



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR
2009



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

THE DIRECTOR

September 23, 2008

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2009* report that is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code].

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

The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2009 budget. The President's request includes carefully targeted investments that are essential to keep pace with changes in our economy and society, improve data quality, and provide greater public access to Government statistics. We urge the Congress to support these initiatives.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jim Nussle". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "J" and a cursive "Nussle".

Jim Nussle

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

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

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

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

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2009 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$7,914.5 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2009. Excluding cyclical funding for the Decennial Census (\$2,689 million), about 40 percent of this overall funding provides resources for 13 agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among approximately 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 2008 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2009 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2009 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including making better use of existing data collections while protecting the confidentiality of statistical information. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/ (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards"). The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: www.fedstats.gov/ (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2008 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 2007, FY 2008, and FY 2009. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2008 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2009. 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 2009 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 2007, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2008 or FY 2009. 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 2007, FY 2008, and FY 2009 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	5.2	5.6	5.6
Economic Research Service	75.2	77.4	82.1
Food and Nutrition Service	6.2	8.2	20.2
Foreign Agricultural Service	28.4	27.1	28.7
Forest Service	63.6	64.6	62.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	147.3	162.2	153.5
Natural Resources Conservation Service ...	142.8	150.2	147.6
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis	75.8	77.2	86.5
Census Bureau	913.0	1,467.2	3,169.9
Current.....	216.6	232.8	263.6
Periodic.....	696.4	1,234.4	2,906.3
Decennial Census	513.3	1,004.1	2,689.0
Economics and Statistics Administration ...	4.0	3.1	3.7
International Trade Administration.....	6.2	3.9	5.8
National Institute of Standards and Technology	5.4	2.8	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	78.8	81.6	94.2
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.....	33.7	33.8	35.5
National Marine Fisheries Service	44.8	47.5	58.4
Patent and Trademark Office	10.0	10.9	11.5
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	5.0	4.7	5.0
Defense Manpower Data Center	11.3	11.1	11.7
EDUCATION			
National Center for Education Evaluation .	3.9	3.9	4.6

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
National Center for Education Statistics	222.0	255.2	359.1
Office of Postsecondary Education	11.2	6.7	7.1
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development.....	14.1	12.5	15.1
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	20.1	21.2	21.5
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis	54.1	44.5	28.2
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration.....	90.7	95.5	110.6
Office of Health, Safety, and Security	16.9	16.3	16.3
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families..	72.8	78.1	75.9
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	162.8	163.5	161.9
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	2.3	2.1	2.0
Centers for Disease Control and Preven- tion (without NCHS)	321.8	321.7	330.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	26.4	13.8	22.9
Health Resources and Services Administration	17.9	19.7	19.6
Indian Health Service	4.3	4.3	4.2
National Center for Health Statistics.....	107.1	113.6	124.7
National Institutes of Health.....	907.7	906.8	906.6
National Cancer Institute.....	115.6	115.8	116.2
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	6.6	6.6	6.6
National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities.....	0.0	1.0	1.0
National Eye Institute.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	137.0	137.0	137.0

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
National Human Genome Research Institute.....	2.0	2.6	2.7
National Institute on Aging	17.3	17.3	17.3
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.....	13.2	14.1	14.5
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	123.6	114.1	114.1
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.1	4.1	4.1
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	108.5	108.5	108.5
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.....	7.2	6.5	6.5
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research.....	1.9	0.1	0.2
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	164.4	166.9	168.2
National Institute on Drug Abuse	105.8	106.8	107.9
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences	97.3	100.9	97.7
National Institute of Mental Health.....	0.8	0.7	0.7
Office of the Director	0.7	2.1	1.7
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	22.0	20.3	19.7
Office of Population Affairs	6.0	9.0	7.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	131.0	130.7	127.1
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection..	33.6	42.3	43.9
Federal Emergency Management Agency..	7.4	7.0	5.8
Office of Immigration Statistics	2.9	2.6	2.7
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing.....	4.3	4.6	4.7

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	24.7	23.3	28.8
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	12.0	12.2	13.8
Office of Public and Indian Housing	21.5	10.5	12.0
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Reclamation	8.0	8.7	9.0
Minerals Management Service	9.2	9.6	9.9
National Park Service	1.6	1.8	1.9
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	9.4	6.5	6.3
United States Geological Survey	89.0	92.4	97.3
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.3	41.8	53.0
Bureau of Prisons	12.6	10.5	11.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.8	3.2	3.6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8.6	8.8	9.0
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	548.1	544.3	592.8
Employment Standards Administration	4.4	4.9	5.2
Employment and Training Administration	45.5	42.8	42.9
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2.9	2.4	2.5
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.8	32.0	34.6
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.7	27.5	27.0
Federal Aviation Administration	7.7	8.0	8.1
Federal Highway Administration	20.5	19.3	17.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	15.5	15.2	15.9
Federal Railroad Administration	3.8	4.0	4.2
Federal Transit Administration	5.3	5.3	6.5
Maritime Administration	3.0	3.2	3.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	49.4	49.0	41.8

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Office of the Secretary of Transportation ... Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.5 7.4	1.5 6.9	1.5 6.3
TREASURY			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	37.2	41.3	42.3
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals	3.1	3.4	3.5
National Cemetery Administration	0.9	0.9	0.8
Office of Policy and Planning	8.7	12.0	13.4
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	0.0	1.9	3.0
Veterans Benefits Administration	12.4	15.6	15.8
Veterans Health Administration	61.0	62.1	62.3
OTHER AGENCIES			
Broadcasting Board of Governors	11.4	10.8	11.4
Consumer Product Safety Commission	9.6	14.2	13.3
Environmental Protection Agency	120.5	118.1	111.9
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2.8	2.8	2.3
Institute of Museum and Library Services .	4.4	2.7	3.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.7	10.8	10.1
National Science Foundation	129.5	134.7	144.0
Science Resources Statistics	36.3	36.7	40.0
Small Business Administration	1.1	1.1	1.1
Social Security Administration	51.5	67.9	63.0
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	30.4	34.9	30.7
United States Agency for International Development	24.7	39.1	37.8
TOTAL	5,348.3	5,989.1	7,914.5

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2007–2009
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Total without Decennial Census	4,835.0	4,985.0	5,225.5

Note: Figures shown in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are derived from “total budget authority” shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies in the President’s FY 2009 budget. For comparability across agencies, the amounts for Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. 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 due to rounding.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President’s FY 2008 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2008 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 thirteen principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$77.2 million was \$4.2 million below the President’s request. BEA will continue to produce all of its core programs, using three criteria to determine which programs are core: (1) statistics that feed into the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related statistics, (2) statistics required by law, or (3) statistics required for the administration of Federal programs. For FY 2008, BEA will maintain the integrity of the GDP statistics and related core programs. To meet the FY 2008 funding level, BEA is taking the following programmatic reductions: discontinuing the development of statistics in FY 2008 for the research and development satellite account that has begun to measure the effects of innovation on economic growth; raising the reporting thresholds and reducing the detail of data collected on the operations of multinational corporations in the United States; eliminating the survey of new direct investment in U.S. companies by foreign companies; eliminating statistics on capital investment by industry; reducing county industry detail from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) subsector level to the sector level; eliminating the reconciliation of Internal Revenue Service’s

taxable income and BEA's personal income and the annual table showing personal taxes on the basis of liabilities; and eliminating production of GDP statistics on a seasonally-unadjusted basis.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2008 appropriation for BJS's base program was \$34.8 million, \$26.7 million below the President's request. To address base adjustments insufficient to carry out ongoing operations of its National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and other national collection programs, BJS will continue to use strategies, such as cutting sample, to keep costs within available spending levels. The sample size of the NCVS, the largest BJS program, has been reduced by nearly one-half from the survey's original number of 72,000. As a result of reduced sample size, BJS no longer constructs an annual measure of year-to-year changes, instead combining multiple years of data to report on changes in victimization over time. To address cost and design issues related to the NCVS, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recently conducted a comprehensive review of the program. To put the NCVS back on a sound methodological and fiscal footing, BJS will be redesigning the survey. In 2008, BJS did not receive \$10.0 million in requested program funds to support the implementation of a redesign to the NCVS and to establish a national recidivism statistical series on the rates of re-arrest, reconviction, and re-incarceration among released state and Federal prisoners. As a result, BJS is scaling back the redesign work necessary to respond appropriately to the NAS review of the NCVS. In addition, BJS is not collecting data in 2008 for a new national recidivism statistics program; the most recent recidivism data were published in 2002 on state prisoners released in 1994.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$544.3 million was \$30.5 million below the President's request and \$3.9 million lower than BLS' FY 2007 funding level. Much of the work BLS conducts in such areas as employment and unemployment, worker compensation, and prices continues unimpeded during FY 2008. However, the FY 2008 funding level delayed the Consumer Price Index initiative to implement a more representative and current sample of geographic areas and a continuously updated housing sample. BLS also implemented a number of temporary program reductions. For example, in the Current Employment Statistics program, BLS eliminated the publication of all metropolitan area hours and earnings data and the publication of all employment data for the 65 smallest metropolitan areas. This elimination, involving approximately 3,900 estimates each month, affected all metropolitan areas with total nonfarm employment of 50,000 or less. BLS also implemented two reductions for which funding was included in the FY 2008 President's request. Within the International Price Program,

BLS discontinued the publication of four out of six service sector price indexes measuring international trade and discontinued work on developing new service indexes.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2008 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: The FY 2008 appropriation of \$1.2 billion was at the level of the President's request. This funding level was sufficient to continue a number of important activities, including the current economic and current demographic statistics programs, collection and processing for the 2007 Economic Census and Census of Governments, and ongoing planning for the 2010 Census. Due to significant cost, schedule, and performance problems with a major automation contract, the Secretary of Commerce announced on April 3, 2008, that the 2010 Census would revert to a paper-based Non-Response Follow-Up operation. The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, provided an additional \$210 million for the re-planned Census. The Census Bureau's FY 2008 enacted budget also included a redirection of \$8.1 million from the Current Economic Statistics Programs request to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The FY 2008 appropriation also redirected \$16.0 million requested for the Dynamics of Economic Well-being System to the SIPP program. With the \$24.1 million in total SIPP funding, the Census Bureau will begin collection for the 2008 SIPP panel in September 2008. The Census Bureau received \$30.0 million in mandatory appropriations—\$20 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (an increase of \$10 million over FY 2007 levels) and \$10.0 million for the Survey of Program Dynamics. The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Act appropriates funds to the Census Bureau to produce statistically reliable annual state data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the Census Bureau receives funds to evaluate the effects of the Act. The FY 2008 appropriation also provided \$9.1 million in additional funding for 2010 Census partnership efforts, with the funding redirected from the Methods Panel of the American Community Survey (\$5.5 million) and the Master Ad-

dress File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program (\$3.6 million).

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$77.4 million was \$5.1 million below the President's request. ERS will utilize FY 2008 funding to strengthen research and modeling capacity on market impacts associated with bioenergy development and to conduct research on the development of broadband service for households with no or limited broadband access. The appropriation included \$1.5 million of the \$5.0 million needed to fully implement the enhancement of the ERS market analysis and outlook program. With these funds, ERS began to hire and train additional staff, purchase new data, and improve modeling tools.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$95.5 million was \$9.6 million below the President's request. EIA will use FY 2008 funding to maintain critical data coverage, analysis, and forecasting of prices and production in energy markets; develop monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections as mandated in Section 1508 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; continue two petroleum marketing surveys, the EIA-856, Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report, and the EIA-182, Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report; resume collecting environmental data essential to the Environmental Protection Agency and states that was previously collected by the EIA-767, Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report; and, as directed by Congress, contribute funding to the National Academy of Sciences to support the Global Energy Assessment by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. The gap between the budget request and the appropriation prevents EIA from addressing petroleum data quality problems and strengthening international oil and gas markets analyses, and delays the replacement of the aging National Energy Modeling System.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$162.2 million was \$5.5 million below the President's request. The appropriation provided an additional \$16.1 million for cyclical fluctuations of the quinquennial Census of Agriculture, \$1.6 million less than requested in the FY 2008 President's budget. FY 2008 represents the peak year of funding for the census. However, no funding was provided for pay costs, which averaged a 3.5 percent increase. The gap between the budget request and the appropriation resulted in the inability to build upon enhancements implemented during FY 2004 through FY 2006. For example, gains in quality were obtained during FY 2004 through FY 2006 by increasing sample sizes to strengthen the precision of commodity estimates. No additional samples will be added in FY 2008.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$255.2 million was \$41.7 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 \$88.4 million in 2008, an amount that was \$30.6 million less than the President's request. The Department did not receive funding to conduct a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system. The Assessment program received \$104.1 million, \$12.6 million less than the request. Of the \$104.1 million for Assessment, \$98.1 million was for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and \$5.9 million was for the National Assessment Governing Board. The Statewide Data Systems program received \$48.3 million, which was \$0.9 million less than the President's request.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): The FY 2008 appropriation of \$113.6 million was \$3.7 million below the President's request. This increase of \$6.5 million above the FY 2007 appropriation provided funding to sustain investments to maintain and transform NCHS data systems to meet the demands of increasingly complex public health and health policy issues. These funds permitted NCHS to continue taking important steps to maintain its core data systems, and to pursue ongoing efforts to improve timeliness and quality through redesign of samples and re-engineering of survey technologies. The FY 2008 appropriation provided \$200,000 for improvements to the National Survey of Family Growth as well as funding for fielding the redesigned National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration: The FY 2008 funding level of \$30.5 million reflected the amount requested in the President's budget. ORES 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 Division (SRS), National Science Foundation: The FY 2008 funding level of \$36.6 million was \$0.9 million below the amount reflected in the President's budget, representing a stable funding level from FY 2007. SRS did not receive the increased funding requested to design a module on innovation to be used in conjunction with the Business Research and Development Survey and to design and develop new indicators related to research and development funded and performed by non-profit institutions.

SRS will undertake small-scale developmental activities in FY 2008 to move efforts forward in both areas.

Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Internal Revenue Service: The FY 2008 funding level of \$41.3 million was \$0.4 million above the amount reflected in the President's budget. This increase was the result of changes in funding priorities during the year and enabled SOI to support critical base program requirements and to deliver all data files and outputs to its primary customers.

Highlights of the FY 2009 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2009 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$7,914.5 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:

- completing dress rehearsal activities and assessments and conducting several major operations for the 2010 Census, while making final preparations for the remaining operations;
- transitioning from collection to processing and release of data from the 2007 Economic and Government Censuses that provide benchmark data for 96 percent of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and build the foundation for GDP and other indicators of economic performance;
- producing detailed social and economic data every year from the American Community Survey (ACS) for all places (including group quarters) with a population of 20,000 or more, and all places down to the Census tract level beginning in 2010;
- conducting the Survey of Income and Program Participation at the full sample of approximately 45,000 households, as well as beginning efforts to improve data quality, address falling response rates, and accelerate the timely release of data at a reduced cost to taxpayers;
- making improvements in services statistics by publishing new quarterly services data and completing preparatory activities related to future expansion of Service Annual Survey coverage to 55 percent of GDP on both a quarterly and annual basis;
- continuously updating the housing and geographic area sample of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to complete the continuous updating efforts in all major components of the CPI;

- redesigning the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to address recommendations of a comprehensive review of the NCVS conducted by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences;
- developing a more accurate measure of the health care sector in the Gross Domestic Product with detailed information on the expenditures of the health care industry and the costs of treating specific diseases;
- incorporating research and development (R&D) into the national income and product accounts, fostering measurement of the impact that R&D investment has on economic growth;
- resuming the data quality initiative for petroleum and natural gas to improve data reliability and statistical accuracy;
- implementing a comprehensive bioenergy data series on biomass production and utilization and its co-products and addressing infrastructure issues associated with increased demand for bioenergy;
- undertaking initiatives related to Federal food assistance programs, including a School Nutrition and Dietary Assessment data collection and analysis, a study to develop estimates of payment errors in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and projects to aid in program evaluation and modernization of the Food Stamp Program;
- preparing for mandatory assessments on student learning in reading and mathematics and for additional assessments in geography, U.S. history, and writing using the National Assessment of Educational Progress;
- supporting states to design, develop, and implement statewide longitudinal systems for individual student data, or to expand existing systems to include postsecondary and workforce information;
- returning the National Health Interview Survey to its designed sample size of 100,000; and
- implementing a full-scale pilot of the redesigned Business Research and Development Survey, the planned successor to the Survey of Industrial Research and Development.

The following are 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 budget request for FY 2009 of \$86.5 million includes a \$4.1 million increase above the FY 2008 appropriation to maintain current programs. The budget request also includes an additional \$2.5 million for an initiative to incorporate research and development (R&D) as investment into the national income and product accounts and \$3.2 million to develop a more accurate measure of the health care sector in GDP. The R&D initiative, which supports the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, will improve some of the Nation's most important economic statistics and measure the impact that R&D investment has on economic growth. Through a supplemental satellite account, the health care measurement initiative will provide detailed information on the expenditures of the health care industry and the costs of treating specific diseases. As a result, this initiative will provide a better understanding of the changing role of health care in the U.S. economy and its impact on economic growth.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The FY 2009 budget request of \$53.0 million includes funding to implement a redesign to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which will include major revisions to the survey methodology. A comprehensive review of the NCVS has been conducted by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to address cost and design issues of the survey. The enhancement will be used to conduct survey methodological research and a design competition based on recommendations by the NAS panel to determine alternative options. To redesign successfully the NCVS and put it back on a sound methodological and fiscal footing, BJS will need to resolve many complex statistical issues. Basic methodological research is needed to ensure that survey changes address the current problems and are feasible, both technically and financially. BJS anticipates that the planning and redesign of the survey will be a multi-year effort with full implementation planned for 2012.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The FY 2009 budget request of \$592.8 million includes 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, originally requested in the 2008 President's Budget, would enable BLS to complete the continuous updating efforts in all major components of the CPI begun in 2002. The FY 2009 budget also includes a program increase of \$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. In order to partially offset the CPS initiative, BLS will eliminate the American Time Use Survey. BLS also plans to reduce 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. BLS continues to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 2009 budget request of \$27.0 million provides the necessary resources to continue base programs. In addition, the budget requests \$4.0 million from Federal Aviation Administration's operations account as a reimbursable to BTS to support the aviation statistics program.

Census Bureau: The FY 2009 budget request of \$3.1 billion will provide continuing support for the Census Bureau's cyclical programs, including \$2.7 billion for the eighth year of the 2010 Decennial Census program, \$118.7 million for the fifth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle, and \$8.9 million for the fifth year of the five-year 2007 Census of Governments funding cycle. This request level includes a \$546 million amendment to the President's original budget request for the 2010 Census, to support additional activities necessary to carry out a revised 2010 Census plan that includes preparing for a paper-based Non-Response Follow-Up. The request for the Decennial Census program includes \$197 million for the American Community Survey, \$18.4 for the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program, and \$2.4 billion to conduct several major operations for the 2010 Decennial Census, including address canvassing and the beginning of group quarters validation; making final preparations for the conduct of other major 2010 Census operations; opening, equipping, and staffing a subset of Local Census Offices (150 early LCOs); conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring regional partnership specialists, carrying out other outreach and promotion efforts, and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising); opening and equipping Paper Data Centers; continuing other major contracting efforts related to the Field Data Collection Automation, Decennial

Response Integration Systems, and Data Access and Dissemination System contracts; and continuing the overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census. For the current demographic statistics program, the budget provides funding to continue the Survey of Income and Program Participation at the traditional sample level of approximately 45,000 households, while the Census Bureau continues to investigate survey improvements that would better meet the needs of policy makers. A small increase is requested to maintain the accuracy and relevance of Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The major components of the increase include funding to preserve the security and confidentiality of CPS data and maintain the reliability of CPS estimates by maintaining the sample size at its current rate. CPS is funded jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Research Service: The 2009 budget request of \$82.1 million includes an additional \$1.3 million for pay costs, an increase of \$3.5 million to strengthen and enhance the market analysis and outlook program through a new staffing plan to ensure the continuity and quality of the program, and to extend the coverage of global markets and markets for differentiated products, including organics. The request also includes \$0.4 million to address infrastructure issues associated with increased demand for bio-energy, and a reduction of \$0.3 million that was added in the FY 2008 appropriation for research on the development of broadband service for households with no or limited broadband access.

Energy Information Administration: The budget request of \$110.6 million, an increase of \$15.1 million, provides funding to maintain critical energy data coverage, analysis, and forecasting. EIA will focus on resuming the petroleum and natural gas data quality initiative as authorized in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to improve data reliability and statistical accuracy; completing development and initiating monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections as mandated in Energy Policy Act of 2005; strengthening global oil, gas, and coal markets data, analysis, and forecasting capabilities; and improving 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: The FY 2009 budget request of \$153.5 million reflects a net decrease of \$8.7 million from FY 2008 appropriations. The request includes \$2.2 million for pay costs. This request also reflects program changes including, but not limited to, a decrease of \$15.3 million due to the cyclical nature of census preparations; FY 2008 represented the peak year for the cen-

sus. Results from the 2007 Census of Agriculture will be released in February 2009. The budget request also includes an increase of \$2.8 million to implement a comprehensive bio-energy data series on biomass production and utilization and its co-products, and an increase of \$1.8 million to ensure NASS continues to provide estimates of sufficient precision, quality, and detail to meet the needs of a broad customer base. The increases are partially offset by a decrease of \$1.4 million in lower priority projects.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 2009 request of \$359.1 million includes funding for three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The budget request for the Statistics program includes an increase of \$16.1 million that will be used to cover the rising costs of data collections and to provide support for a longitudinal study of the educational experiences of high school students and their eventual transitions to postsecondary studies and work. The requested funding for the Assessment program will provide continuing support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a key source of data on the status of and trends in student learning over time, on a subject-by-subject basis. An increase of \$34.8 million in 2009 would allow NCES to prepare for mandatory grade 12 reading and mathematics assessments in the 2011 State NAEP program; prepare for a 2010 geography assessment at grades 4, 8, and 12 and a 2010 U.S. history assessment at grade 4; and prepare for a 2011 writing assessment. In addition, the request includes \$100.0 million for the Statewide Data Systems program, an increase of \$51.8 million. The funding would provide support to states to enable them to design, develop, and implement new pre-kindergarten to postsecondary statewide longitudinal data systems to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, disaggregate, and use individual student data or to expand existing pre-kindergarten through high school systems to include postsecondary and workforce information.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2009 budget request of \$124.7 million represents an increase of \$11.1 million above FY 2008 appropriations. At the requested level, NCHS will continue to provide timely, accurate estimates of high priority health measures that are critical to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and throughout government at the Federal, state, and local levels. With increased funding, NCHS will maintain full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and enhance mechanisms for data access through the NHANES tutorial and web-based data access tools; maintain the National Health Interview Survey at the current sample size; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys in response to changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; transition from

the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) code set to the Tenth Revision to improve comparability of mortality and morbidity data between the United States and other countries; and ensure improved reporting of birth and death data from the states.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, Social Security Administration: The FY 2009 budget request of \$30.7 million represents approximately the same level of funding as in FY 2008 to support ongoing efforts. ORES conducts research and evaluations on the effects of Social Security and income assistance programs, and proposed changes in those programs, on individuals, the economy, and program solvency. It provides data on program benefits and covered workers and develops and operates microsimulation models that estimate distributional effects of proposed changes in Social Security programs.

Science Resources Statistics, National Science Foundation: The FY 2009 budget request of \$40.0 million includes an increase of \$3.1 million for activities related to the Science of Science and Innovation Policy Initiative. The increase in funds will support the implementation in FY 2009 of a full-scale pilot of the redesigned Business Research and Development Survey, the planned successor to the Survey of Industrial Research and Development. The redesigned survey will collect data on crucial components needed to better understand economic competitiveness. Additional funds also are requested to develop a pilot data collection on specialists holding postdoctorate positions. Enhanced data about “postdocs” and their activities will be an important step in understanding their contributions to the U.S. economy and competitiveness.

Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service: The FY 2009 budget request of \$42.3 million provides the necessary resources to continue base programs. The increase of \$1.0 over FY 2008 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 dif-

ferent 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 2009. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$566.7 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$432.1 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 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	3,169.9	248.4	0.0	5.8	242.6
U.S. Geological Survey	97.3	141.0	100.1	4.1	36.8
National Center for Health Statistics	124.7	64.1	0.0	2.8	61.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service	153.5	14.6	3.3	0.4	10.9
National Center for Education Evaluation	4.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5
National Center for Education Statistics	359.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2
Bureau of Labor Statistics	592.8	9.0	0.1	0.7	8.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service	147.6	7.5	1.8	0.0	5.7
Forest Service	62.3	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	330.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.6
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	94.2	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
Bureau of Transportation Statistics .	27.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.4
Economics and Statistics Adminis- tration	3.7	5.4	0.0	1.8	3.6

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	15.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
Consumer Product Safety Commis- sion	13.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
National Science Foundation (with- out SRS).....	104.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Foreign Agricultural Service	28.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	19.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Statistics of Income Division.....	42.3	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.8
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	6.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.2
Science Resource Statistics	40.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Bureau of Economic Analysis	86.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.2
Federal Highway Administration	17.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Employment and Training Adminis- tration.....	42.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Energy Information Administration..	110.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Defense Manpower Data Center	11.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics.....	30.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
International Trade Administration..	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	127.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Administration for Children and Families	75.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Economic Research Service	82.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	21.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	41.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	19.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Federal Railroad Administration	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Institutes of Health.....	906.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Indian Health Service	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total.....	7,026.7	566.7	113.5	21.1	432.1

Note: Table presents agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program. Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments [Census (\$0.8 million), U.S. Geological Survey (\$0.1 million), Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$0.2 million), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (\$0.2 million)]. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

For FY 2009, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$248.4 million. Most of this work (\$242.6 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$83.4 million of reimbursable work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data.

Work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other agencies includes the Common Core of Data, the Private Schools Survey, and the intercensal estimates of poverty for the National Center for Education Statistics; the Consumer Expenditure Survey for the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey for the Department of Health and Human Services; the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey, and the Survey of Market Absorption for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the New York City Housing Vacancy Survey for the City of New York; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the 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 \$141.0 million. Among the Federal agencies, the U.S. Geological Survey performs the largest amount, \$100.1 million, in reimbursable work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform \$36.8 million statistical work for Federal agencies, including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in 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 (\$64.1 million) is done for other agencies within HHS (\$52.7 million), in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health. The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Intradepartmental agreements support most of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for the National Center for Education Evaluation (NCEE) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). All \$13.5 million of NCEE reimbursable work will be done for other agencies in the Department of Education. Notably, NCEE will receive \$4.2 million to conduct a study of the impact of professional development models on teacher practice and student achievement in mathematics and \$4.1 million will be used to assess the impact of moving high-performing teachers to low-performing schools. NCES will be reimbursed a total of \$8.4 million for surveys conducted on behalf of three other offices within the Department.

Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$11 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other

agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$6 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. Other USDA agencies reimbursing NASS will be the USDA's Farm Service Agency for providing prices received by farmers and pulse crop data in support of program administration (\$2.1 million), and the Risk Management Agency for county estimates of commodity production and yield (\$0.9 million). Funding provided by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will support the national animal health monitoring system (\$0.5 million), and funds from Agricultural Marketing Service will support collection of milk and pesticide data (\$0.3 million). Funds will also be received from the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$1 million).

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 million in statistical services in FY 2009 include the Census Bureau (\$1,005.8), the National Institutes of Health (\$372.3 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$349.0 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS, \$231.8 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$201.7 million), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (\$122.0 million), and the National Science Foundation (without SRS, \$107.1). During FY 2009, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$3,366.0 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. More than 70 percent of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the state and local governments are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS, \$124.9 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$107.5 million), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$95.0 million). CDC funds reimburse localities for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. NCES provides funds to state educational agencies that support development and implementation of statewide longitudinal data systems for collecting and reporting education data and proposes in 2009 to support a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system that may include grants to states. States also receive funding to support data collection activities, including the administration of National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Pur- chases	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	3,169.9	1,005.8	0.0	930.5	75.3
National Institutes of Health.....	906.6	372.3	0.0	348.9	23.4
National Center for Education Statistics.....	359.1	349.0	107.5	220.1	21.4
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	330.0	231.8	124.9	95.2	11.7
Bureau of Labor Statistics	592.8	201.7	95.0	18.0	88.7
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	127.1	122.0	21.8	99.6	0.7
National Science Foundation (with- out SRS)	104.0	107.1	0.0	107.1	0.0
National Center for Health Statistics. Administration for Children and Families	124.7	94.4	22.1	44.9	27.4
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	75.9	75.8	8.7	64.4	2.7
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	161.9	62.6	0.0	53.4	9.2
National Agricultural Statistics Service	53.0	45.8	3.5	18.0	24.3
Employment and Training Adminis- tration.....	153.5	43.0	0.0	28.3	14.7
United States Agency for Interna- tional Development	42.9	42.1	42.1	0.0	0.0
	37.8	37.8	0.0	32.0	5.8

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Pur- chases	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Science Resource Statistics	40.0	34.8	0.0	24.0	10.8
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	94.2	34.4	21.0	13.4	0.0
Energy Information Administration...	110.6	34.3	0.3	33.9	0.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	41.8	32.8	9.3	20.8	2.7
Environmental Protection Agency.....	111.9	31.8	10.1	20.5	1.2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development & Research...	28.8	28.8	0.0	2.5	26.2
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.....	28.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Bureau of Customs and Border Pro- tection	43.9	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	22.9	22.5	0.0	22.5	0.0
Social Security Administration (with- out ORES)	32.3	21.7	0.0	21.7	0.0
Economic Research Service	82.1	20.3	6.7	3.4	10.2
Food and Nutrition Service	20.2	20.2	0.0	20.2	0.0
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	21.5	19.9	11.8	8.2	0.0
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	15.1	15.8	0.0	15.8	0.0
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin- istration	15.9	14.6	3.0	4.6	7.0
National Center for Education Evalu- ation	4.6	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0
Federal Highway Administration	17.4	13.4	0.0	13.3	0.2
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics.....	30.7	12.6	0.0	9.2	3.4
Office of Public and Indian Housing.	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Broadcasting Board of Governors	11.4	10.8	0.0	10.8	0.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	19.6	8.2	0.0	3.2	5.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service	147.6	8.1	2.5	5.6	0.0
Bureau of Prisons	11.3	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Pur- chases	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Federal Aviation Administration.....	8.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Federal Transit Administration	6.5	6.2	0.0	4.4	1.8
Defense Manpower Data Center	11.7	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	19.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Office of Postsecondary Education ...	7.1	5.7	0.0	2.6	3.1
International Trade Administration....	5.8	5.0	1.9	1.7	1.4
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	6.3	5.0	0.0	4.9	0.1
Forest Service	62.3	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Office of Population Affairs	7.5	7.2	0.0	6.0	1.2
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5.8	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0
Consumer Product Safety Commis- sion	13.3	3.5	0.2	3.3	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics ...	27.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
Bureau of Reclamation	9.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	0.7	1.7	0.2
Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	3.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	2.0
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	13.8	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
Agricultural Research Service	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Federal Railroad Administration	4.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Minerals Management Service.....	9.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis	86.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.3
Office of Health, Safety and Security	16.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Veterans Health Administration.....	62.3	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.3
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing.....	4.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Mine Safety and Health Admini- stration	2.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Employment Standards Admini- stration	5.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.2

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2009
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Pur- chases	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Center for Veterans Analy- sis and Statistics.....	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
TOTAL.....	7,625.6	3,362.7	506.1	2,421.8	434.8

Note: Table presents agencies that expect to have purchases of at least \$1.0 million, ranked by estimated total purchases. Purchases from the private sector also include funds to foreign governments [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (\$20.0 million) and National Center for Education Statistics (\$1.4 million), and Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (\$0.5 million)]. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2009, 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 \$2,424.7 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2009. Of that total, approximately \$1,770.7 million (or about 73 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: the Census Bureau (\$930.5); the National Institutes of Health (\$348.9 million); the National Center for Education Statistics (\$220.1 million); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including National Center for Health Statistics (\$140.1 million); and the National Science Foundation, including Science Resources Statistics (\$131.1 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 2009 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

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

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

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in CDC, HHS, conducts 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 sta-

tistical significance of human disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in HHS produces and disseminates information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHRQ's Medical 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.

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 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 Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) provides leadership for the National Health Disparities Research Program by conducting and supporting research, research training and capacity-building, outreach, and information dissemination activities.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders.
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) conducts basic epidemiological research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases. 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 behaviors 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 participat-

ing 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 2009 are:

- For AHRQ, funds support a Health Insurance Decision Tool initiative to provide state decision makers with tools and information to help them design effective programs for reducing the numbers of uninsured Americans.
- ATSDR plans to eliminate programs related to Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance and to funding the World Trade Center Registry in New York City.
- Funding for CDC:
 - supports a new cycle of evaluation research projects in adolescent and school health programs;
 - increases statistical services supporting surveillance and research activities on tuberculosis;
 - expands analytic capacity and provides additional technical assistance to states and localities transitioning to new information systems on sexually transmitted diseases;
 - trims statistical services examining occupational safety and health; and
 - increases statistical services for surveillance of heart disease and stroke.
- HRSA will continue an effort, begun in FY 2008, to conduct and analyze a new survey of entities that have the legal obligation or

entitlement either to report to or to query the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) or the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank (HIPDB). These data banks serve as flagging systems of unprofessional behavior, fraud, and abuse by health care practitioners.

- At NCI funding will support:
 - analysis of data from the nationally representative, biennial Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) to understand public knowledge and attitudes and information-seeking behaviors related to cancer and screening practices; and
 - expanded research on the magnitudes and causes of disparities of cancer incidence or the provision of cancer treatment across population groups based on age, gender, race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.
- NCMHD funding includes an initiative to develop statistical methodologies for assessing activities related to health disparities.
- NIAAA's budget includes increased funding for re-awarding the contracts that provide programming and related data services for the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System and the Alcohol Policy Information System.
- NIDDK's budget includes funding for studies on the epidemiology of diabetes, digestive diseases, and their complications and for analysis of epidemiologic data related to major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- Funding for SAMHSA would support a new survey on revenues and expenditures of specialty providers of mental health services.

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 occupational 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. Statistics on accident causes are published and available to the mining industry and the general public at MSHA's web site.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 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 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. =

Major program changes and new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2009 are:

- FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate uses statistical analysis to refine the risk methodology used to support the FEMA homeland security grant process. The evolution of risk-based funding has been dramatic, with each year bringing new types and greater amounts of data and refinements in the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) overall methodology. In FY 2009 FEMA plans to transfer this activity to the DHS National Preparedness Programs Directorate, Office of Risk Management and Analysis.
- OSHA will restore cuts from enactment of the FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill and continue to support the development of a new Occupational Safety and Health Information System to replace the outdated Integrated Management Information system, which no longer meets the agency's needs.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2009 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, enabling the Census Bureau to continue:
 - full ACS survey implementation and data dissemination;
 - implementation of geographic partnerships and evaluations and completion of the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project; and
 - the final development of a short-form only census in 2010. Key 2010 Census efforts center on completing Dress Rehearsal assessments; conducting several major operations for the 2010 Census itself (including address canvassing and the beginning of group quarters validation); making final preparations for the conduct of other major 2010 Census operations; opening, equipping, and staffing a subset of Local Census Offices (150 early LCOs); conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring of regional partnership specialists, undertaking other outreach and promotion efforts, and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising); opening and equipping Paper Data Centers; continuing other major contracting efforts related to the Field Data Collection Automation, Decennial Response Integration Systems, and Data Access and Dissemination System contracts; and continuing the overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

Current Demographic Statistics

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides information on the number, geographic distribution, and social and economic characteristics of the population, including official es-

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

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

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

The Office of Population Affairs (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 Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) established the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) in 2008 to col-

lect, validate, analyze, and disseminate official statistics on the veteran population and VA programs in coordination with other VA agencies. NCVAS is located in the Office of Policy and Planning (OPP), which develops estimates and projections of the veteran population, collects information on the socioeconomic characteristics of veterans, surveys users and non-users of VA benefit programs, evaluates VA programs, and conducts actuarial studies. The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports continuing and new surveys of veterans and beneficiaries who receive VBA benefits and use its services. The surveys cover VA compensation and pension, education, loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and insurance programs. The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) reviews benefit claims determinations made by local VA offices and issues decision 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 NCS services.

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 2009 are:

- The Census Bureau's budget request includes an increase to reinstate the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Although the Census Bureau had proposed to re-engineer the SIPP beginning in FY 2007, concerns raised by stakeholders led to a different approach. The budget request provides \$46.4 million to continue SIPP with a full sample of 45,000 households that will be re-established in September 2008. This level of funding allows for improvements to SIPP by FY 2012 through updating computer programming; improving survey content; investigating, testing and, as appropriate, implementing an Event History Calendar; and introducing security enhancements to laptops used in the field.
- Requested funding will maintain the accuracy and relevance of the Current Population Survey (CPS), preserve the security and confidentiality of CPS data, and ensure the reliability of CPS estimates by maintaining the sample size at its current rate. The CPS is funded jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- The budget increase for DMDC allows for a survey of military retirees in FY 2009.
- The budget increase for FNS will support several program-specific initiatives. FNS will conduct a School Nutrition and Dietary Assessment data collection and analysis, a study to develop estimates of payment errors in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and projects to aid in program evaluation and modernization of the Food Stamp Program.

- The SSA budget request includes funding support for a number of demonstrations (Accelerated Benefits, Benefit Offset, Mental Health Treatment Study and Youth Transition Demonstration) that will test different employment and other supports as part of returning individuals with disabilities to work.
- OPP will continue its effort, begun in FY 2008, to conduct the next National Survey of Veterans (NSV) to obtain 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. The survey collects information on demographics, health care, disability, life insurance, burial benefits, employment, education and training, vocational rehabilitation, and awareness of benefits and services available to veterans.

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 Bureau 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 labora-

tory seizures, and maintains and updates the publicly accessible National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting program 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 (nonimmigrants), persons naturalized, and aliens apprehended or removed to assess the effects of immigration in the United States.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2009 are:

- The BJS budget requests funding to implement a redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) that will include major revisions to the survey methodology. A comprehensive review of the NCVS has been conducted by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to address cost and design issues. The increased funding will be used to conduct survey methodological research and a design competition based on recommendations by the NAS panel study to determine alternatives. Basic methodological research is needed to ensure that survey changes address the current problems and are feasible, both technically and financially. BJS anticipates that the planning and redesign of the survey will be a multi-year effort with full implementation planned for 2012. In addition, once the design changes have been finalized, it will be necessary to conduct the survey for a period of time using both the old and the new methodologies to assess the impact of design changes on the measurement of change in the levels and rates of crime.

Education Statistics

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), in the Institute of Education Sciences in the Department of Education, is the princi-

pal 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 within the Department of Education, conducts studies that assess the effects of education programs on academic achievement, particularly in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science. NCEE also reviews selected evaluation work supported by others outside the department to assess the quality of studies and the significance of such evaluations for improving education.

The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) in the Department of Education 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 the Department of Education supports a variety of statistical activities. It conducts evaluations on program operations and outcomes. OPEPD developed and maintains EDFacts, a multidimensional data system that includes an electronic submission system that receives data from states, 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 2009 are:

- The budget request for NCES includes increases to support:
 - the continuation of a longitudinal study of the educational experiences of high school students and their eventual transitions to post-secondary studies and work;
 - the implementation of mandatory State-level assessments in reading and mathematics in the 12th grade in 2011;
 - preparation for a 2010 geography assessment at grades 4, 8, and 12 and a U.S. history assessment at grade 4;
 - preparation for 2011 writing assessments; and
 - the development and implementation of statewide data systems that will promote the generation of accurate and timely use of data for reporting and improving student achievement and allow for accurate reporting of high school graduation rates, dropout data, postsecondary enrollments, and workforce information.
- The budget request for SRS includes funds to support the development of a pilot data collection of individuals in postdoctorate positions based on feasibility activities conducted in FY 2006 through FY 2008. In FY 2009 SRS, working with the Census Bureau, will continue to develop plans to implement the change of the frame for the 2010 National Survey of College Graduates

from the long form of the Decennial Census to the American Community Survey. Requested funds will also support analytical and statistical activities related to data linking, extraction, and matching to increase the usability of SRS's personnel surveys.

Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) in the Department of Transportation (DOT) compiles, analyzes, and makes accessible information on the Nation's transportation systems; collects information on intermodal transportation and other areas; 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 candi-

dates for compliance audits. The Transit Safety & 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 2009 are:

- The budget request for FHWA 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;

- 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.
- The FTA budget request includes funds for a separate research project for National Transit Database data analysis.
 - The decrease in the NHTSA budget reflects the completion of the multi-year National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey (NMVCCS). NHTSA will continue performing quality-control operations to ensure data accuracy and completeness, and plans to make NMVCCS accessible to researchers and the public in FY 2009.
 - The Corps will begin the testing and evaluation phase to provide the barge and towing 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 private companies, and communication between Federal agencies. Other agencies involved in this effort are the U.S. Coast Guard, Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

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

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

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remotely-sensed data to 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 2009 include:

- As total funding for EPA's statistical activities decreases, the agency plans the following changes:
 - postpone Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures (PACE) surveys to evaluate costs and methodology of survey administration;
 - reduce statistical analysis associated with epidemiological research and the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP); and

- support increased collection and analysis of public water system monitoring data from 45 airlines under Administrative Orders on Consent as part of an effort to comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

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 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 2009 are:

- The EIA budget includes funding to resume efforts to close data gaps, address growing energy data quality issues, and strengthen analyses including:
 - maintaining critical energy data coverage, analysis, and forecasting;
 - completing development and beginning to initiate monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections on a national and regional basis as mandated in Section 1508 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;
 - improving data reliability and statistical accuracy through redesigning key petroleum and natural gas surveys whose data influence investment and trade decisions, improve energy market function, and lead to efficient pricing;
 - resuming development of the next generation National Energy Model; and
 - strengthening EIA's global oil, gas, and coal markets data, analysis, and forecasting capabilities.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

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

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the Forest Service (FS) in USDA 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, established in 1928, 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, Department of Commerce (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, including Internet websites.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) conducts annual surveys to monitor the fish and migratory bird populations, track diseases of cultured and wild fish, measure the changing status of waterfowl and game bird populations, and evaluate harvests by fishermen and hunters. It also conducts surveys of 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 decision-making, 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 is used to analyze the effectiveness of water management activities and hydropower generation and improve water use practices to meet growing and changing demands for water.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in DOI, through its Biological Resources Discipline, collects and analyzes data on birds and fish to determine trends in environmental contamination, tracks species and their habitats, and studies migratory game and nongame birds. Data from the annual breeding bird survey are used to identify species whose populations are declining that 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 2009 are:

- The USGS budget request includes an increase to support bird monitoring through the Breeding Bird Survey. The USGS request complements the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service budget request by providing new and increased research and monitoring capacity to better understand the effects on the migratory bird population and habitat change of global warming, deforestation, and urban development.
- The Forest Service budget maintains annualized forest inventory operations in 47 states. The FY 2009 budget request includes a reduction of \$2.6 million from the FY 2008 enacted level. This decrease will reduce cooperative funding for up to 23 states that share the costs of field data collection activities, lengthen the inventory cycle about 1.5 years nationwide in current program states, and further delay program implementation in the remaining three states.
- The NMFS budget request includes an increase to support:
 - strengthening recreational fisheries statistics by expanded sampling of recreational fishing, supporting the registry system mandated by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act (MSRA) of 2006, and launching an outreach and education campaign to encourage angler participation. Angler sampling will be

expanded to eleven additional states. Telephone, shoreside, and at-sea survey sampling levels will increase by 16 percent;

- implementing economic analysis projects and decision support tools to identify management options;
- improving NMFS commercial data programs; and
- improving recreational data collection and socioeconomic analysis to support the new requirements of MSRA.

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 and related accounts, 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, used to allocate over \$214 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 2009 are:

- The BEA budget request will provide funding to:
 - continue to research, identify, and quantify research and development (R&D) expenditures in the economy in order to develop a prototype R&D account with the ultimate goal of integrating this account into the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), including the gross domestic product; and
 - conduct research to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of health care measures, and develop a new, supplemental set of statistics on health care.

Periodic Economic Statistics

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2009 are:

- FY 2009 is the fifth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle. The FY 2009 budget request reflects the transition from intensive data collection and centralized processing activities at the National Processing Center to Headquarters processing including editing, summary data review, and product preparation associated with data dissemination of results from the core census programs. The Census Bureau will also begin to release economic census data in FY 2009.
- The Census Bureau conducts the Census of Governments every five years on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. FY 2009 is the last year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments.

Current Economic Statistics

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

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

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

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

The Science Resources Statistics (SRS) Division in the 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 2009 are:

- The budget for the Census Bureau includes funding for an initiative to provide quarterly and annual coverage of all service sectors, matching the coverage of the Economic Census. When fully implemented in FY 2011, this will increase quarterly and annual coverage of GDP to 55 percent.
- NIST will be developing 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 developing a survey metric for its newly awarded projects.
- The budget request for PD&R will support the surveys on new manufactured (mobile) homes, new home sales and housing completions, market absorption of new multifamily units, and the American Housing Survey.
- The budget request for PIH supports:
 - reviewing and verifying the information used in computing the annual Indian Housing Block Grant formula allocations; and
 - developing and maintaining the New Hires Database, which will be used as an income verification tool for local housing agencies assessing the household income of applicants and participants in HUD programs.
- The budget request for SRS supports implementation of a full-scale pilot of the redesigned Business Research and Development Survey, the planned successor to the Survey of Industrial Research and Development. Funding will also support SRS participation in the Science of Science and Innovation Policy initiative to develop the data, tools, and knowledge needed to improve science policy. The SRS component of the initiative enhances current SRS surveys of research and development (and the science and engineering workforce); improves the comparability, scope, and availability of international data; and coordinates with international efforts examining innovation and the globalization of science and technology.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the Department of Labor (DOL) is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on: employment

and unemployment; projections of the labor force and employment by industry and occupation; prices and inflation at various levels of the economy; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; occupational injuries and illnesses; and productivity and technological change in U.S. industries.

The Employment Standards Administration (ESA) 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.

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2009 are:

- The budget request for BLS includes:
 - funding to improve substantially the accuracy of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Nation's most widely used measure of inflation, by continuously updating the housing and geographic area samples. This initiative also will enable BLS to complete the continuous updating efforts in all major components of the CPI begun in 2002. Historically, updated samples were introduced about every ten years as part of the periodically funded CPI revisions. The current samples are based on information from the 1990 decennial census, now 18 years old. Continuous updating from this initiative will result in samples that better reflect the geographic distribution of the U.S. population and its demographic and economic characteristics;

- funding to ensure the continued accuracy of the national unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, women's-to-men's earnings ratio, and many other key indicators obtained from the Current Population Survey. Gathering information from the sample of 60,000 households each month has become more costly largely because of more stringent efforts to protect the sensitive information provided by those households, a greater geographic dispersal of the survey sample, and costs associated with the public's growing reluctance to provide information. If this funding is not received, 25 percent of the sample will have to be eliminated;
- elimination of the American Time Use Survey that provided nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time, including time working and time doing nonmarket activities;
- reductions to the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS) component of the National Compensation Survey (NCS), thereby reducing the level of detail in current LPS publications as well as in the number of future publications. The NCS sample reduction, approximately 9 percent, also will affect the other two NCS program outputs, the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and the Employee Benefits Survey;
- a reimbursable agreement with the Employment and Training Administration for partial funding of the Mass Layoff Statistics program; and
- a transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) for the inclusion of disability questions in the monthly CPS. This activity will allow the BLS to provide the public with reliable employment and unemployment rates for people with disabilities.

Agriculture Statistics

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data on a wide range of items including number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grains, hay, oilseeds, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, selected vegetables, floriculture, and selected specialty crops; inventories and production of hogs, cattle, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, mink, catfish, trout, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid

for commodities and services, and related indexes; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and related areas of the agricultural economy. The Census of Agriculture is conducted by NASS every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The Census provides national, state, and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2009 are:

- The budget request for ERS includes program increases to further implement its market analysis and outlook program. Plans

for fiscal year 2009 focus on additional hiring, particularly for higher value specialty crops, including bioenergy feedstocks. ERS will invest in obtaining data, and developing new models and analytic tools to support increased analysis of factors contributing to higher food prices. ERS will expand its data purchases to facilitate stronger analysis of biofuels markets, and better understand key emerging outlook issues.

- The budget request for NASS includes an increase to implement a comprehensive bio-energy data series on biomass production, utilization, and its co-products. NASS has identified key areas where data collection could benefit and provide information for program development and future research on energy.

Statistics of Income

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

A major program change planned for FY 2009 is:

- Expanding statistical processing of electronically filed tax return data while maintaining base programs.

CHAPTER 3: Long Range Plans

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

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

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

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, advising OMB's Chief Statistician on developing and implementing standards for the release and dissemination of statistical series not covered by provisions governing the Principal Economic Indicators; fostering innovative practices in statistical agencies; continuing the successful "funding opportunity" in survey and statistical research; assessing the effects of omnibus funding levels on agency programs and products; enhancing the operations, and thus the usefulness, of the *FedStats* web site; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the "State of the U.S.A." (Key National Indicators) Initiative; exploring opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with the American Statistical Association; fostering the usability of Federal statistics; and examining the potential effects of IT centralization on statistical agencies' control of access to their data. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences, solutions, and proposals with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as analytic methods and report review requirements employed by the various agencies, design competitions to explore alternative approaches for survey redesigns, and incentives to increase survey response rates.

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.

A companion legislative proposal would make complementary changes to provisions set forth in the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code. These changes would represent the first major revision of these policies in more than 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. A legislative proposal to accomplish these aims was developed by BEA, BLS, and the Census Bureau in collaboration with OMB's Statistical and Science Policy Office; endorsed by the Treasury Department; and submitted to the Congress in 2003. Discussions of this proposal and possible alternatives continue.

To assist agencies in implementing the confidentiality provisions of CIPSEA, OMB issued implementation guidance in the *Federal Register* on June 15, 2007. The guidance is available on OMB's web site at www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to "Statistical 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 are currently conducting research on identifying differences in their business establishment lists. The work involves matching files and profiling differences, particularly with respect to industry codes, an area long identified as crucial. BLS and Census also have an agreement for Census to share monthly NET export files and names and addresses from the Census annual survey of exporters and commodities with BLS. BLS will use these files to assemble sampling frames for its export price index series. The Census Bureau also plans to share with BLS natural gas import files for use by BLS to assemble sampling frames for its import price survey.

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.

Revised and Updated Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys

As part of ongoing efforts to improve the quality of information collected by the Federal Government and to update statistical standards and guidance, 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 guide-

lines 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 and OMB's response to the public comments are available on OMB's website www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards").

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

New 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. It covers all of the non-PEI statistical products that statistical agencies release in such areas as crime, education, health, and transportation. The new directive, which became effective on April 7, 2008, is available on OMB's website (www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards")).

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

FedStats, an interagency web site (www.fedstats.gov) developed under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, permits easy access via an initial point of entry to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public. *FedStats* provides a centralized set of links to the Internet sites that individual agencies have developed for disseminating Federal statistics. The site's primary objective is to help users find the information they need without having to know and understand in advance how the decentralized Federal statistical system is organized or which agency or agencies may produce the data they are seeking.

FedStats has logged over 30 million user sessions since its release to the public in 1997. The site has also garnered enthusiastic public support and been well received by various media publications, such as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, the *Associated Press* wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, and *USA TODAY Online*. *Time* magazine has listed *FedStats* as one of the "50 Coolest Websites" in the category "News and Information," and *FedStats* has been a past recipient of the "People's Voice" award in the category of "Government and Law" from the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences. *PC Magazine* has listed the *FedStats* site as one of the "Top 100 Classic" web sites as well as one of the "Top 101 Incredibly Useful Sites on the Internet."

The ICSP's Task Force on One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistics continues to upgrade and expand *FedStats*' coverage of the government's statistical sources. A "MapStats for Kids" section was developed and made available to the public to facilitate statistical literacy for young children. The addition to the MapStats section of statistical information for cities with populations of 25,000 or more has been well received by the public, and provides links to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's State of the Cities web site for more in-depth statistical information for a locality. *FedStats* will continue to refresh the basic MapStats data shortly after they become available. Site computer servers were migrated into a utility computing model, thus sharing services that provide a more robust and scalable environment. Search capabilities continue to be enhanced

by installation of a search engine appliance to index the statistics available on nearly all the *FedStats* agency web sites, and exploratory work in the use of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange protocol to facilitate updates to information on the site continues. Given the changes in the information technology and Internet environments since *FedStats* was founded over ten years ago, in 2008 the *FedStats* Task Force initiated a second strategic planning process to assess what changes in the goals for the *FedStats* site and Task Force would best serve Federal statistical data users and member agencies.

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 a subcommittee to examine privacy issues facing

Federal statistical agencies. Specifically, the team will initially focus on issues around informed consent, non-traditional surveys (collection of biological specimens), and data security breaches. New subcommittees are also examining statistical uses of administrative records and identifying best practices in conducting nonresponse bias analyses.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 39 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees, as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through the FCSM's web site (www.fcsm.gov). In November 2007, the FCSM held its fifth Research Conference. In November 2008, the FCSM will hold its ninth Statistical Policy Seminar on "Beyond 2010: Confronting the Challenges." The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and statistical issues related to survey design has substantial potential to benefit the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, initially supported a special competition for three years (FY 1999, FY 2001, and FY 2002) for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. The consortium of Federal statistical agencies is continuing to fund this initiative. The awards for the FY 2008 competition will be announced in the fall of 2008.

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 2009 budget request will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments this decade in re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census program. Those efforts and successes in turn are built on experience and lessons learned from prior censuses, a decade of research for the American Community Survey (ACS), and more than two decades of work in building, maintaining, and improving the Census Bureau's geographic reference files.

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

The Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) will be completed for the final 367 counties by the end of FY 2008, by which point all counties in the United States and Puerto Rico will be in alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau will implement geographic partnerships and evaluations and complete contract closeout for the MTAIP.

Key 2010 Census efforts in FY 2009 center on completing Dress Rehearsal operations and assessments; conducting several major operations for the 2010 Census itself (including Address Canvassing and the beginning of Group Quarters Validation); making final

preparations for the conduct of other major 2010 Census operations; opening, equipping, and staffing a subset of Local Census Offices (150 Early LCOs); conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring regional partnership specialists, undertaking other outreach and promotion efforts, and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising; opening and equipping Paper Data Centers (PDCs); continuing other major contracting efforts related to the Field Data Collection Automation, Decennial Response Integration Systems, and Data Access and Dissemination System contracts; and continuing the overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

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 2009, 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 FY 2012, including updating computer programming, and over time, incorporating elements of the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being System research. Beginning in September 2008, a new panel of 45,000 households will be fielded using the same instrument that was used for the 2004 SIPP panel. This panel is planned to continue until 2011.

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. The 38 key indicators in the report cover important aspects of children's lives. The indicators are easily understood by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group.

A demographic background section in *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2008* 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. In 2009, the Forum will publish the next detailed version of the *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* report. This full report will incorporate updates to the 38 key indicators and will also highlight special features and breakouts on key indicators not included in the 2008 report.

To broaden outreach efforts, the Forum maintains its web site, <http://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 website includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports, other forum reports, detailed tables (downloadable), and general information about the forum.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

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

In August 2007, the forum organized a workshop entitled “Estimating Pension Wealth” that brought together experts from government and academia to discuss different methodologies for validating pension data that are collected in national surveys. The goal of the workshop was to share information that could foster improvements in estimating pension wealth either by using administrative data to validate pension data collected in national surveys or by developing simulation models to augment pension data collected in national surveys.

In addition, the Forum organized an August 2008 workshop on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ Chronic Condition Warehouse. Researchers from inside and outside government were invited to learn more about how to access and use this resource.

In March 2008, the Forum released its fourth chartbook *Older Americans 2008: Key Indicators of Well-Being* at a workshop at the Joint National Council on Aging/American Society on Aging conference. The report continues to monitor the health and well-being of older Americans through a broad range of indicators in five important areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. It provides data on key indicators that portray important aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families.

The forum also produced a report entitled *Selected Indicators of Retirement Resources among People Aged 55-64: 1984, 1994, and 2004*. This report compares the retirement resources of people aged 55-64 today to the resources people in this age group had 10 and 20 years ago. By comparing the economic resources of people born in the 1940s (i.e., people aged 55-64 in 2004) to the circumstances of those born in the 1930s and in the 1920s (i.e., people aged 55-64 in 1994 and 1984, respectively), the forum hopes to provide some indication of the preparedness of future aged relative to those who retired before them. The report was released in spring 2008.

During the coming year, the forum plans to update its periodic report *Data Sources on Older Americans* and begin work on an interim chartbook, *Older Americans Update 2010: Key Indicators of Well-Being*.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

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

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

In keeping with its purpose, the Washington Group has developed a small set of questions on disability that address the issue of assessing equalization of opportunity. In developing these questions, special attention was directed to international comparability of the resulting data. Cognitive and field tests have been conducted in 17 countries to determine how well the questions perform across different cultures. The results of the tests demonstrated that the questions were being interpreted as intended in countries in Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. The approach to data collection developed by the Washington Group has also been incorporated into the UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2010 Census. To further enhance international comparability, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) plans to add the Washington Group disability module to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). At its eighth annual meeting, scheduled for October 2008, the Washington Group will produce batteries of extended sets of questions on disability for use on sur-

veys. These question sets will undergo cognitive and field testing over the next 12 months. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm.

In January 2008, a disability module that is consistent with the approach and conceptualization outlined in the United Nations' recommendations was incorporated into the American Community Survey. The ACS questions will also be added to the Current Population Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2008. In addition, a joint research project is under way that will add the ACS disability questions to the NHIS. This project is part of a broader interagency effort to improve the collection and interpretation of information on disability. NCHS will also be undertaking a review of the disability and functioning measures currently on the NHIS to identify design changes that would enhance its comparability with other national and international data collections and provide the more detailed information necessary to fully understand the complexities of disability.

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.

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

The 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 2008, BEA plans to continue to work toward meeting its challenges of measuring a changing economy, integrating Federal economic accounts, and building and developing a skilled workforce. BEA's plans include continuing to expand the preliminary research and development (R&D) satellite account to prepare for its integration into the national income and product accounts, including the Gross Domestic Product; expanding international survey data collection programs to publish data from new services trade surveys and conducting new annual surveys on the international operations of U.S. multinational companies that are banks; extending its exploratory GDP by metro area estimates; finalizing and releasing an updated capital flows table that provides important information on the types of new equipment, new structures, and software used by each industry; and conducting the comprehensive benchmark revision of the National Income and Product Accounts to introduce new and innovative methodologies and new data sources to improve the accuracy of the Nation's economic accounts.

In 2009, BEA plans to extend the prototype R&D satellite account, funded by the National Science Foundation in 2006 and 2007, with annual updates and extensions to BEA's GDP and other estimates and eventual full incorporation into the economic accounts; develop a more accurate measure of the health care sector in GDP and create a supplemental, satellite account that provides detailed and specific information on the expenditures of the health care industry and the

costs of treating specific diseases; and ensure the continued improvement of the accuracy and relevance of BEA's economic accounts data.

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 pension plans and health insurance, measures of franchise operations for more than 80 industries and detailed information on more than 2,000 products of service industries.

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

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

Official U.S. import and export statistics record the physical movement of merchandise between the United States and foreign countries. Foreign trade statistics are used to develop the merchandise

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

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

Beginning in February 2006, online detailed import and export trade data were made available for approximately 400 U.S. ports coast-to-coast showing value, method of transportation (air and vessel), and the shipping weight of cargo with each of 240 trading partners of the United States. The data cover some 3,000 six-digit Harmonized System commodity codes and are available beginning with information for 2003. In addition, beginning with the January 2006 trade statistics release, state export goods data based on the reported zip code of the United States Principal Party in Interest were made available. The Census Bureau expects to publish revised regulations implementing mandatory export filing through the Automated Export System in 2008.

Updating the Consumer Price Index

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

In FY 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) plans to begin a new initiative to update continuously the housing and geographic area samples in the CPI. The housing sample comprises almost 30 percent of the CPI. Historically, updated samples were introduced about every ten years as part of the periodically funded CPI revisions. The current samples are based on information from the 1990 decennial census, now 18 years old. In 2009, work will begin to introduce a new area sample based on the 2000 Decennial Census of Population. The new area sample has 86 geographic areas, of which 55 are continuing from the previous sample and 31 are new. For the continuing areas, work will begin to create new housing samples. For the new geographic areas, new samples for both housing and all other components of consumer spending also will begin. Continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples will increase the accuracy and relevance of the index by reducing the average age of the housing sample, improving the representation of new construction, reducing the effect of attrition, and more accurately reflecting the locations where consumers live and shop. In FY 2009, BLS also will work on the next CPI biennial weight update scheduled for January 2010.

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

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

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

The level of funding appropriated to BLS in 2008 resulted in discontinuing the publication of four out of six service sector price indexes measuring international trade. In 2009, BLS plans to continue its efforts to replace older PPI computer subsystems, some of which are nearly 25 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. BLS hopes to complete this modernization by the end of 2010.

Modifying the Employment Cost Index Component of the National Compensation Survey

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

In contrast to its FY 2008 plans to expand the ECI sample, the level of funding appropriated to BLS in 2008 resulted in reducing the sample size by five percent, making the outputs of the ECI, as well as other components of the National Compensation Survey, less reliable. There are no plans to restore this reduction in 2009.

North American Industry Classification System

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents a continuing international effort by Statistics Canada; the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) of Mexico; and the United States, through the 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 website is scheduled for substantial revision later this year to facilitate maintenance and improve customer services. At a trilateral meeting in Washington at the end of April 2008, the three countries began laying plans for the NAICS revision in 2012.

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 scheduled for revisions in 2007 and similar concordance work is being conducted over the next few years to provide practical guides to comparisons of data using the newly revised systems.

North American Product Classification System

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

the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations.

The Census Bureau, 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. Plans for extending NAPCS to include the products of industries in NAICS sectors not yet covered (NAICS 11-Agriculture, NAICS 21-Mining, NAICS 22-Utilities, NAICS 23-Construction, NAICS 31-33-Manufacturing, NAICS 42-Wholesale Trade, and NAICS 44-45-Retail Trade) were developed by the three countries in a trilateral meeting held at the end of April 2008. 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 agencies using occupational data. The committee facilitated the transition to the revised SOC that was issued in 1999 and promoted its consistent implementation across Federal agencies.

In May 2006, OMB announced the next major review of the 2000 SOC for possible revision in 2010 and solicited public comment on: the SOC classification principles, corrections to the 2000 SOC Manual, the intention to retain the current SOC Major Group structure, changes to the existing detailed occupations, and new detailed occupations to be added to the 2010 SOC. The SOCPC reviewed the comments received and made its recommendations to OMB for revisions for 2010. OMB published the SOCPC's recommendations in the *Federal Register* for public comment on May 22, 2008. Additional information regarding the SOC review, including the May 2008 *Federal Register* notice, is available at www.bls.gov/soc.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

On November 20, 2007, the OMB issued Bulletin No. 08–01 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau’s population estimates for 2005 and 2006. The update announced one new Micropolitan Statistical Area (Show Low, AZ) 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. 08–01 and related materials are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to “Statistical Programs and Standards”). The current statistical areas are defined according to OMB’s Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that were published in December 2000 (65 FR 82228–82238). The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 371 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 582 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 126 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin provides the lists of areas and their definitions.) The classification includes approximately 93 percent of the U.S. population—about 83 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

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

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

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

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 guidance see www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to “Statistical Programs and Standards”).

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

that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

Most, if not all, of the national population-based surveys and censuses have now implemented the 1997 standards. The Department of Education is 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.

Appendix A.

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2009 (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.....	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
ERS.....	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.7	3.4	10.2
FAS.....	28.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
FNS.....	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0
FS.....	62.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0
NASS.....	153.5	3.3	0.4	10.9	0.0	28.3	14.7
NRCS.....	147.6	1.8	0.0	5.7	2.5	5.6	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA.....	86.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.3
Census.....	3,169.9	0.0	5.8	242.6	0.0	930.5	75.3
ESA.....	3.7	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA.....	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.7	1.4
NIST.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOAA.....	94.2	0.2	3.6	2.4	21.0	13.4	0.0
PTO.....	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
DMDC.....	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.2	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCEE.....	4.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0
NCES.....	359.1	0.0	0.0	9.2	107.5	220.1	21.4
OPE.....	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.1
OPEPD.....	15.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	15.8	0.0

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(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
OSERS.....	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.8	8.2	0.0
PE.....	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2
ENERGY							
EIA.....	110.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	33.9	0.1
HSS.....	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
AoA.....	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.2
ACF.....	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.7	64.4	2.7
AHRQ.....	161.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	9.2
ATSDR.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
CDC (w/o NCHS)	330.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	124.9	95.2	11.7
CMS.....	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0
HRSA.....	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	5.0
IHS.....	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCHS.....	124.7	0.0	2.8	61.3	22.1	44.9	27.4
NIH.....	906.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	348.9	23.4
OASPE.....	19.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
OPA.....	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.9
SAMHSA....	127.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	21.8	99.6	0.7
HOMELAND SECURITY							
CBP.....	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
FEMA.....	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
OIS.....	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2009
(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.....	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
PD&R	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	26.2
OFHEO	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
PIH.....	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
INTERIOR							
BoR.....	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
MMS	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
NPS	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
FWS	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
USGS	97.3	100.1	4.1	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	18.0	24.3
BoP.....	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0
DEA	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABOR							
BLS	592.8	0.1	0.7	8.1	95.0	18.0	88.7
ESA.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
ETA	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	42.1	0.0	0.0
MSHA.....	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
OSHA.....	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	27.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.9
FAA.....	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2009
(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	17.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.2
FMCSA.....	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.6	7.0
FRA.....	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
FTA.....	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.8
MARAD	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NHTSA	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	20.8	2.7
OST.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA	6.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.9	0.1
TREASURY							
SOI (IRS)....	42.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCA.....	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
OPP.....	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.5
NCVAS...	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
VBA.....	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VHA.....	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3
OTHER AGENCIES							
BBG	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
CPSC.....	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.3	0.0
EPA	111.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	20.5	1.1
EEOC.....	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
IMLS.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0
NASA.....	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF	144.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	131.1	10.8
SRS	40.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	24.0	10.8

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2009
(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
SBA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
SSA	63.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	30.9	3.4
ORES	30.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.4
USAID	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	5.8
TOTAL.....	7,914.5	113.5	21.1	432.3	507.3	2,424.7	437.0

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

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

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Bureau of the Census*	Total	7,192	8,315	8,698
	Full-time permanent ..	3,716	4,772	4,397
	Other than full-time permanent	3,476	3,617	4,301
	Statisticians	1,584	1,617	1,656
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total	2,494	2,408	2,620
	Full-time permanent ..	2,134	2,015	2,168
	Other than full-time permanent	360	393	452
	Statisticians	158	156	168

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total	1,116	1,116	1,107
	Full-time permanent ..	1,108	1,108	1,099
	Other than full-time permanent	8	8	8
	Statisticians.....	596	596	590
National Center for Health Statistics	Total	477	515	520
	Full-time permanent ..	422	457	462
	Other than full-time permanent	58	58	58
	Statisticians.....	155	171	175
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total	505	501	530
	Full-time permanent ..	483	481	510
	Other than full-time permanent	22	20	20
	Statisticians.....	15	17	17
Economic Research Service	Total	392	446	448
	Full-time permanent ..	365	430	432
	Other than full-time permanent	27	16	16
	Statisticians.....	3	3	3
Energy Information Administration	Total	369	377	382
	Full-time permanent ..	337	357	359
	Other than full-time permanent	32	20	23
	Statisticians.....	70	72	73
Statistics of Income	Total	172	168	182
	Full-time permanent ..	166	163	177
	Other than full-time permanent	6	5	5
	Statisticians.....	44	43	43

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Total	90	122	122
	Full-time permanent ..	89	122	122
	Other than full-time permanent	1	0	0
	Statisticians.....	16	14	14
National Center for Education Statistics	Total	108	107	110
	Full-time permanent ..	89	90	93
	Other than full-time permanent	19	17	17
	Statisticians.....	64	67	69
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	Total	105	105	100
	Full-time permanent ..	104	104	99
	Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
	Statisticians.....	7	7	7
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total	48	59	61
	Full-time permanent ..	45	56	57
	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	4
	Statisticians.....	28	35	37
Science Resources Statistics	Total	44	47	47
	Full-time permanent ..	44	47	47
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
	Statisticians.....	16	19	19

*Note: Census Bureau figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2009, these levels will be 3,244 and 136,157 respectively.

Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (USDA)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
BBG	Broadcasting Board of Governors
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
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)
NCAN	National Cemetery Administration (VA)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCEE	National Center for Education Evaluation (Education)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCMHHD	National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (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
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)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OFHEO	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (HUD)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
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)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey (Interior)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration (VA)
VHA	Veterans Health Administration (VA)

Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

FedStats—“One-Stop Shopping”

www.fedstats.gov

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/

(Go to “Statistical Programs and Standards”)

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

www.fcsm.gov/

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov/

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

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

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

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov/

(Go to “Technical Resources”)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov/

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.gov/

Census Bureau

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

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

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov/

Tourism Industries

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

NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology

www.atp.nist.gov

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov/

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

www.st.nmfs.gov/

NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data,
and Information Service

www.nesdis.noaa.gov/

USPTO—Patent and Trademark Office

www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/index.html

Department of Defense

www.defenselink.mil/

Corps—Army Corps of Engineers

www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil
(Go to Public Sites)

<http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/>

(Statistical Information Analysis Division of DMDC uses this Web Site)

Department of Education

www.ed.gov/

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

Department of Energy

www.energy.gov/

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

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
http://aspe.hhs.gov/_/index.cfm

ACF—Administration for Children and Families
www.acf.dhhs.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
<http://opa.osophs.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/ximgt/statistics/

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov/

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

OFHEO—Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
www.ofheo.gov

PD&R—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research
www.huduser.org/

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

Division of Federal Aid
<http://wsfrprograms.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
<http://stats.bls.gov/>

ESA—Employment Standards Administration
www.dol.gov/esa/

ETA—Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov/

America's Labor Market Information System
www.lmi-net.org/

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

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

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics
www.bts.gov/

National Transportation Library
<http://ntl.bts.gov/>

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
www.faa.gov/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Center for Statistics and Analysis
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.a0bd5d5a23d09ec24ec86e10dba046a0/>

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
www.phmsa.dot.gov
(Go to “Data & 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/

Agency for International Development (AID)

www.usaid.gov/

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 “Information Sources,” then go to “Databases & Software”)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

www.eeoc.gov
(Go to “Statistics”)

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

www.ims.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

www.nasa.gov/

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov/
(Go to “Statistics”)

Small Business Administration (SBA)

www.sba.gov/advo/research/

Social Security Administration (SSA)

www.ssa.gov/

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/