program provides new, updated, and coordinated samples for major ongoing household surveys. In close collaboration with other Federal statistical agencies, the Census Bureau selects new samples to reflect shifts in the location and characteristics of people based on the most recent information about the population.

Recently, the Census Bureau began to shift the next sample redesign toward using a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and ACS data to select household survey samples, rather than rely on the once-a-decade availability of census data. In FY 2010, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program will continue efforts to build an infrastructure to allow the Census Bureau to select samples of areas and housing units to respond quickly to changing information needs of the Federal Government.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

For the past two decades, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) has been the leading source of data on the economic well-being of Americans. The Census Bureau is implementing improvements to SIPP in order to fully address the concerns of the user community. Current plans call for making improvements to the SIPP system by the end of 2012, including updating computer programming, and over time, incorporating elements of the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being System research. In September 2008, a new panel of 45,000 households began fielding, using the same instrument that was used for the 2004 SIPP panel. This 2008 panel is planned to continue until 2012.

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

In 1994, OMB joined six agencies in creating the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The Forum, which now has participants from 22 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of Federal data on child and family concerns and conditions. In April 1997, the Forum was formally established through Executive Order No. 13045 to develop priorities for collecting enhanced data on children and youth, improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children to the policy community and the general public, and produce more complete data on children at the state and local levels.

Since 1997, the Forum has published an annual report that provides information on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a condensed report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a more detailed version. In July 2009, the Forum issued its detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2009*.

The 40 key indicators in the report cover important aspects of children's lives. The indicators are easily understood by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group. A demographic background section presents measures that describe the changing population of children. The seven sections that follow—family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health—

highlight improvements in children's well-being as well as areas where there has been less progress. *America's Children, 2009* added a new indicator on Adolescent Depression and included a special feature on Children with Special Health Care Needs.

To broaden outreach efforts, the Forum maintains its web site, www.childstats.gov, responding to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. The web site includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports, other Forum reports, detailed tables (downloadable), and general information about the Forum. In addition, the Forum recently created a Research and Innovation Committee charged with identifying, informing and advising the Forum on gaps in current Federal data and indicators and ways to address them. Over the coming year, this group plans to engage Federal and non-Federal partners to identify critical data needs in the area of child well-being and develop collaborative strategies to begin to fill these gaps.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

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

The periodic report *Data Sources on Older Americans* was updated in 2009 and will be released in November 2009. The report will be available on the Forum's web site at www.agingstats.gov. In June 2010, the Forum will release its fifth chartbook *Older Americans 2010: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The report monitors the health and well-being of older Americans through a broad range of indicators in five important areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. It provides data on key indicators that portray important aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families.

The Forum continues to identify data gaps related to the well-being of older Americans and prioritizes those needs as more demands for data emerge. The Forum is currently focusing on data needs related

to healthcare reform, end of life care, caregiving, substance abuse among older adults, and financial challenges in late life. Workshops or research briefs may be produced in these areas.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

Internationally comparable general disability measures are being developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, which was established by the United Nations Statistical Commission in response to the United Nations International Seminar on the Measurement of Disability held in June 2001. The Washington Group is a cooperative effort among national statistical offices of developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities. The project is part of a broader interagency effort to improve the collection and interpretation of information on disability, to enhance comparability with other national and international data collections, and to provide the more detailed information necessary to fully understand the complexities of disability. The first major activity was the development of a short set of six general disability measures (covering six functional domains) suitable for use in censuses, sample surveys, or other statistical formats. The group has also been conducting methodological studies related to the collection of statistics on disability.

Cognitive and field tests were conducted in 17 countries to determine how well the short set of questions performs across different cultures. The results of the tests demonstrated that the questions were being interpreted as intended in countries in Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. The question set has been adopted for use as part of the 2010 Round of Censuses by the UN. In the United States, a disability module that is consistent with United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (2nd Revision) (www.unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&R_Rev2.pdf) was incorporated into the American Community Survey. The ACS questions were also added to the Current Population and the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2008 and have been included in the National Health Interview Survey.

Current and future activities of the Washington Group focus on the design of one or more extended sets of survey items intended to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys. The extended sets incorporate additional functional domains and added detail regarding functioning with and without assistive technology/assistance and information on age at onset, and the impact of the functional difficulty on performing daily ac-

tivities. Cognitive testing of an extended set of disability questions was carried out with the support of UNESCAP in seven countries of the south-east Asian region: Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Fiji and Philippines. The extended set will undergo field testing over the next six to 12 months in these same countries. Results of the cognitive and field tests will be presented at the 2009 Washington Group annual meeting where additional testing and evaluation projects will be developed. Future plans involve the testing of the questions in all regions and incorporating the question set into ongoing national data collections. Comparative analyses are also planned. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm.

Improving Data Systems on Health and Health Care

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

There is a significant demand, as well as growing opportunity, for using new approaches to monitoring, assessing, and evaluating key public health, health policy, and welfare policy changes. To address data needs in an environment of increasing costs, NCHS plans to begin long-range efforts for a major redesign of the health status surveys as well as health care and vital statistics programs. NCHS also plans to continue work on the creation and enhancement of new data dissemination mechanisms, data access tools and tutorials to ensure data are available in user friendly formats that protect confidentiality and to improve the speed and efficiency with which people access the data.

Current efforts to preserve continuity in critical data on births and deaths come at a time of significant opportunity for longer term gains in the underlying vital registration systems that state agencies and partners use to obtain these data. Work is being conducted to develop minimum standards for birth certificates and their issuance in

compliance with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Section 7211. This act requires development of Federal regulations to improve the security and integrity of birth records' processing. Implementation of the revisions will lead states to work with hospitals and funeral homes to build electronic vital registration systems; with secure Internet transmissions to state authorities and ultimately Federal partners, the systems developed to implement these regulations can be an important source of more timely information on births and deaths.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) statistics provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy and are key ingredients in critical decisions affecting monetary policy; tax and budget projections; and business, household, and individual investment plans. In 2009, BEA continues to work toward meeting its challenges of measuring a changing economy, building and developing a skilled workforce, and creating a flexible set of statistics that are adaptive to change. BEA plans include the restoration of the foreign direct investment statistics that were eliminated as a result of previous funding levels, the development of a more accurate and comprehensive measure of the health sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a supplemental, "satellite" account; and the extension of the R&D satellite account statistics with the goal of incorporating these statistics into the GDP statistics and other economic accounts.

In 2010, BEA plans to improve critical service sector statistics, particularly statistics on financial services; to develop improved statistics on retirement income, energy usage, and the role of innovation in the U.S. economy; to continue to restore the coverage and detail of the data that BEA collects on multinational companies; and to restore and enhance county-level income and product statistics.

Measuring Green-Collar Jobs

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." Further, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 contains significant funding for energy and green-collar jobs training.

New information about green-collar jobs is needed to address key policy questions, such as “how many green-collar jobs are there now and how many are being created?” and to provide data to answer questions related to job-training planning, such as “what education and training do green-collar jobs require?” and “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 policymakers, businesses, and job seekers—the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) proposes to work with other DOL agencies, the states, and key organizations to define the green economy and then produce data on green-collar jobs.

In FY 2010, BLS will develop and implement measurement approaches to produce regular quarterly tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as green and produce information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity. BLS in consultation with other stakeholders will define green economic activity and, based on this definition, field a data collection instrument as part of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program to identify the extent of green activity in a large number of business establishments within the set of green industries. The results will allow tabulation of the number of green jobs in these establishments, beginning in FY 2011. Also, BLS will develop a survey in the Occupational Employment Statistics program, to be fielded in FY 2011, to identify jobs and wages in occupations involved in green economic activity. Once green jobs are defined, the Employment Projection program will use existing materials to produce and publish narratives on possible green careers.

Measuring the Service and Construction Sectors

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

For nonfarm businesses with employees, the Economic Census collects information on employment, payroll, revenues, and products. The 2007 Economic Census collected several new measures of the economy, including information on employers’ contributions for pen-

sion plans and health insurance, measures of franchise operations for almost 300 industries and detailed information on more than 2,000 products of service industries.

The Service Annual Survey (SAS) provides full coverage for all service sectors, matching the coverage of the Economic Census and accounting for 55 percent of GDP. In addition to revenue estimates, the 2009 SAS provides data on exported services for about 50 service industries. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) continues to expand coverage to new sectors. When fully implemented in FY 2011, the multi-year initiative will increase coverage of the QSS to fully cover all service sectors of the economy, matching the coverage of the SAS and the Economic Census.

The Quarterly Financial Report, which collects aggregate statistics on the financial results and position of U.S. corporations, began collecting data for selected service industries in FY 2009. This collection was piloted beginning with data for third quarter 2009 and covered industries within the information sector, and professional, scientific, and technical services sector, excluding legal services.

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges—their timeliness and the coverage of exports. Many nations now release their monthly trade numbers before the United States. In addition, for a number of reasons largely related to changing trade practices, the statistics on exports of goods understate the value of the exports in the range of three to seven percent. Correction of this shortfall needs to be addressed as efforts proceed to make trade statistics more timely.

The Census Bureau published new Foreign Trade Regulations during 2008. These regulations mandate export filing through the Automat-

ed Export System. Beginning in February 2009, the Census Bureau modified the way in which transaction level export statistics are processed. The export processing system had remained essentially the same for over twenty years. It was originally designed to process paper transactions and “modules” were added for new data collection sources as the need arose. Over the past year, each aspect of the export process was examined and many significant improvements were made. These changes mark a significant improvement in the quality of export data released by the Census Bureau. The impact will be felt by thousands of data users who rely on Census Bureau data to make critical business decisions or require Census data to fulfill their missions. Based on the Census Bureau’s efforts, errors in the prior processing system were identified and resolved, thousands of data corrections that were previously unused will now be applied, and the efficiency of the export processing system was vastly improved.

Updating the Consumer Price Index

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

In FY 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin introducing new rental 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 introduction of these new units represents the first step in transitioning to a continuously updated housing sample, previously updated periodically. The housing sample comprises almost 30 percent of the CPI. The CPI also will complete the 2010 biennial expenditure weight update based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey with publication of the January 2010 index.

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

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is the principal source of information on price change in the business sector of the United States. PPI mea-

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

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

In 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to complete its efforts to replace older PPI computer subsystems, some of which are nearly 30 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. In 2010, BLS will complete adoption of the new re-pricing and estimation systems, marking the full implementation of the new integrated computing environment.

North American Industry Classification System

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

NAICS is scheduled for review and, if necessary, update every five years. The NAICS revision for 2007, published in the 2007 NAICS United States Manual, included changes to telecommunications that reflect changes in the markets that provide those services, as well as a new industry for biotechnology research and development reflecting its growing importance. In addition, the three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and added to the electronic lists of products and services that result from economic activity changes in North America. Up-to-date materials resulting from rulings and interpretations and a complete list of the final changes for 2007 are available at www.census.gov/naics. The supporting structure for the NAICS web site underwent a substantial revision in 2008 to facilitate maintenance and improve customer services. The 2012 revision cycle is underway and any changes or revisions will be completed during 2010. Once the structure and content of NAICS United States 2012 are finalized, preparation of the manuscript will continue into 2011.

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

North American Product Classification System

In recognition that a production-based industry classification system does not meet all of the varying needs of business data users, in 1999 OMB proposed an initiative to develop a comprehensive classification system for the products produced by North American Industry Classification System industries. Like NAICS, this initiative is a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The long term objective of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based system for products that is not industry-of-origin based; can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and clas-

sification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations.

The Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis worked together to ensure that product data solicitations in the Economic Census are collectable, meet the needs of business and academic users, and also meet the needs of the producer price program and the national accounts. Provisional NAPCS products were included on Economic Census questionnaires for service industries in 2007. Canada, Mexico, and the United States have agreed to complete NAPCS products for manufactured goods, wholesale trade, and retail trade during 2010. Work on this initiative is progressing and the United States has prepared an initial presentation of potential NAPCS products within a broad demand based aggregation structure. Additional information regarding the NAPCS project is available at www.census.gov/napcs.

Standard Occupational Classification System

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a system for classifying all occupations in the economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to reflect the current occupational structure in the United States and to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit. OMB established the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC) to ensure that the SOC remains relevant and meets the needs of individuals and organizations using occupational data.

In January 2009, OMB announced its final decisions for the structure of the 2010 SOC. OMB requested that the SOCPC prepare the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification Manual for publication, in order to complete a revision process that began in May 2006 when OMB formally initiated the SOC Revision for 2010. OMB and the SOCPC reviewed public comments submitted in response to two Federal Register notices, one soliciting input on what should be added or changed in the SOC and comment on the Classification Principles, and a second notice soliciting comments on the proposed structure of the SOC. Additional information regarding the SOC revision, including Federal Register notices, the final structure, crosswalks, and supporting material is available at www.bls.gov/soc.

OMB requested that the SOCPC continue to ensure that the SOC reflects the structure of the changing workforce. The SOCPC will meet periodically to monitor the implementation of the 2010 SOC across Federal agencies. This consultation will include regularly scheduled

interagency communication to ensure a smooth transition to the 2010 SOC. The SOCP will also perform SOC maintenance functions, such as recommending clarifications of the SOC occupational definitions, placement of new occupations within the existing structure, and updating title files.

OMB and the SOCP decided that the next major review and revision of the SOC should begin in 2013, in preparation for a 2018 SOC. The intent of this revision schedule is to minimize disruption to data providers, producers, and users by promoting simultaneous adoption of revised occupational and industry classifications for those data series that use both. Given the multiple interdependent programs that rely on the SOC, this is best accomplished by timing revisions of the SOC for the year following a NAICS revision, which occur for years ending in 2 and 7. The next such year is 2018, which has the additional benefit of coinciding with the beginning year of the American Community Survey five-year set of surveys that bracket the 2020 Decennial Census. Thus, OMB intends to consider revisions of the SOC for 2018 and every 10 years thereafter.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

On November 20, 2008, OMB issued Bulletin No. 09–01 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau’s population estimates for 2006 and 2007. The update announced three new Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL; Manhattan, KS; and Mankato-North Mankato, MN); one new Combined Statistical Area (Carbondale-Marion-Herrin, IL); the addition of the Angola, IN Micropolitan Statistical Area to the Fort Wayne-Huntington-Auburn, IN Combined Statistical Area; and changes to principal cities and titles. Complete details on the update are provided in the attachment to the bulletin. The bulletin also provides guidance to Federal agencies that use the definitions of these statistical areas for program administrative and fund allocation purposes. Bulletin No. 09–01 and related materials are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy. The current statistical areas are defined according to OMB’s Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that were published in December 2000 (65 FR 82228–82238). The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 374 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 579 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 127 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin

provides the lists of areas and their definitions.) The classification includes approximately 94 percent of the U.S. population—about 84 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

As has been the practice prior to each decennial census, OMB recently asked its interagency Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards Review Committee to examine how the 2000 standards have functioned and to recommend changes, if any, that should be made prior to the 2010 Census. As a result of its review, the Committee concluded that only certain aspects of the 2000 standards needed updating. OMB's Federal Register Notice of February 12, 2009, requested public comment on the Committee's specific recommendations for the (1) elimination of local opinion in the qualification and titling of Combined Statistical Areas, (2) intercensal updates of the statistical areas, and (3) use of the term "delineation" to replace "definition" when describing the geographic extent of an area. OMB expects to announce its decision on the review of the standards prior to the availability of data from the 2010 Census.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

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

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

In response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws, OMB also led an interagency group that developed more specific guidance for agencies that collect or use aggregate data on race. In addition, this guidance addresses the allocation of multiple race responses for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement (OMB Bulletin No. 00–02, March 9, 2000, is avail-

able at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/info/reg_statpolicy). The guidance in OMB Bulletin No. 00-02 is designed so that agencies can continue to monitor compliance with laws that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

Most, if not all, of the national population-based surveys and censuses have now implemented the 1997 standards. The Department of Education is implementing the OMB 1997 standards in its aggregate administrative record data reported by school districts beginning with the 2010-2011 school year. OMB continues to monitor implementation of the standards for data on race and ethnicity through its information collection review process under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Appendix A.

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2010 (Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AGRICULTURE							
ARS.....	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
ERS.....	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	4.1	11.5
FAS.....	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0
FNS.....	30.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
FS.....	66.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0
NASS.....	161.8	2.1	0.0	16.4	24.8	0.0	4.2
NRCS.....	153.9	2.5	0.0	5.8	2.7	6.2	0.0
RMA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA.....	101.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	2.5	3.9
Census.....	7404.7	0.0	6.5	245.3	0.0	1230.8	0.3
ESA.....	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA.....	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	1.3
NIST.....	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOAA.....	106.5	0.0	1.5	0.3	27.4	11.7	0.0
PTO.....	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps.....	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
DMDC.....	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCEE.....	17.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	27.1	0.0
NCES.....	329.8	0.0	0.0	10.0	69.3	228.5	21.0
OPE.....	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.7

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2010

(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
OPEPD.....	14.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	15.0	0.0
OSERS.....	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	9.4	0.0
PE.....	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	23.3
ENERGY							
EIA.....	133.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	60.6	0.1
HSS.....	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
AoA.....	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.2
ACF.....	73.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.8	67.3	1.2
AHRQ.....	178.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	10.0
CDC.....	474.7	0.0	3.4	66.4	149.5	129.3	45.8
NCHS.....	138.7	0.0	3.4	59.0	20.7	44.7	35.2
CMS.....	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
HRSA.....	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4	11.5
IHS.....	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIH.....	963.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	339.1	23.8
OASPE.....	20.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
OPA.....	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
SAMHSA.....	126.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.5	33.4	0.7
HOMELAND SECURITY							
CBP.....	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0
FEMA.....	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
OIS.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2010

(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Housing.....	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
PD&R.....	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	44.4
PIH.....	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0
INTERIOR							
BoR.....	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
MMS.....	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
NPS.....	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
FWS.....	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
USGS.....	103.5	108.5	5.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS.....	66.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	29.4	29.3
BoP.....	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABOR							
BLS.....	611.6	0.0	0.9	8.1	97.0	19.0	92.2
ESA.....	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0
ETA.....	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	46.3	0.0	0.0
MSHA.....	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OSHA.....	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	28.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.3
FAA.....	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2010
(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
FHWA.....	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.9
FMCSA.....	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.1	7.3
FRA.....	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.0
FTA.....	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.6
MARAD.....	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NHTSA.....	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.3	29.2	2.7
OST.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA.....	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
TREASURY							
SOI (IRS).....	43.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCA.....	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
OPP.....	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4
VBA.....	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VHA.....	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.0	0.3
OTHER AGENCIES							
BBG.....	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0
CPSC.....	22.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	12.9	0.0
EPA.....	117.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	15.5	2.6
EEOC.....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
IMLS.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6
NASA.....	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF.....	156.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	142.1	11.6
SRS.....	41.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	24.7	11.6
SBA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2010
(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
SSA.....	63.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	29.7	8.0
ORES.....	26.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	8.9	3.0
USAID	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	8.0
TOTAL.....	12,386.1	119.8	18.1	447.3	502.1	2,703.1	400.5

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

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

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Census Bureau ¹	Total.....	7,235	6,644	8,250
	Full-time permanent.....	4,018	4,533	4,341
	Other than full-time permanent.....	3,217	2,111	3,909
	Statisticians.....	1,617	1,688	1,664
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total.....	2,362	2,621	2,631
	Full-time permanent.....	1,998	2,136	2,146
	Other than full-time permanent.....	364	485	485
	Statisticians.....	154	163	164
National Agricultural Statistics Service ²	Total.....	1,101	1,144	1,174
	Full-time permanent.....	1,085	1,128	1,152
	Other than full-time permanent.....	16	16	22
	Statisticians.....	596	596	624
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total.....	504	492	532

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Full-time permanent.....	492	480	520
	Other than full-time permanent.....	12	12	12
	Statisticians.....	16	16	16
National Center for Health Statistics	Total.....	483	510	515
	Full-time permanent.....	429	456	461
	Other than full-time permanent.....	54	54	54
	Statisticians.....	151	160	164
Energy Information Administration	Total.....	363	416	424
	Full-time permanent.....	346	377	394
	Other than full-time permanent.....	17	39	30
	Statisticians.....	72	74	78
Economic Research Service	Total.....	386	412	414
	Full-time permanent.....	364	396	398
	Other than full-time permanent.....	22	16	16
	Statisticians.....	3	3	3
Statistics of Income	Total.....	168	171	193
	Full-time permanent.....	163	166	185
	Other than full-time permanent.....	5	5	8
	Statisticians.....	44	40	44
National Center for Education Statistics	Total.....	108	111	111
	Full-time permanent.....	94	94	94
	Other than full-time permanent.....	14	17	17
	Statisticians.....	71	71	71

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	Total.....	100	105	105
	Full-time permanent.....	98	103	103
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
	Statisticians.....	7	9	9
Bureau of Transpor- tation Statistics	Total.....	72	70	70
	Full-time permanent.....	71	69	69
	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
	Statisticians.....	14	14	14
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total.....	57	59	61
	Full-time permanent.....	55	57	59
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
	Statisticians.....	32	36	37
Science Resources Statistics	Total.....	46	46	46
	Full-time permanent.....	45	46	46
	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	0	0
	Statisticians.....	20	21	21

¹ Census Bureau figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2010, these levels will be 1,011,201 Total; 5,382 Full-time; 1,005,819 other than full-time; and 572 statisticians. The FY 2010 the Census Bureau estimate includes 122,983 temporary staff funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding carried over from FY 2009.

² For NASS, 37 FTEs were added to estimated FY09 and FY10 budget to account for Administrative and Financial Management not previously included.

Glossary of Department and Agency **Abbreviations**

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (USDA)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
BBG	Broadcasting Board of Governors
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis (Commerce)
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics (Justice)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BoP	Bureau of Prisons (Justice)
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Transportation)
BVA	Board of Veterans' Appeals (VA)
CBP	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Homeland Security)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
Census	Census Bureau (Commerce)
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (HHS)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
ESA/DOC	Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce)
ESA/DOL	Employment Standards Administration (Labor)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (Labor)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (Transportation)
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

	(Homeland Security)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Transportation)
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (Transportation)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (USDA)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (Transportation)
FS	Forest Service (USDA)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Housing	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (HUD)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS)
HSS	Office of Health, Safety and Security (Energy)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
IMLS	Institute of Museum and Library Services
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (Interior)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA)
NCA	National Cemetery Administration (VA)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCEE	National Center for Education Evaluation (Education)
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health (HHS)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (HHS)
NCVAS	National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (VA)
NEI	National Eye Institute (HHS)
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (Commerce)
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute (HHS)
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHS)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Transportation)
NIA	National Institute on Aging (HHS)
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (HHS)
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (HHS)

NIAMSD	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (HHS)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (Commerce)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPE	Office of Postsecondary Education (Education)
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (Education)
OPP	Office of Policy and Planning (VA)
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (Education)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
PE	Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis

	(Education)
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office (Commerce)
RMA	Risk Management Agency (USDA)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey (Interior)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration (VA)
VHA	Veterans Health Administration (VA)

Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

FedStats—“One-Stop Shopping”

www.fedstats.gov

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB

Statistical Programs and Standards

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

www.fcsm.gov

Interagency Forums

Aging-Related Statistics

www.agingstats.gov

Child and Family Statistics

childstats.gov

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

www.ars.usda.gov

Food Survey Research Group

www.ars.usda.gov

ERS—Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

www.fas.usda.gov

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

www.fns.usda.gov

FS—Forest Service

www.fs.fed.us

Forest Inventory and Analysis
fia.fs.fed.us

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service
www.nrcs.usda.gov
(Go to “Technical Resources”)

RMA—Risk Management Agency
www.rma.usda.gov
www.rma.usda.gov/data

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis
www.bea.gov

Census Bureau
www.census.gov

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration
<https://www.esa.doc.gov>

ITA—International Trade Administration
www.ita.doc.gov

Tourism Industries
www.tinet.ita.doc.gov

NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology
www.atp.nist.gov

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
www.noaa.gov

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service
www.nmfs.noaa.gov

Fisheries Statistics and Economics
www.st.nmfs.gov

NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data,
and Information Service
www.nesdis.noaa.gov

PTO—Patent and Trademark Office
www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taff/index.html

Department of Defense

www.defenselink.mil

Corps—Army Corps of Engineers
www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center
www.dmdc.osd.mil
(Go to Public Sites)

siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil
(Statistical Information Analysis Division of DMDC)

Department of Education

www.ed.gov

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics
www.nces.ed.gov

Department of Energy

www.energy.gov

EIA—Energy Information Administration
www.eia.doe.gov

HSS—Office of Health, Safety and Security
www.hss.doe.gov/index.html

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.dhhs.gov

HHS Data Council
www.hhs-stat.net

OASPE—Office of the Secretary
aspe.hhs.gov/_/index.cfm

ACF—Administration for Children and Families
www.acf.hhs.gov

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
www.ahrq.gov/data/

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
www.atsdr.cdc.gov

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

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
www.cms.gov
(Go to “Research, Statistics, Data and Systems”)

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration
www.hrsa.gov
(Go to “Data”)

IHS—Indian Health Service
www.ihs.gov

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics
www.cdc.gov/nchs

NIH—National Institutes of Health
www.nih.gov
(Go to “Health Information”)

OPA—Office of Population Affairs
opa.osophhs.dhhs.gov

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
www.samhsa.gov
(Go to “Statistics”)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

www.dhs.gov

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection
www.cbp.gov

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics
www.dhs.gov/ximgtm/statistics

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov

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

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

www.huduser.org

PIH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

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

Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov

BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

www.usbr.gov

FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

info.fws.gov/databases2.html

Division of Federal Aid

federalaid.fws.gov

MMS—Minerals Management Service

www.mms.gov

(Go to “Library”)

NPS—National Park Service

www.nps.gov

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

USGS—United States Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov

Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov

BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

BoP—Bureau of Prisons

www.bop.gov

DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

www.dea.gov/statistics.html

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

stats.bls.gov

ESA—Employment Standards Administration

www.dol.gov/esa

ETA—Employment and Training Administration

www.doleta.gov

America’s Labor Market Information System

www.lmi-net.org

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration

www.msha.gov

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

www.osha.gov

(Go to “Statistics”)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov

National Transportation Library

www.ntl.bts.gov

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

www.faa.gov

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration

www.fhwa.dot.gov

FMCSA—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

www.fmcsa.dot.gov

(Go to “Facts and Research”)

Analysis and Information Online

www.ai.volpe.dot.gov

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration

www.fra.dot.gov

Office of Safety Analysis

safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety

FTA—Federal Transit Administration

www.fta.dot.gov

(Go to “Safety and Security”)

MARAD—Maritime Administration

www.marad.dot.gov

(Go to “Data and Statistics”)

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

www.nhtsa.dot.gov

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

www.phmsa.dot.gov

(Go to “Data and Statistics” under “PMHSA Resources”)

Department of the Treasury

www.ustreas.gov

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.ustreas.gov

SOI—Statistics of Income

www.irs.ustreas.gov

(Go to “Tax Stats”)

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

www.va.gov

NCVAS—National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics

www.va.gov/vetdata

BBG—Broadcasting Board of Governors

www.bbg.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/about/clrnghse.html

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov

(Go to “Science and Technology,” then go to “Databases and Software”)

www.epa.gov/epahome/data.html

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

www.eeoc.gov
(Go to “Statistics”)

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

www.ims.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

www.nasa.gov

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov
(Go to “Statistics”)

Small Business Administration (SBA)

www.sba.gov/advo/research/

Social Security Administration (SSA)

www.ssa.gov

OP—Office of Policy (containing Office of Research,
Evaluation, and Statistics)

www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/index.html

**United States Agency for International Development
(USAID)**

www.usaid.gov