



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF  
THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT  
AND BUDGET

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**STATISTICAL  
PROGRAMS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT**

---

FISCAL YEAR  
**2013**

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

November 26, 2012

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden  
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 2013* report, which is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

The data provided by our Federal statistical sources provide critical support for policy-making, program management, and evaluation. By placing evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, the Administration is re-focusing a spotlight on the Federal statistical system and the role that Federal statistics play in the policymaking process. As the Administration aims to tackle longstanding challenges in an era of scarce resources, it is especially critical that we support our ongoing efforts to provide unbiased, reliable, and timely data. Having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.

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

In this constrained fiscal environment, the Administration continues to work to create savings across the Federal Government. Consistent with that effort, statistical agencies have identified program reductions and efficiencies that prioritize funding for core information products. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics proposes to eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program, and the Census Bureau proposes to decrease funding for its Geographic Support program. The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics proposes to discontinue the National Survey of Recent College Graduates and to attenuate plans for testing the feasibility of using administrative records as a more efficient means to measure research and development activity. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) expect to achieve data collection efficiencies by incorporating SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network into the NCHS

Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service continues its aggressive implementation of electronic information capture as a way to reduce collection and processing costs and improve data accuracy. Although some of these cuts likely will affect agency long-range plans for improving information quality and timeliness at lower cost, these proposed cuts reflect the need to find savings and efficiencies across the Federal Government while preserving the core capabilities of statistical agencies to compile, analyze, and disseminate relevant, credible, timely, and impartial data for statistical purposes.

The Office of Management and Budget looks forward to working closely with the Congress to build a 21<sup>st</sup> Century system of statistical measurement for our Nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey D. Zients". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping tail.

Jeffrey D. Zients  
Deputy Director for Management

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the Speaker of the House

### **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](http://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 2013* outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's Budget. The budget requests an estimated **\$6,722.3** million for statistical work to be carried out in fiscal year (FY) 2013. Excluding cyclical funding for the Decennial Census (\$428.7 million), approximately 37 percent of this overall funding provides resources for 13 agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among 89 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 (inclusive of organizational units that in official nomenclature are institutes, centers, services, and offices) that have annual budgets of at least \$500,000 for statistical activities in FY 2011, or estimated annual budgets of that amount in either FY 2012 or FY 2013. This information was obtained from materials supplied to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) during the budget process, with agencies providing additional details later, including, but not limited to, details about their programs and program changes, clarifications concerning major budget realignments and adjustments, reimbursements for statistical activities, and purchases of statistical services.

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 2012 Budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2013 Budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2013 Budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including the development and periodic revision of statistical standards and guidelines, various collaborations among the statistical agencies, and selected plans to improve the quality and usefulness of the Nation's statistical products. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy/). The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: [www.fedstats.gov/](http://www.fedstats.gov/) (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2012 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 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013. It highlights the effects of congressional action on the President's FY 2012 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines differences in proposed funding for these programs for FY 2013. 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 2013 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 2011, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2012 or FY 2013. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for 13 agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission, and 89<sup>1</sup> other agencies (inclusive of organizational units that in official nomenclature are institutes, centers, services, and offices) that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services, managing and evaluating programs, or enforcing regulations.
- 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;

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<sup>1</sup> This count includes departments, agencies, and components when treating CDC and NIH as single agencies.

- 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.
- OMB recognizes that its definition of statistical activity is broad and has been interpreted differently among agencies that have provided information on statistical activities. Some have interpreted the scope of statistical activity narrowly to include only traditional surveys and censuses. Others have interpreted the definition more broadly to include statistical methods that are used in the collection and analysis of scientific studies and experiments. For *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2013*, OMB asked agencies to report as they did for the FY 2012 report under the improved guidance provided last fiscal year and as described above. OMB continues to monitor how agencies interpret the definition of statistical activities and provides additional guidance as needed on what should be included in reports of statistical activities.
  - 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 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Agricultural Research Service.....	5.7	5.7	5.7
Economic Research Service.....	81.8	77.7	77.4
Food and Nutrition Service.....	61.2	36.1	38.6
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	28.6	26.1	26.8
Forest Service.....	71.8	69.2	66.8
National Agricultural Statistics Service <sup>1</sup> .....	156.4	158.6	179.5
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	148.0	138.7	134.5
Risk Management Agency.....	4.8	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board.....	4.8	4.7	5.0
<b>COMMERCE</b>			
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	93.4	92.2	96.5
Census Bureau.....	1,135.2	964.8	1,000.4
Current <sup>2</sup> .....	288.5	275.8	289.2
Periodic <sup>3</sup> .....	846.7	689.0	711.3
Decennial Census.....	599.7	446.1	428.7
Economics and Statistics Administration.....	3.8	3.8	3.8
International Trade Administration.....	7.0	7.0	5.7
National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	1.6	0.8	0.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	128.4	124.6	128.8
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.....	63.4	62.9	65.6
National Marine Fisheries Service.....	65.0	61.8	63.2
Patent and Trademark Office.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>DEFENSE</b>			
Army Corps of Engineers.....	5.5	6.1	5.6
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.4	11.0	11.2
TRICARE Management Activity.....	12.8	12.5	12.2
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Federal Student Aid <sup>4</sup> .....	0.0	0.4	0.0
Institute of Education Sciences.....	345.2	321.0	337.3
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES).....	38.8	19.1	20.4
National Center for Education Statistics <sup>5</sup> .....	306.4	302.0	317.0
Office for Civil Rights <sup>4</sup> .....	1.6	0.9	2.5
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education <sup>4</sup> .....	41.0	27.3	26.2
Office of Innovation and Improvement <sup>4</sup> .....	3.6	5.3	7.8
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development ...	13.9	13.5	14.3
Office of Postsecondary Education.....	7.2	9.5	9.5
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services ....	31.5	31.2	31.3
Office of Vocational and Adult Education <sup>4</sup> .....	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>ENERGY</b>			
Energy Information Administration.....	95.4	105.0	116.4

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Office of Health, Safety, and Security.....	15.6	15.6	13.5
<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES <sup>6</sup></b>			
Administration for Community Living <sup>7</sup> .....	2.6	3.5	5.4
Administration for Children and Families <sup>7</sup> .....	66.3	71.3	53.2
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	192.7	183.7	168.9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) .....	542.1	506.5	527.0
National Center for Health Statistics .....	138.7	138.7	161.8
CDC (excluding NCHS).....	403.4	367.8	365.1
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry .....	0.6	0.6	0.6
Center for Global Health .....	2.7	2.7	3.5
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion .....	70.9	66.8	67.5
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases .....	12.5	12.5	14.7
National Center for Environmental Health.....	22.5	19.9	19.0
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention .....	194.1	169.2	170.0
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases .....	27.5	22.8	22.7
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control .....	2.1	2.1	2.1
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities.....	22.8	25.2	23.5
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health . Public Health Scientific Services .....	28.1	26.7	22.5
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services .....	19.6	19.1	19.1
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	28.7	28.5	28.7
Indian Health Service .....	30.5	35.8	37.3
Indian Health Service .....	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Institutes of Health.....	1,180.5	1,195.6	1,164.1
National Cancer Institute.....	117.5	117.5	117.5
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.....	11.9	11.9	11.9
National Eye Institute.....	0.5	0.6	0.6
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	150.5	151.0	150.9
National Human Genome Research Institute.....	5.5	4.0	4.6
National Institute on Aging .....	13.7	13.3	14.3
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism .....	7.1	17.0	19.1
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases .....	139.9	139.9	140.2
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering .....	4.2	4.2	4.2
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development <sup>8</sup> .....	146.5	146.8	146.8
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders .....	11.3	12.0	9.4
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research....	0.0	0.1	1.0

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases .....	161.9	165.6	162.9
National Institute on Drug Abuse .....	103.9	104.3	104.4
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences .....	110.9	108.7	106.2
National Institute of Mental Health .....	1.1	1.5	2.0
Office of the Director <sup>8</sup> .....	194.2	197.2	168.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation .....	20.0	18.0	18.0
Office of Population Affairs .....	4.2	4.1	4.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration .....	115.7	125.6	127.1
<b>HOMELAND SECURITY</b>			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection .....	36.9	34.6	25.7
Citizenship and Immigration Services <sup>9</sup> .....	5.9	7.6	5.6
Coast Guard .....	1.5	4.2	1.8
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	14.0	12.2	12.1
Office of Immigration Statistics .....	3.7	2.8	2.8
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing .....	6.1	5.9	6.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research .....	49.7	54.8	51.3
Office of Public and Indian Housing .....	3.1	7.8	6.3
<b>INTERIOR</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management <sup>10</sup> .....	3.5	3.5	2.0
Bureau of Reclamation .....	13.3	10.7	12.0
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	9.9	10.3	6.0
Geological Survey .....	518.3	509.7	550.2
National Park Service .....	5.4	5.2	5.4
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>JUSTICE</b>			
Bureau of Justice Statistics <sup>5,11</sup> .....	69.3	53.0	68.0
Bureau of Prisons .....	11.6	11.2	11.4
Drug Enforcement Administration .....	3.9	4.0	4.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation .....	5.0	5.1	5.1
National Institute of Justice .....	1.0	1.0	0.0
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention .....	4.6	4.6	4.9
<b>LABOR</b>			
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	610.2	609.1	618.2
Employment and Training Administration .....	62.0	64.4	77.7
Mine Safety and Health Administration .....	2.8	2.9	2.9

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Occupational Safety and Health Administration .....	34.7	34.7	34.3
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs .....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wage and Hour Division.....	4.9	5.2	5.3
<b>STATE</b>			
Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator .....	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics <sup>12</sup> .....	30.6	25.2	38.0
Federal Aviation Administration.....	8.4	7.4	8.9
Federal Highway Administration .....	11.5	11.9	13.7
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	7.6	9.0	9.3
Federal Railroad Administration.....	5.7	7.7	7.4
Federal Transit Administration.....	5.0	5.0	6.5
Maritime Administration .....	0.7	0.7	0.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	42.3	58.3	33.2
Office of the Secretary of Transportation.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ....	4.6	4.7	6.9
<b>TREASURY</b>			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)....	39.1	38.6	39.5
<b>VETERANS AFFAIRS</b>			
Board of Veterans' Appeals.....	4.0	4.0	4.0
National Cemetery Administration.....	2.4	1.1	1.1
Office of Policy and Planning .....	6.6	6.1	5.5
Office of Policy and Planning (excluding NCVAS).....	1.4	1.4	1.4
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics .....	5.2	4.7	4.1
Veterans Benefits Administration .....	16.1	17.5	18.4
Veterans Health Administration .....	59.3	60.1	60.5
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>			
Broadcasting Board of Governors .....	12.3	13.1	11.8
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	28.7	26.3	23.7
Environmental Protection Agency.....	43.8	41.3	41.8
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.3	1.9	1.8
Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	2.5	2.7	2.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	8.7	10.8	10.6
National Science Foundation.....	178.9	185.0	191.7
National Science Foundation (excluding NCSES) .....	136.3	141.0	149.1
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics ...	42.6	44.0	42.6
Office of National Drug Control Policy .....	4.7	2.4	1.8
Small Business Administration .....	1.1	1.3	0.8
Social Security Administration.....	57.1	71.1	72.6
Office of Program Development and Research .....	21.1	35.1	36.3
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics.....	29.1	29.0	29.3

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Office of Retirement Policy.....	7.0	7.0	7.0
U.S. Agency for International Development <sup>13</sup> .....	129.2	82.9	75.5
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6,911.0</b>	<b>6643.8</b>	<b>6,722.3</b>
Total excluding decennial census.....	6,311.3	6,197.8	6,293.7

Notes: Figures shown in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are derived from total or gross budget authority shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies in the President's FY 2013 Budget. The names of certain agencies are indented in the table to indicate that the agency is a component of a larger organizational unit listed above it and its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup> National Agricultural Statistics Service totals include funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of \$33, \$42, and \$63 million in FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Census Bureau Salaries and Expenses funds include discretionary and mandatory funds.

<sup>3</sup> The Budget Authority for periodic censuses and programs reported in the President's FY 2013 Budget were \$891 million and \$634 million for FY 2011 and FY 2012 respectively. The corresponding amounts reported in this table reflect \$44 million in transfers from the Census Bureau to other DOC components in FY 2011, and a \$55 million transfer from the Census' Working Capital Fund in FY 2012.

<sup>4</sup> In previous years' reports, the statistical activities for the Federal Student Aid, the Office of Civil Rights, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Office of Innovation and Improvement, and the Office of Vocational and Adult Education were reported under the umbrella label of Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.

<sup>5</sup> For comparability across agencies, the following agency amounts include indirectly appropriated estimated salaries and expenses: Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$8, \$7, and \$7 million) and National Center for Education Statistics (\$17, \$17, and \$17 million). Amounts in parentheses after each agency are for FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 respectively, and are rounded to nearest million.

<sup>6</sup> HHS funding shown here does not include resources allocated through the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

<sup>7</sup> The Administration for Community Living (ACL) was created in 2012 to integrate the Administration on Aging (AoA), the Office on Disability (OD) and the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) as a single agency. In prior versions of this report, AoA's statistical programs were reported separately, and AIDD's programs were reported through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF).

<sup>8</sup> Funds for the National Children's Study (NCS) reside in the Office of the Director's budget for NIH, in the amounts of \$191 million, \$193 million, and \$165 million for FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 respectively, which NICHD uses to fund NCS activities.

<sup>9</sup> Citizenship and Immigration totals include funds from both direct funds (FY 2011: \$1.8 million; FY 2012: \$2.1 million; and FY 2013: \$3.2 million) and immigration application fee revenue.

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2011–2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
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<sup>10</sup> Effective October 1, 2011, BOEMRE reorganized into two separate and independent entities. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). The statistical activities information previously reported under BOEMRE were primarily related to activities now performed as part of the BOEM mission.

<sup>11</sup> The Bureau of Justice Assistance transfers a portion of the Prison Rape Elimination Act appropriation to BJS for statistical collections carried out pursuant to the Act, in the following amounts: \$1.4 million, \$1.0 million, and \$1.0 million in FYs 2011, 2012, and 2013 respectively.

<sup>12</sup> BTS' actual budget authority for FY 2011 was \$27.0 million; an additional \$3.6 million of no-year funds were also used in direct funding of statistical activities.

<sup>13</sup> The USAID FY 2011 obligations represent a substantial increase from the previously reported estimate, with additional funds being provided to the Bureau for Global Health for the Demographic and Health Surveys.

### Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2012 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2012 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 2012 appropriation of \$92.2 million was \$16.6 million less than the President's request. This funding enables BEA to maintain "core" statistical programs that produce statistics that feed into the estimation of GDP and related statistics, are required by law, and/or are required for the administration of Federal programs. Left unfunded were initiatives to develop new data series that expand and realign the statistical coverage of the business and governmental sectors; begin publishing a new suite of measures of household income, expenses, debt, and savings; propose a new and expanded account of energy usage in the U.S. economy; and modernize BEA's statistical production infrastructure.

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS):** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$45.0<sup>2</sup> million was \$12.5 million less than the President's request for BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP). In terms of administration, lower than requested funding levels resulted in a continued hiring freeze and otherwise reduced agency salaries and expenses. For statistical activities, the enactment included three designations: \$26.0 million for the continued operation of the National Crime Victimization

<sup>2</sup> Total direct funding in FY12 of \$53.0 million includes a \$45.0 million appropriation, \$7.0 million in indirect appropriations for salaries and expenses, and \$1.0 million in Prison Rape Elimination Act transfers.

Survey (NCVS); \$10.0 million for the continuation of major NCVS redesign activities; and, \$500,000 for the redesign and development of data collection programs for Indian country. Thus, the appropriation provided \$8.5 million for non-NCVS projects and activities which accounted for about \$19.0 million in FY 2011. However, the enacted appropriation also set aside two percent of Office of Justice Program funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and BJS, to be used for research, evaluation or statistical purposes, without regard to the original authorizations for the grant or reimbursement programs. The appropriation (\$45.0 million) together with the set aside (\$12.9 million) permitted BJS to continue to operate the NCVS and NCVS design efforts; to carry out most planned non-NCVS statistical activities; assist State, local, and Tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and to disseminate quality information and statistics. This substitution of funds was available for FY2012, but would not be available for future years without several program cutbacks.

***Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$609.1 million was \$38.0 million below the President's request. At this level, BLS will continue the initiatives that began in FY 2011: restructuring the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and providing alternative data for the Federal locality pay setting. BLS had planned to launch a new National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY) cohort. To partially offset the anticipated costs of this activity, BLS had planned to alter collection schedules of the 1979 and 1997 NLSY cohorts to allow for less frequent fielding of each of these existing cohorts. Because this initiative was not funded, no new NLSY cohort was launched; however, data collection for the 1997 cohort was changed to every two years going forward instead of every year. Other initiatives left unfunded were a new annual Current Population Survey (CPS) supplement, reducing the variance of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), supporting a supplemental poverty measure, and an initiative to modernize the Consumer Expenditure survey.

***Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$25.2 million was \$9.8 million below the President's request. With these funds, BTS will support 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. However, new initiatives on Safety Data and Analysis, enhancement of the Commodity Flow Survey, and reinstatement of the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey will not be supported. BTS also received \$4.0 million from the Federal Aviation Administration's operations account as reimbursable dollars to support the aviation statistics program. This program collects and disseminates airline financial, traffic, performance, and operational data from 130 U.S. airlines.

***Census Bureau:*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$964.8 is \$90.0 million less than the President's request of \$1,054.8 million. The appropriation permits fully funding the Periodic Censuses and Programs requests related to the 2020 Decennial Census program, the American Community Survey, and the Census of Governments. However, salaries and expenses initiatives related to pensions statistics, a supplemental poverty measure and administrative records were not funded. Additionally, the 2010 Decennial Census program budget was reduced by \$51.3 million from the original request, which resulted in ending all work on 20 planned reports from the Census Program of Evaluation and Experiments and other

programmatic cutbacks. The Economic Census budget request was also reduced by \$12.0 million.

***Economic Research Service (ERS):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$77.7 million was \$8.2 million less than the President's request. ERS continues to fund its highest priority core programs and investments in data to better understand consumers' food choices, and to support research on the impact of food assistance and nutrition programs, the provision of environmental services from agriculture, childhood obesity, and commodity and international market analysis. Left unfunded was an initiative for ERS to serve as the Program Management Office for the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement established by the principal statistical agencies. Also left unfunded were increases to support community access to local foods, to fund a new research initiative on behavioral economics, and to undertake an administrative records pilot project.

***Energy Information Administration (EIA):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$105.0 million was \$19.0 million less than the President's request. This appropriation will enable EIA to maintain a core program of high-quality energy statistics, analyses, and forecasting capabilities and will restore some aspects of its program that were cut in FY 2011, including a restart of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, resumption of data collection on fuel oil and kerosene sales, restoration of data on domestic oil and natural gas proven reserves, and renewal of updates to international energy statistics. EIA will advance its efforts to improve the web-based delivery of energy information by offering customers enhanced interactive access to its energy statistics and it will continue to promote energy literacy through its energy education product line. The funding decrease, however, will prevent EIA from fully executing a number of planned initiatives, including key aspects of its end-use consumption data program, a cyclical program which will incur additional risks due to the shortfall. The Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey, for example, will remain on a four-year cycle rather than completing a planned transition to the mandated two-year cycle, and preliminary work on the 2014 Residential Energy Consumption Survey will be delayed. Additionally, EIA will delay implementation of ongoing improvements in data coverage, quality and integration; and postpone needed upgrades to the systems that underpin its data management processes.

***National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$158.6 million was \$6.8 million less than the President's request. This includes full funding for the periodic Census of Agriculture of \$41.6 million for FY 2012, as well as support for the agency's efforts to increase the accuracy and reliability of county estimates, which affect departmental programs that involve billions of dollars of government payments. To support Administration priorities, NASS's comprehensive review of the entire agriculture estimates program yielded the following reductions: Livestock County Estimates (using an improved production process); Livestock Prices Received (publish only a U.S. level price); the frequency of the surveys for the chemical use program; the frequency of Potato Stocks surveys and Milk Production Estimates (from monthly to quarterly); and the Fruit and Vegetables in Season estimate reports. Additionally, the Energy Series studies and surveys were suspended, and the Census of Aquaculture and the Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey were eliminated.

***National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$302.0 million for the Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems programs was \$75.7 million less than the President's request. Funding is being used to collect comprehensive data on public elementary and secondary schools and districts; a survey of private elementary and secondary schools; the Schools and Staffing Survey, an extensive survey of K-12 schools and the teachers and principals who work in them; the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a comprehensive collection system that collects information on postsecondary institutions; the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten Class of 2010–2011; and work on international assessments, including the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). FY 2012 funding also provides support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress to administer the 2012 grade 12 economics and long-term trend assessments and to prepare for 2013 National and State reading and math assessments. FY 2012 funds also are being used to prepare for future assessments and to continue analysis and reporting of prior assessments. Overall, Statewide Data Systems had the largest difference between requested and final appropriations for 2012; the agency requested \$100.0 million for the program and received \$38.1 million. As a result, far less funds will be available for new awards scheduled for 2012.

***National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$138.7 million was \$23.2 million less than the President's request. Funding at this level allows NCHS to maintain full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES); conduct the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) at 50,000 households; collect a full 12-months of core birth and death records to provide the Nation's official vital statistics data; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; and enhance the quality and usability of data access tools through improved tutorials. Funding reductions did not permit a planned increase up to 67,000 sampled households for the NHIS, which would have permitted State and community estimates for the largest States and some large metropolitan areas.

***National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES):*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$44.0 million was consistent with the President's request. Funding at this level will allow NCSES to maintain and enhance ongoing programs, and to increase support for the National Survey of College Graduates to implement the final stage of a new sample design based on the Field of Degree question on the American Community Survey. Funding also permits a pilot survey to gather information about innovation among the nation's smallest firms, those with fewer than five employees. This new Microbusiness Innovation Science and Technology Survey pilot allows NCSES to explore ways to measure firm innovation and investigate the incidence of R&D activities in growing sectors, such as small business enterprises, which are not currently covered by the Business Research and Development Innovation Survey (BRDIS).

***Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration:*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$29.0 million was \$6.4 million less than the President's request. The appropriation provides funding for the development of a new Disability Research Consortium (DRC) to build a strong extramural research capability in disability and address research gaps across

disability programs and Federal Government agencies. ORES will continue to support data collections, principally funded by other Federal agencies, that inform Social Security-related analysis; improvements to data quality and processes; extramural data analyses; and model development, but at a reduced level. For example, about \$3.5 million in anticipated Retirement Research Consortium (RRC) research could not be initiated.

***Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Internal Revenue Service:*** The FY 2012 appropriation of \$38.6 million was \$1.6 million below the President's request. SOI will support critical base program requirements and deliver all planned data files and products to its primary customers. Additionally, funds are being used to review efficiency and coverage of major statistical samples, including the sample used to produce individual income tax statistics, and review and strengthen methods used to prevent disclosure of taxpayer information in tabulated data disseminated through SOI's Web pages. SOI has also expanded a program of collaborative research, partnering SOI staff with distinguished tax researchers to improve analyses made available to the public and enhance SOI employee satisfaction through this unique career development activity. To improve program efficiencies, a portion of SOI information technology staff has been realigned within the larger Research Analysis and Statistics business unit (RAS). Internal efficiencies were used to offset lower than requested funding.

## **Highlights of the FY 2013 Budget Request**

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2013 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$6,722.3 million. This year's proposed budget includes the commencement or continuation 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. In some cases, funding for these activities is offset by the elimination of lower priority programs. Readers will note that a number of initiatives left unfunded in FY 2012 have not been reintroduced for consideration in FY 2013; these omissions acknowledge further tightening of agency budgets, rather than indicate lacking merit. Also of note, a number of FY 2013 initiatives are proposed efficiencies in statistical activities, which would be made possible by application of research and new information technology.

FY 2013 initiatives are listed below by statistical program category. 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. Further details on the proposals of each of the principal statistical agencies follow.

- Health and Safety Statistics
  - implementing new questions on sexual identity into the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS);
  - fully implementing electronic death records in as many States as possible; and

- establishing a new Disability Research Consortium to complement the Retirement Research Consortium to leverage cross-agency efficiencies in disability research.
- Social and Demographic Statistics
  - building a system of incident-level police administrative records, and commencing a Community Corrections Officers Survey;
  - reestablishing a National Long Distance Travel Data Program necessary to inform the Nation's considerable transportation investments, including the President's initiative on high-speed rail;
  - developing a Safety Data and Analysis Center to integrate safety data from various transportation modes within a centralized source for enhanced decision-making;
  - developing a supplemental statistical poverty measure from the Current Population Survey to complement the current official measure;
  - completing planned evaluations, assessments, and experiments related to the 2010 Decennial Census;
  - designing a more cost efficient 2020 Decennial Census while maintaining high quality results;
  - improving information on students as they progress from high school to postsecondary education and the workforce; and
  - developing common metrics across workforce and undergraduate program monitoring systems to better inform leadership of investments over time, and assessment of instruction and outcomes in undergraduate education.
- Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Statistics
  - addressing information gaps on monthly oil production data and restoring collection of electricity trade data;
  - modernizing information systems and tools used to produce weekly petroleum and natural gas statistical reports to more efficiently manage data collection and processing; and
  - continuing upgrade of the National Energy Modeling System to improve its ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets.
- Economic Statistics
  - developing quarterly GDP by industry estimates that will provide real-time information on the health and stability of every sector in the U.S. economy;
  - updating specifications for the contingent work supplement and work schedules supplement to the Current Population Survey;

- modifying the Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data;
- eliminating the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program;
- contributing additional analyses on Farm Bill issues related to revenue program proposals and farmer participation in government programs;
- publishing new research on the impact of price shocks on food security and dietary diversity in food insecure populations;
- developing the infrastructure to support transition to a nationally-administered County Estimates Survey program for selected commodities; and
- developing and enhancing automated processes for classifying information reported on corporate and individual income tax returns to reduce data collection costs.

***Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA):*** The President’s budget request for FY 2013 of \$96.5 million is an increase of \$4.2 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. Funding at this level provides for core programs and continued efforts to improve the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of the Nation’s economic accounts. In addition, the requested funding will support the Quarterly GDP by Industry and Decomposition of Personal Income initiatives. Quarterly GDP by Industry will provide real-time information on the health and stability of every sector in the U.S. economy. Decomposition of Personal Income will present rich description of the distribution of income across households, which is critical for understanding the impact of the business cycle on U.S. households.

***Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS):*** The President’s budget request for FY 2013 of \$68.0 million, of which \$7.0 million is indirect salaries and expenses, is an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. This level of funding would allow BJS to fund additional aspects of the comprehensive redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The new work would further improve precision, enhance design flexibility to allow for collection of data on special topics, and explore expansion of the survey to create sub-national (Tribal, State, and/or metropolitan area) victimization estimates. Funding would also allow BJS to maintain support for law enforcement data collections; prosecution and court statistics; corrections statistics; probation statistics; deaths under custody and health care in correctional facilities; studies on prisoner recidivism; collection of Federal criminal justice statistics; grants to support State statistical analysis centers; and enhancement of State record repositories and information systems. In addition, the President’s FY 2013 budget requests continuation of the two percent Office of Justice Program fund set aside for BJS and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to build a system of incident-level police administrative records, to conduct a Community Corrections Officers Survey, and to support continuation of the National Crime Statistics Exchange.

***Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):*** The President’s budget request for FY 2013 of \$618.2 million is an increase of \$9.1 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. The request includes a program increase of \$1.6 million to add an annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to address current data gaps, such as

contingent workers. The FY 2013 request also includes \$2.5 million in funding to modify the Consumer Expenditure Survey in support of the Census Bureau's development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure. In addition, the FY 2013 budget proposes to eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. The resulting savings of \$2.0 million will be used to finance other, more critical, needs.

***Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$38.0 million is an increase of \$13.0 million over the FY 2012 appropriation. BTS will allocate \$3.0 million to re-establish a National Long Distance Travel Data Program necessary to inform the nation's considerable transportation investments, including the President's initiative on high-speed rail; \$2.0 million will be allocated for a Safety Data and Analysis Initiative to integrate safety data for cross-modal decision-making; and \$8.0 million will be allocated to continue the Commodity Flow Survey (CFS), the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (VIUS), and the International Freight Data System (IFDS).

***Census Bureau:*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$1,000.4 million is an increase of \$35.6 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. The request includes \$111.2 million in program improvements, and \$78.5 million in program savings. Investments in program improvements include: a \$5.0 million increase to support the development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure from Current Population Survey data to complement the current official measure; a \$40.4 million increase to the Economic Census to fund major data collection activities, including sending about 4.6 million establishment-based report forms to 3.1 million businesses and data capture of 3.5 million reports; a \$1.0 million increase in the Census of Governments to create the universe frame and develop organization information; and a \$64.8 million increase for the funding of the second year of the planning and testing phase of the 2020 Census. The proposed program savings include: a decrease of \$1.0 million to the Survey of Income and Program Participation to reflect the completion of an Event History Calendar field test; a \$51.6 million decrease in 2010 Decennial Census to reflect its completion; a decrease of \$10.9 million to the American Community Survey reflecting inclusion of an Internet response option and realized cost efficiencies in the Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up option; and a decrease of \$15.0 million to Geographic Support, reflecting internal efficiencies.

***Economic Research Service (ERS):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$77.4 million is consistent with the FY 2012 appropriation. ERS will maintain its highest priority core programs. These include research exploring how investments in rural people, business, and communities affect the capacity of rural economies to prosper in the new and changing global marketplace. Research on economic issues related to developing natural resource policies and programs that respond to the need to protect and maintain the environment and the challenges of climate change while improving agricultural competitiveness and economic growth will also be funded. Research on production agriculture, domestic and international markets, Federal farm policies, and trade will continue to develop and disseminate analyses of the U.S. food and agriculture sector's performance in the context of increasingly globalized markets. Food and nutrition research will continue to evaluate the Nation's nutrition assistance programs to study the relationship among the many factors that influence food choices and health outcomes, including obesity, and to focus on enhancing methodologies for valuing societal benefits

associated with reducing food safety risks. The funding request also includes program reductions related to environmental services and cooperative agreements and collaborations, such as extramural research on domestic food security.

***Energy Information Administration (EIA):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$116.4 million is an increase of \$11.4 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. This funding will enable EIA to maintain its core program that collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information. Furthermore, the funding increase will enable EIA to conduct the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, a multi-year survey effort which is the only statistically reliable source of energy consumption, expenditures, and end-uses in U.S. commercial buildings. Funding will also be used to address information gaps by collecting monthly oil production data and restoring collection of electricity trade data. Funds will also leverage technology to more efficiently manage data collection and processing across the agency, including modernization of the systems and tools used to produce EIA's weekly petroleum and natural gas statistical reports, on which industry and market participants heavily rely, and continue upgrading the National Energy Modeling System to improve its ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets. The agency will also use funds to expand efforts to increase public understanding of linkages between energy markets and those for other commodities and assets, and continue to enhance customer access and usability of its information by developing more integrated and interactive dissemination platforms.

***National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$179.5 million is an increase of \$20.9 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. The requested funding increase reflects the normal activity levels resulting from the cyclical nature of the five-year Census of Agriculture program, and will support the increased workload in the peak data collection and processing year of the Census. The FY 2013 request includes a \$3.4 million increase to improve the accuracy and reliability of county estimates. In past years, NASS began work on developing the infrastructure to support transition to a nationally-administered County Estimates Survey program. This initial work focused on internal processes and tools that support analyses and estimation. Work has recently shifted toward ensuring consistency in sampling, design, and program execution. NASS will offset this increase with \$2.7 million in efficiencies at the National Operations Center, as well as reduced headquarters costs of \$0.7 million due to a new centralized virtual environment.

***National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$317.0 million is an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. \$300.1 million in direct funding is requested to support three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. In addition, \$6.0 million from reimbursable statistical activities will be used for program improvements. Specifically, the budget request for the Statistics program includes an increase of \$6.0 million over the 2012 final appropriation. The increase would allow NCES to obtain State-level data on the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) for participating States. PISA is an international assessment of 15-year old students, and State-level data would allow States to compare the achievement of their students with that of students in other nations. States would be able to participate if they were willing to pay for a share of the costs. The request for the Assessment program of \$132.3 million provides support for the National

Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). This level of funding would allow the program to fulfill its mission of providing important information on student achievement over time, including conducting 2,013 national and State reading and mathematics assessments at grades 4, 8, and 12. The requested \$53.1 million for Statewide Data Systems includes a \$15.0 million increase that would support postsecondary and workforce initiatives designed to improve information on students as they progress from high school to postsecondary education and the workforce. Such information can help ensure that all students are prepared for higher education and for employment. At the requested level, at least \$26.8 million would support continuation costs of State grants awarded in 2012, and the remaining funds would support activities to improve data coordination, quality, and use for all States.

***National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$161.8 million is an increase of \$23.2 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. The increase will enable NCHS to begin to phase in full implementation of electronic death records in as many States as possible; implement new questions on sexual identity into the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); develop and implement new sample designs for population-based surveys following the 2010 Census; and improve efficiencies in current data collection methods. Funding at this level allows NCHS to maintain full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; conduct the NHIS; collect a full 12-months of core birth and death records to provide the Nation's official vital statistics data; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; and enhance the quality and usability of data access tools. To increase efficiencies while addressing growing data needs, NCHS plans to begin a long range review and redesign of its population health surveys and the health care and vital statistics programs. As part of this effort, NCHS is conducting a feasibility test of using the NHIS as the sampling frame for a web based panel that could be used for quick turnaround surveys or to obtain longitudinal data on an NHIS cohort. 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 that the speed and efficiency of access to the data are improved.

***National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$42.6 million is a decrease of \$1.4 million below the FY 2012 appropriation. The requested level of funding will maintain and enhance ongoing programs that provide researchers and the science policy community relevant, accurate, and timely information on the science and engineering enterprise. NCSES will seek ways to increase support for emergent areas of responsibility it gained in Section 505 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, particularly the condition of and progress of STEM education, the support of research using the data it collects, and research on methodologies in areas related to the work of the Center. As a cost saving measure, NCSES will rely more heavily on data from the National Survey of College Graduates (built from the American Community Survey) and will pursue plans to discontinue the National Survey of Recent College Graduates. NCSES will achieve additional cost savings by attenuating plans for a pilot project establishing collaboration between several Federal agencies and NCSES to test the feasibility of

tagging and extracting agencies' administrative records to measure research and development activity.

***Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration (SSA):*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$29.3 million is consistent with the FY 2012 appropriation. FY 2013 will be the second year of a new Disability Research Consortium (DRC) to complement the Retirement Research Consortium, both of which are funded through 5-year cooperative agreements. The DRC will increase efficiencies across Federal programs and existing research to address remaining data gaps. In FY 2013, ORES will compete again the Retirement Research Consortium cooperative agreements. In addition, ORES will complete the latest updates and improvements to our Modeling Income in the Near Term micro-simulation model, including featuring new Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and SSA-administrative data. ORES will continue to design, develop, and test an SSA-funded supplement to the re-engineered SIPP, due to be fielded in FY 2014. FY 2013 will be the last year of funding for a multi-year project to modernize and automate ORES processes for producing statistical tables and publications, which has resulted in a number of efficiencies.

***Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Internal Revenue Service:*** The President's budget request for FY 2013 of \$39.5 million is an increase of \$0.9 million above the FY 2012 appropriation. The requested level of funding will maintain current levels of service as well as support expanded statistical program requirements necessitated by changes to the tax laws. SOI will use a portion of its budget to continue developing cost-saving initiatives, such as streamlining administrative systems, automating data collection processes, and expanding capacity to remotely train and direct its programs.

## **Reimbursable Programs**

Agencies whose missions are primarily or entirely statistical often perform statistical work for others on a reimbursable basis. These reimbursements come from other agencies within the same department or from other Federal agencies, State governments, and occasionally the private sector or foreign governments. Sometimes data collected by one agency for its programmatic purposes can be used for a different programmatic purpose in another agency. Further, some agencies have reimbursable programs but do not necessarily perform all the statistical work (for example, the Defense Manpower Data Center of the Department of Defense). 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 2013. Information on agencies with smaller estimated reimbursable programs is provided in Appendix A. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$812.2 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$696.3 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

**Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**  
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Reim-bursable Program	State/ Local Govern-ments	Private <sup>2</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau.....	1,000.4	285.0	0.0	3.7	281.3
Geological Survey.....	550.2	243.3	75.9	12.9	154.5
National Center for Health Statistics <sup>3</sup> .....	161.8	118.9	0.0	8.1	110.8
Institute of Educational Sciences (excluding NCES).....	20.4	28.8	0.0	0.0	28.8
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	179.5	22.0	3.0	0.1	19.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	68.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5
National Science Foundation (excluding NCSES).....	149.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Administration for Children and Families.....	53.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5
Forest Service.....	66.8	9.0	0.0	9.0	0.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	134.5	8.6	0.7	0.0	7.9
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	618.2	7.3	0.0	0.7	6.6
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (Education).....	14.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	38.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
National Center for Education Statistics.....	317.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6
Economics and Statistics Administration.....	3.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	23.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Office of Policy and Planning (VA).....	5.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (excluding NCHS).....	365.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Economic Research Service.....	77.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.....	42.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS).....	18.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	26.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Statistics of Income Division.....	39.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.8
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	128.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Employment and Training Administration.....	77.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
National Institutes of Health.....	1,164.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ..	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Energy Information Administration.....	116.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	96.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	127.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA).....	29.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.....	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Environmental Protection Agency.....	41.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Federal Railroad Administration.....	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	37.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
International Trade Administration.....	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,828.9</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>696.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table displays agency reimbursements for statistical agencies valued at \$100,000.

<sup>2</sup> Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds from foreign governments. Two agencies receive funds from foreign governments: USGS (\$0.7 million), and BLS (\$0.2 million).

<sup>3</sup> This table includes Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) reimbursables from ASPE to NCHS. It does not include total mandatory resources available within the PPHF for statistical purposes.

For FY 2013, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$285.0 million. Most of this work (\$281.3 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$93.5 million of reimbursable work for BLS to conduct the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the Current Population Survey, the Demographic Survey Sample Redesign, the American Time Use Survey, the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey, and other tabulations and surveys. Work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other agencies includes the Private Schools Survey, the National School and Staffing Survey, and the intercensal estimates of poverty for NCES; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey for the National Center for Health Statistics; the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey, for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Prisoner Statistics Program, for BJS; the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey for EIA; and the National Survey of College Graduates for NCSES. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 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 Geological Survey at the Department of the Interior (DOI) has a reimbursable program of \$243.3 million, which contributes to applied research and development. Almost two thirds of the reimbursable income is from other Federal agencies. Reimbursable activities include research projects to provide results used in land and resource management decisions, maintaining long-term monitoring networks, and development of information and decision support tools to make the vast amounts of information available for decision making.

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 (\$118.9 million) is done for its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) (\$73.8 million). NCHS also conducts reimbursable work for the Department's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (\$27.0 million). The Prevention and Public Health Fund contributes funding for implementation of electronic birth record systems, and content and sample size expansions of the National Health Interview Survey, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. 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 also support most of the reimbursable work conducted by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) and NCES. IES anticipates receiving \$28.8 million to conduct evaluations for other agencies in the Department

of Education (ED), including \$5.0 million for the Impact Evaluation of Math Professional Development for elementary school teachers, \$3.5 million for the Impact Evaluation of Extended Learning Time, and \$2.5 million to facilitate the evaluation of the Promise Neighborhoods program. NCES anticipates receiving approximately \$5.6 million from other agencies for statistical activities, including \$4.0 million for obtaining intercensal estimates of poverty, and \$1.1 million for the National Indian Education Study from ED's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Intradepartmental transfers support much of the reimbursable work of Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$19.0 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$8.0 million from ERS for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. Other USDA agencies reimbursing NASS include the Farm Service Agency, which provides \$6.9 million for prices received by farmers, pulse crop data, and county-level cash rental rates in support of program administration; the Foreign Agricultural Service, which provides \$0.9 million for NASS to assist foreign countries with agricultural statistical services; and the Risk Management Agency, which provides \$0.8 million for county estimates of commodity production and yield. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health provides \$0.7 million for miscellaneous statistical assistance, and Department of Labor provides \$0.7 for agriculture labor statistics. Funding provided by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will support the national animal health monitoring system. The Agricultural Marketing Service will provide funding to support collection of pesticide work, and data on milk prices, export certification, and base month series statistics. The World Agricultural Outlook Board will provide funding for printing and lock-up support and cotton objective yield. The DOL Bureau of Land Management will provide funding for the grazing fee survey, and the Forest Service will provide funding for the National Woodland Owner Survey.

## **Purchases of Statistical Services**

Agencies may also 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, it 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. Agencies such as IES, for example, may purchase more than their direct funding for statistics allows, because they receive the difference from other Federal agencies under their reimbursable programs.

During FY 2013, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$2,572.4 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. About three-fifths of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

Agencies that expect to purchase more than \$100.0 million in statistical services in FY 2013 are the National Center for Education Statistics (\$302.8 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention excluding NCHS (\$238.4 million), the

Census Bureau (\$216.5 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$193.9 million), the National Center for Health Statistics (\$165.3 million), the National Science Foundation excluding NCSES (\$160.1 million), and the National Institutes of Health (\$156.9 million).

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the State and local governments are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention excluding NCHS (\$190.6 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$83.0 million), the Employment and Training Administration (\$43.8 million), the National Center for Health Statistics (\$43.2 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$34.1 million), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (\$34.0 million), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (\$30.8 million). CDC funds reimburse localities for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. ETA funds grants to States to collect and analyze labor market information on growth industries and occupations, to catalogue knowledge, skills and abilities required for standard occupations, and to support an electronic network of career information. NCES provides funds to State educational agencies to support development and implementation of Statewide longitudinal data systems for collecting and reporting education data. States also receive funding to support data collection activities. NASS supports cooperative agreements with local governments and universities as part of its County Estimates Survey. The National Marine Fisheries Service in NOAA funds data collection activities used for monitoring marine recreational fishing effort and catch in all regions.

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**  
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private <sup>2</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Center for Education Statistics.....	317.0	302.8	34.1	245.4	23.3
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (excluding NCHS).....	365.1	238.4	190.6	35.6	12.1
Census Bureau.....	1,000.4	216.5	0.0	215.0	1.5
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	618.2	193.9	83.0	17.0	93.9
National Center for Health Statistics.....	161.8	165.3	43.2	72.6	49.6
National Science Foundation (excluding NCSES).....	149.1	160.1	0.0	160.1	0.0
National Institutes of Health.....	1,164.1	156.9	0.2	130.8	25.8
Employment and Training Administration.....	77.7	76.0	43.8	32.2	0.0
U.S. Agency for International Development.....	75.5	74.6	0.0	67.1	7.5
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	168.9	66.5	0.0	56.5	10.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	68.0	65.0	5.0	28.0	32.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	179.5	54.2	34.0	0.0	20.2
Administration for Children and Families.....	53.2	53.2	0.0	51.5	1.7
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development & Research (HUD).....	51.3	51.3	0.0	5.4	45.9
Energy Information Administration.....	116.4	48.7	0.2	48.3	0.1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	128.8	44.0	30.8	13.2	0.0
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES).....	20.4	44.7	0.0	44.7	0.0

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private <sup>2</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics .....	42.6	34.2	0.0	21.8	12.4
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	33.2	33.2	9.3	21.2	2.7
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.....	31.3	30.2	0.0	30.2	0.0
Social Security Administration (excluding ORES).....	43.3	30.0	0.0	25.0	5.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services .....	28.7	28.2	0.0	28.2	0.0
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.....	26.2	26.0	0.0	3.0	23.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration .....	127.1	25.6	3.9	13.1	8.6
Environmental Protection Agency.....	41.8	24.5	11.4	12.5	0.6
Geological Survey .....	550.2	21.8	0.0	21.8	0.0
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (including PPSS).....	14.3	17.3	0.0	17.3	0.0
SSA Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics....	29.3	16.6	0.0	12.2	4.4
Federal Highway Administration.....	13.7	13.7	0.0	12.4	1.4
Economic Research Service .....	77.4	12.8	0.2	2.2	10.4
Forest Service .....	66.8	11.3	7.9	3.5	0.0
Broadcasting Board of Governors .....	11.8	11.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
Veterans Health Administration .....	60.5	9.7	0.0	8.7	1.0
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	9.3	9.3	3.0	2.1	4.2
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	12.1	8.5	0.0	8.5	0.0
Tricare Management Activity.....	12.2	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0
Office of Postsecondary Education.....	9.5	8.3	0.0	4.5	3.8
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	18.4	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0
Office of Innovation and Improvement (Education)...	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.3	7.5
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection .....	25.7	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0
Federal Aviation Administration .....	8.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.3
Consumer Product Safety Commission .....	23.7	7.1	0.2	6.9	0.0
Health Resources and Services Administration .....	37.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
Federal Transit Administration.....	6.5	6.5	0.0	5.0	1.5
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.2	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing.....	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0
Bureau of Prisons .....	11.4	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation <sup>3</sup> .....	18.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	33.0
Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	5.6	5.6	0.0	4.7	0.9
Administration for Community Living.....	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.2	0.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	134.5	5.3	2.8	0.5	2.0
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention .....	4.9	5.2	0.0	4.2	1.0
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	6.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Federal Railroad Administration .....	7.4	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	38.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
Risk Management Agency.....	4.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0
International Trade Administration .....	5.7	3.4	0.0	2.2	1.2
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	34.3	3.3	1.4	1.9	0.0
Bureau of Reclamation .....	12.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Agricultural Research Service .....	5.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private <sup>2</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Office for Civil Rights (Education) .....	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Wage and Hour Division .....	5.3	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration .....	2.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing .....	6.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Institute of Museum and Library Services .....	2.7	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.7
Office of National Drug Control Policy .....	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Federal Student Aid .....	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Office of Vocational and Adult Education .....	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Coast Guard .....	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis .....	96.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Bureau of Land Management .....	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Army Corps of Engineers .....	5.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8
Office of Policy and Planning .....	5.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4
National Park Service .....	5.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6,535.6</b>	<b>2,572.4</b>	<b>514.3</b>	<b>1,571.3</b>	<b>486.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table displays agency purchases of statistical services valued at \$1 million or more.<sup>2</sup> Purchases from the private sector also include funds to be paid to foreign governments. Two agencies will purchase statistical services from foreign governments: National Center for Education Statistics (\$4.9) and International Trade Administration (\$0.1 million).<sup>3</sup> This table includes Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) purchases by ASPE from NCHS. It does not include total mandatory resources available within the PPHF for statistical purposes.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2013, as reported by each of the agencies covered in this report. Based on that information, the agencies reported that they expect to purchase an estimated \$1,573.1 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2013. Of that total, approximately \$823.8 million (or approximately 53 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: the National Center for Education Statistics (\$245.4 million); the Census Bureau (\$215.0 million); the National Science Foundation, excluding NCSES (\$160.1 million); the National Institutes of Health (\$130.8 million); and the National Center for Health Statistics (\$72.6 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 2013 as proposed in the President's Budget. Hence, there is a particular focus 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 Statistics**

The Global Health Bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) collects, analyzes and disseminates high quality data that are used to plan, monitor, and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Data are used in policy development and to inform national and sector-level health strategies. USAID uses standardized surveys to collect information across countries to measure key indicators including infant and child mortality, fertility, family planning use, maternal health, child immunization, and malnutrition levels. Additionally, USAID supports capacity building in statistical offices in developing countries, including support in the collection, analysis, dissemination, and utilization of data for demographic modeling, development, planning, and policy making. These findings are disseminated through a variety of publications and presentations. In addition, USAID funds Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), which brings together local, regional, and international partners from the government, private sector, and academia to provide early warning information on food security issues. FEWS NET strengthens early warning and food security networks by developing capacity, promulgating policy-useful information, and building consensus around food security problems and solutions.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) produces and disseminates information about the cost, quality, access, and 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 costs/savings estimates of proposed changes in policy; and identifies the impact of changes in policy for key subgroups of the population.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in HHS promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. CDC provides data on morbidity, epidemiologic surveillance of infectious diseases,

chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety. CDC's top organizational components include the Office of the Director Deputy Offices, and National Centers. Deputy Offices include: the Offices of Public Health Preparedness and Response; State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support; Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services; Non-communicable Diseases, Injury and Environmental Health; and Infectious Diseases. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) along with ten National Centers are grouped under the five Deputy offices. These National Centers are: Health Statistics; Global Health; Environmental Health; Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases; HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease and Tuberculosis Prevention; Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; Injury Prevention and Control; Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; and the National Institute for Occupational, Safety and Health.

- The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) 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 (births and deaths). NCHS has placed emphasis on health and health care data systems and enhancing internationally comparable measures of disability.
- ATSDR, Division of Health Studies, conducts health investigations, surveillance, and registries to describe the relationships between the presence of hazardous substances in the environment (particularly at hazardous waste sites) and public health status. The analysis for statistical significance of human disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination is the primary use of statistics by the agency.
- The Center for Global Health, Division of Global HIV/AIDS (DGHA), employs statistical methods and analysis to support data driven decision-making that aligns with the evolving characteristics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic across resource-constrained countries. The DGHA has seven full-time statisticians that provide global technical leadership, capacity building, technical assistance and other support in statistical and epidemiologic methods to agencies, countries, and staff involved in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. The Global Immunization Division (GID) employs statistical methods and analysis to support data driven decision-making to align with the evolving epidemiologic scope of vaccine preventable diseases. GID provides global technical leadership, capacity building, technical assistance and other support in statistical and epidemiologic methods to guide programs and policies for global polio eradication, measles elimination, and strengthening of routine immunization systems. The Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria (DPDM) conducts surveillance, investigations, and studies of parasitic diseases to define disease etiology, mode of transmission, and populations at risk and to develop effective methods for diagnosis, prevention, control, and elimination.

- The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) studies the relationship between human health and the environment to develop national public health programs and policies to prevent disease; collects and analyzes child blood lead levels for surveillance, evaluation, and publication and dissemination purposes; collects State-level adult asthma prevalence rates; provides collection, integration, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data on environmental hazards, exposure to those hazards, and related health effects; investigates disease outbreaks and environmental threats related to noninfectious exposures in the United States and internationally; provides statistical consultation and services including quality control programs and external laboratory performance testing programs; and supports the development of the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network and the National Asthma Control Program.
- The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) develops models to determine prevalence and cost of diseases and conditions through predicted incidence rates, mortality rates, and birth rates; conducts longitudinal studies designed to help families, health care providers, schools, and communities develop effective policies and programs to improve the health of youth; examines the effectiveness and cost efficiency of approaches to improve quality of care, quality of life, and health status; and produces and disseminates State and national data in support of broader initiatives, such as the National Program of Cancer Registries.
- The National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) supports activities involving surveillance, research, epidemiologic investigation, laboratory reference, scientific/technical assistance, and diagnostic activities; supports activities by providing statistical methodology for outbreak investigations and disease reporting systems for ongoing surveillance; develops new methods, adapts existing methods, and provides statistical consultation for statistical applications in epidemiologic or laboratory research studies; provides statistical assistance and training to agency staff; and supports a national surveillance system for monitoring and public reporting of healthcare-associated events, waterborne and environmental diseases, and vector-borne diseases.
- The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention (NCHHSTP) analyzes, monitors, and reports on the extent and trends of the HIV epidemic and of other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); develops statistical models describing changes in the prevalence and incidence of HIV infection over time; develops special studies to analyze, evaluate, improve, and target HIV and other STD prevention activities and programs; supports studies of HIV-associated morbidity and mortality; maintains HIV/AIDS case surveillance; provides statistical support to State and local health officials and nongovernmental partners; and creates mathematical models to project the incidence of infection, the efficiency of HIV transmission, and the incubation time for AIDS. NCHHSTP also develops the capacity to apply mathematical models of tuberculosis (TB) transmission dynamics in order to assess and project the impact of intervention efforts and to prevent and control TB in the U.S.

- The National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD) is responsible for preventing disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases and other respiratory, enteric, and related diseases. As part of these efforts, NCIRD divisions conduct statistical, epidemiologic and laboratory studies aimed at defining disease burden, associated hospitalizations, and deaths; characterizing disease strains; estimating vaccine effectiveness; determining cost effectiveness of vaccines; and evaluating other control measures for non-vaccine preventable diseases. Assessment of vaccination coverage levels is another critical component of the national immunization program.
- The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) conducts and funds a range of statistical activities, including the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, and provides access to statistical data on fatal, nonfatal, and violence related injuries. NCIPC conducts four studies with the Consumer Product Safety Commission. These studies are the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System-All Injury Program, Self-Inflicted Injury, Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, and Assault Special Studies.
- The National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) supports State surveillance programs aimed at determining the causes of developmental disabilities; provides major surveillance and research programs for both birth defects and developmental disabilities; and coordinates the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, a nationwide case control study aimed at determining the preventable causes of major birth defects.
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) develops surveillance programs on occupational injuries and illnesses; provides funding for the collection of occupational injuries and illness data; develops scientific collaborations to assist in the dissemination of new measurement technologies for clinical and epidemiological studies; and designs, conducts and analyzes experimental and observational research.
- The Office of Public Health Scientific Services (PHSS), previously Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, administers the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Program. BRFSS is a nationwide health survey collecting State-specific information on the health status, risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and access to health care of adults 18 years and older.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data on the Medicare and Medicaid programs and study the quality of care delivered by those programs. CMS also sponsors the Medicare Current Beneficiaries Survey to obtain longitudinal and cross-sectional information 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 databases and ongoing statistical tabulations include: beneficiary population 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, the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, and the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry. Furthermore, HRSA supports the NEXT Longitudinal Survey, a four-year longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. 10th grade children to identify the trajectory and predictions of adolescent health status and of health behaviors.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) in HHS provides vital event, health, demographic, patient care, social, geographic, and economic statistics on American Indians and Alaska Natives living in the IHS service areas. IHS analyses rely on vital event (birth and death) data from NCHS and demographic data from the Census Bureau. IHS also provides healthcare utilization, patient care, and morbidity information for those American Indians and Alaska Natives who receive services 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 nonprofit organizations.

- National Cancer Institute (NCI) supports biometric research on cancer incidence, survival, and mortality by conducting clinical trials of cancer prevention, screening, and treatment; providing statistical consultation and support to research investigators; and adopting or developing statistical methods. 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.
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) conducts and supports research on complementary and alternative medicine, disseminates authoritative information to the public and professionals on the safety and efficacy of these modalities, and trains researchers in this field.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders. NEI statistical activities are performed by the Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications.
- 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 behavioral interventions for prevention or treatment; and design and analysis of long term observational

studies. Statistical data are an integral part of NHLBI activities, managed by the Institute's three divisions: the Division of Cardiovascular Sciences, the Division of Blood Diseases and Resources, and the Division of Lung Diseases.

- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) conducts both applied and theoretical statistical research to identify the relationships between genes and human health by 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, by using population-based epidemiological and biometric methods. Of special note is NIA's work with the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics to publish *Older Americans: Key Indicators of Well-Being* and partnerships with other Federal agencies to make statistical information on health and well-being available for use in biomedical research.
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) conducts epidemiologic and statistical research in the intramural Laboratory of Epidemiology and Biometry (LEB) and the extramural Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research (DEPR). The LEB continues to design, plan, direct, and implement the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), which comprises a series of surveys on alcohol use, abuse and dependence and their associated disabilities in the United States. The DEPR also conducts national surveillance of trends in annual per capita alcohol consumption as well as alcohol-related morbidity and mortality, and provides current statistics on numerous alcohol-related topics including drinking patterns and risk behaviors. NIAAA also monitors State-by-State legislative activity using the Alcohol Policy Monitoring System.
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) provides biostatistical data management and logistical support for the analysis of HIV/AIDS clinical trials; and monitors and coordinates the numerous sites conducting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases 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, including Bioinformatics, Image Processing, and Computational Modeling and Simulation.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs epidemiological and statistical programs that include research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, clinical trials for the evaluation of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health. NICHD also manages the National Children's Study (NCS).
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) supports 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; develops and applies statistical methods as needed for epidemiological and biometric research studies; and maintains data systems based on health examination and interview surveys or medical records information to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in health problems relevant to the Institute.

- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) studies the oral health and health disparities of the U.S. population.
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of pituitary-derived human growth hormone; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney and urologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports a broad program of research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, and consequences of drug abuse. Such research includes studies on the incidence and prevalence as well as differential patterns of drug abuse among specific population groups; identification of high risk and underserved populations; economic, demographic, and sociopsychological aspects of drug abuse; and statistical and methodological approaches to conduct such studies. In addition, NIDA works with representatives from various agencies in assessing drug abuse through community epidemiology networks. NIDA plans to expand research to improve the validity of self-reported drug use on surveys (e.g., biological measures and improved survey methodologies), as well as implementation of some of these methodologies to already existing data collections. NIDA also supports research on the incidence and prevalence of HIV infection among drug abusers who are not in treatment at the community level, and the impact of outreach education and counseling interventions on seroincidence and behaviors which put drug abusers at risk for HIV infection.
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of statistical activities, such as environmental epidemiology; design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; studies in genetic toxicology; mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena; risk assessment methodology development; and a training program and consulting service. Environmental epigenomics, a scientific field that addresses novel mechanisms governing how genes respond to environmental stressors or toxicants, is a growing area of NIEHS research investment, requiring new methods development in statistics and bioinformatics. Additional investments are also being made in validation and field testing of exposure technologies as well as in specific environmental epidemiology projects to permit robust exposure assessment.
- 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. NIMH's mission is to transform the understanding and treatment of mental illnesses through basic and clinical research, paving the way for prevention, recovery, and cure.

- Office of the Director (OD) in NIH supports data collections and analyses, examining populations training for and participating in medical research; as well as biological and medical sciences instrumentation and research facilities; and maintains a database on characteristics of America's medical school faculties. The amount of funds awarded by NIH OD each fiscal year for statistical activities is dependent upon the number and amounts of applications received that request funding to conduct evaluation statistical activities, and the decisions of NIH leadership to fund or not fund evaluation activities.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) serves as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of HHS providing direct support for the Secretary's initiatives. ASPE examines emerging issues and responds to the Secretary's needs for information for policy decisions. Statistical activities are aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the health system. ASPE engages in a variety of independent policy research and evaluation activities across the spectrum of the HHS's programs, with particular attention to strategic, evaluation, legislative, and policy planning.

The Directorate of Biological Sciences in the National Science Foundation (NSF) maintains biological science research databases that include scientific information used in the health sciences such as genetic map data, data on the anatomy and circuitry of the nervous system, and three dimensional maps of the human brain integrated with neuroscience information.

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 Office's Former Worker Screening 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. The United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries help 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 Radiation Effects Research Foundation conducts epidemiologic studies of atomic bomb survivors and gathers valuable health effects information; and the Russian Health Studies Program was developed to assess worker and public health risks from radiation exposure resulting from nuclear weapons production activities in the former Soviet Union.

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) in the Department of Education (ED) supports technical assistance to States to improve data collections that provide information on students with disabilities. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), another component of OSERS, 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 statistical assistance on data collection methodology. In addition, NIDRR funds Rehabilitation Research Training Centers on demographics, statistics, employment policy, and measurement.

The Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) in the Department of State is responsible for assuring accountability of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. OGAC is also responsible for the development

and communication of knowledge-based practices to improve program performance, as well as the systematic definition, collection, storage, analysis, and reporting of information about the Emergency Plan's progress in reaching its goals and the impact of programmatic activities funded to reach these goals.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in HHS provides statistics 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 Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality).

The TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) in the Department of Defense (DOD) develops statistical models for publication, research, and program management and evaluation for measuring the performance of military healthcare delivery systems; performs design, collection, and analysis of statistical surveys; prepares forecasts and projections; and develops innovative methods for financing high quality health care to help improve the health system and to advance the health of DOD beneficiaries.

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) conducts research on medical conditions affecting veterans and care veterans receive in VA health care facilities. VHA performs statistical activities in support of patient safety and research oversight; dental care; veteran enrollment, utilization, and cost of health care services; and other business activities. Priorities include research into conditions impacting veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn, such as traumatic brain injuries, pain, post-deployment mental health, homelessness, and gender specific needs.

Major program improvements, reductions, and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- NCHS would implement several program changes:
  - include new questions on sexual identity into the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to assist in understanding disparities in health outcomes;
  - enhance data dissemination mechanisms to ensure data are available in user-friendly formats that protect confidentiality;
  - add a new sample of freestanding ambulatory surgery centers to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys, which will improve data quality;
  - begin to phase in full implementation of the electronic death records in as many States as possible; and
  - enhance internationally comparable measures of disability to advance global health research and planning.
- CDC's NCEH would continue to monitor national data on asthma prevalence, but would narrow surveillance activities used to track progress in helping people

control their asthma and reduce medical costs in the United States through the collection and analysis of asthma surveillance data.

- CDC's NCCDPHP would expand its funding for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System to assess State prevalence of periodontal disease. However, as in FY2012, the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) program's Risk Factor Survey would be reduced or possibly eliminated in FY2013, likely preventing collection of surveillance data needed to complete evaluation of the REACH US program.
- CDC's NCEZID would increase statistical activities to conduct and support prevention research and implement CDC's provisions of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA).
- CDC's NCHHSTP plans to develop new data visualization methods to better utilize data in addressing the agency's mission.
- CDC's NIOSH would eliminate its Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing program.
- HRSA and NCHS would collaborate to establish and implement the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN) to assess the health status, health care needs, utilization, and health behaviors of CSHCN in 50 States and the District of Columbia using the State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS) mechanism.
- NIH's NCI would expand epidemiologic studies exploring racial/ethnic cancer disparities; methodological research to ensure cross-cultural equivalence in surveys; collection of risk factor and screening data for small populations defined by geographic, racial/ethnic, socioeconomic, and other characteristics; and examination of the national costs associated with cancer health disparities.
- NIH's NEI would develop new statistical methodologies for use in assessment of eye disease and evaluation of new treatments for age-related macular degeneration and uveitis.
- NIH's NHGRI would begin a new Genomic Medicine program to support a Coordinating Center that would facilitate a consortium of collaborative Genomic Medicine Pilot Demonstration Projects. Specific goals are to expand and link existing genomic medicine efforts, develop new collaborative projects and methods in diverse populations, contribute to the evidence base regarding outcomes of incorporating genomic information into clinical care and to define and disseminate the processes of genomic medicine implementation, diffusion and sustainability in diverse settings.
- NIH's NIDA plans to expand research in examining ways to improve the validity of self-reported drug use on surveys.
- ED's OSERS would provide technical assistance to States to improve the quality of data collected on students with disabilities, and support national data centers that coordinate data collection activities of burn injury, traumatic brain injury, and spinal cord injury model systems program grantees.
- Despite overall budget reductions which affect spending on statistical activities, SAMHSA plans to preserve the quantity and quality of its statistical work. This would be possible through a combination of internal efficiencies, the completion of several broad evaluations, adopting a more targeted approach to new program

evaluations, and reductions in costs realized from the redesign of Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).

Further, SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality would continue the development of a common data platform to track agency-wide program performance and evaluation within available resources. Three existing, separate performance management systems will be replaced over the next few years by this new system. The future common data platform would be critical in supporting the development of internal review processes in compliance with the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

### **Safety Statistics**

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 Coast Guard maintains detailed statistics on all reportable recreational boating safety accidents and incidents throughout the U.S. and its territories. The National Recreational Boating Survey provides national and State-level data on boating participation, boat ownership, and exposure to risk.

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the safety of the Nation's transportation systems.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) conducts data collection, analysis and dissemination activities on consumer product-related hazards and potential hazards. As part of its statistical program, CPSC maintains the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System that provides national consumer product-related injury statistics based on reporting from a sample of hospital emergency rooms. CPSC collects data for non-consumer product-related injuries for other Federal agencies. CPSC's new public facing database, authorized under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, was implemented in March of 2011, and serves as a collecting point for reports of hazardous and potentially hazardous consumer products. The database allows consumers to report potentially unsafe consumer products, provides businesses with an opportunity to comment on those reports, and publishes those reports with business comments for the public to use when making consumer-product related decisions.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) evaluates disaster victims' satisfaction with emergency relief services received and the manner in which they were provided. FEMA's U.S. Fire Administration provides statistics on fires in the U.S., analyzes fire incidents data to describe the national fire problem, and reports on topics such as firefighter fatalities.

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in DOL has overall responsibility for the national injury and illness recordkeeping system, based on employer records, and 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 receive a consultation.

Major program improvements and new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- BTS would develop a Safety Data and Analysis Center to integrate safety data from various travel modes within a centralized source to enhance the efficiency and quality of safety policy making.
- FEMA would roll-out the new, web-based National Fire Incident Reporting System.
- OSHA would transition to a new, real-time data system, the OSHA Information System, which would strengthen the efficiency and quality of the agency's statistical work.

## **Social and Demographic Statistics**

### **Periodic Demographic Statistics**

The Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce (DOC) is a principal source of periodic demographic data. Major programs include the 2010 Census, 2020 Census, and the Intercensal Demographic Estimates.

**2010 Census:** As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the apportionment to States of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and the data used by States to determine how the districts are delineated for those seats. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Fiscal Year 2013 is the final year of the life cycle for the 2010 Census program, which began in 2002.

**2020 Census:** Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of a three-year research and testing phase for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau is committed to designing and conducting a 2020 Census that costs less per housing unit than the 2010 Census while maintaining high quality results. To achieve its cost and quality targets and meet its strategic goals, in FY 2013 the Census Bureau will make fundamental changes to the program, business, operational, and technical process of the decennial census. Substantial innovation and improvements are necessary to prevent another large increase in costs while still maintaining a high quality standard.

**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.

***American Community Survey:*** The American Community Survey (ACS) is sent monthly to a small percentage of the population to collect detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. The timeliness and coverage of this survey provide an important resource for service provision and program planning at Federal, State, and local levels for businesses, communities, and policy makers. The ACS was developed to meet the needs of the Nation when the once-a-decade data collection approach was no longer keeping up with the rapid demographic changes of the Nation. In turn, the ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—has simplified the decennial census design, resulting in efficiencies in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year’s data collection.

Major program improvements, reductions, and new activities in periodic demographic statistics planned by the Census Bureau for FY 2013 are:

- Planned evaluations, assessments, and experiments related to the 2010 Census operations and the Count Question Resolution Program would be completed.
- Business and operational infrastructure needed to effectively test new survey, field, IT, and spatial procedures would be implemented, with an emphasis on gaining efficiencies and reducing costs.
- American Community Survey and 2010 Decennial Census activities would be decreased to reduce costs.

### **Current Demographic Statistics**

One intended outcome of the creation of the Administration for Community Living (ACL) in HHS in 2012 is the realization of efficiencies in utilizing Federal demographic and social data on older adults and persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities to address research needs. ACL collects data to assess the quality, impact, and effectiveness of ACL programs, including support services for older adults and programs for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

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

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in the Department of Agriculture (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 Board of Veterans’ Appeals (BVA) makes final decisions on behalf of the Secretary on appeals from decisions of local Department of Veterans’ Affairs

Offices (VA). BVA tracks statistics on the process of reviewing and making decisions on these appeals.

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

The Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) of DHS conducts surveys of new immigrants to assess assimilation, education, health, quality of life, and other characteristics of new immigrants to the U.S. over time. CIS collects and maintains current demographic statistics from administrative data gathered through the E-verify program, which allows employers to verify the legal work status of employees. CIS also performs statistical analysis to evaluate the E-verify program's overall effectiveness and its ability to identify impacts on employers and employees.

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

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. EEOC conducts the EEO-1 survey of Private Industrial Sectors annually (2013) and the EEO-4 survey of State and Local Governments biennially in every odd-numbered year (2013).

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in USDA conducts surveys, program evaluations, and studies to evaluate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the Child Nutrition Programs, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, and other programs it administers.

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) in VA uses projected veteran death statistics to estimate future demand for burial space and other memorial benefits. NCA uses living veteran statistics to estimate the number of veterans residing in geographic areas considered served by national and State veterans cemeteries. NCA also conducts annual surveys of customer satisfaction with National Cemeteries and

Memorial Programs Service as well as periodic surveys of veterans related to their preferences for emerging burial and/or memorial benefits.

The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) in NSF conducts surveys that measure the number and demographic characteristics of individuals trained as, or working as, scientists and engineers. NCSES also participates in international collaborations to yield comparable measures in this domain. 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 U.S. education.

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

The Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) in the VA has two areas of statistical activities. First, the Office of the Actuary (OACT) provides Advanced Modeling and Actuarial Services to the Department of Veterans Affairs. OACT provides official veterans population projections for VA planning and budgeting; develops corporate predictive modeling and forecasts to support decision making about VA capital investments and future demand for VA services and benefits; and provides actuarial estimation for VA liability such as Compensation, Pension, and Burial benefits, and for Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Medical Malpractice and Other Tort Claims. Second, the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) coordinates with other VA offices to collect, validate, analyze, and disseminate official statistics on the veteran population and VA programs. NCVAS provides unique and periodic statistical analyses and reports on a broad range of veterans topics including the development of projections of the veteran population and characteristics. It also surveys users and non-users of VA programs through the National Survey of Veterans.

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 Office of Program Development and Research (OPDR) in the Social Security Administration (SSA) provides broad program analysis and development in support of the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income programs. OPDR identifies trends in SSI and disability programs and analyzes data on various aspects of those programs. OPDR also designs, implements, and evaluates computer-based statistical models to predict the likelihood that people filing for disability benefits have a disability.

The Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) in SSA performs demographic and socioeconomic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives. SSA also collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiary populations.

The Office of Retirement Policy (ORP) in SSA conducts in-depth statistical analyses of data to support policymaking relevant to Social Security retirement issues and the economic security of older Americans.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports efforts to improve the collection, analysis, and presentation of data for the use in planning, policy making, managing, monitoring and evaluating international development efforts, including health and demographics, food security, economic growth and public opinion. These programs assist the U.S. and developing countries in evaluating population, health, and socioeconomic development programs and understanding trends across countries and emerging problems.

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

Major program improvements, reductions, and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- ACL was created in 2012 to integrate the Administration on Aging (AoA), the Office on Disability (OD) and the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) into a single agency.<sup>3</sup>
- ACF would initiate studies of school readiness goals, progress monitoring, and professional development in Head Start Programs.
- ACF would continue its impact study of the Maternal Infant Home Visiting Program.
- ACF would initiate a study of human trafficking victims and evaluate the effectiveness of domestic violence programs.
- The Census Bureau would develop a supplemental statistical poverty measure from the Current Population Survey to complement the current official measure. BLS would modify the Consumer Expenditure survey to support the Census Bureau in this effort.
- The Census Bureau would decrease its Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) related activity, reflecting the completion of the Event History Calendar field test.
- CIS would conduct an independent assessment of the E-Verify program, which will determine the effectiveness and success of improvements, offer insights into the impacts of program changes, and suggest new recommendations for further efficiencies.
- EEOC would conduct the EEO-1 survey of Private Industrial Sectors and the EEO-4 survey of State and Local Governments.

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<sup>3</sup> In prior versions of this report, AoA's statistical programs were reported separately, and AIDD's programs were reported through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF).

- ORES would complete improvements to the Modeling Income in the Near Term micro-simulation with new SIPP and SSA administrative data.
- ORES would complete a multi-year project to modernize and automate its processes for producing statistical tables and publications.
- VBA would expand modeling and business intelligence capabilities to realize greater efficiencies in service provision planning.

## **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. BJS's national collections play an important role in building bases of statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decisions. In particular, these programs provide the data infrastructure supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence-based, "smart on crime" approaches to reduce crime.

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.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within DHS collects entry data on aliens entering and denied admission to the United States. These data are used by other agencies to monitor the status of nonimmigrant visitors for economic and enforcement purposes. CBP also produces statistical measures used to address trade compliance issues, identify questionable import activity, and identify importers for auditing purposes.

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 the U.S. DEA maintains and updates the publicly accessible National Clandestine Laboratory Register that contains data on clandestine laboratory seizures.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in DOJ receives data from over 18,000 local, State, Tribal, and Federal law

enforcement agencies nationwide on the incidence of criminal acts and includes the following statistical programs: National Incident-Based Reporting System, Summary Reporting System, Federal Crime Reporting, Hate Crime Statistics, and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. Three annual publications are released by the FBI: Crime in the United States, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Hate Crime Statistics. The traditional summary reporting collects data on the following violent and property crimes or Part I Offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The UCR Program also collects data on arrests; monetary values of stolen and recovered property; supplemental homicide data; line of duty officer deaths (felonious and accidental) and assaults; incidents of bias motivated crimes; and other factors relevant to criminal activity.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in DOJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of DOJ and is dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenge of criminal justice, particularly at local and State levels.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in DOJ provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. As part of its mission, OJJDP collects and publishes data on the juvenile population in the area of criminalization, arrests, victimization, probations, corrections, re-entry, and aftercare. OJJDP will continue with ongoing statistical collections on juvenile court cases, juvenile offenders in residential placement and juveniles on probation, as well as the National Incidence and Prevalence Study of Children's Exposure to Violence. In addition, OJJDP will continue to support activities to promote secondary data analysis on juvenile arrests and risk behavior.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in the Executive Office of the President conducts drug control program research, analysis, and planning, management, and evaluation of programs such as the Drug Free Communities (DFC) program, the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, and the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) program.

Major program improvements, new activities, and reductions in crime statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- BJS would derive crime victimization statistics from the redesigned National Crime victimization Survey (NCVS), with special emphasis on the development of statistics for States and large cities and on improving the measurement of rape and sexual assault.
- BJS would develop a system of incident-level police administrative records and initiate a Community Corrections Officers Survey.
- FBI would redevelop the UCR System to improve: the timeliness of statistical publications; decrease analysis time; reduce or eliminate the exchange of printed materials between participating law enforcement agencies and the FBI; and provide external query capabilities for public access to UCR data. The UCR System redevelopment has been coordinated with NIBRS.

- Due to a lack of funds, ONDCP would discontinue the outcome evaluation of the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. However, minimal funds would be anticipated for formative and process evaluation, which would permit ongoing campaign management.
- To reduce costs and encourage local jurisdiction program implementation of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) program, ONDCP would support alternative methodological research for drug testing of criminal justice populations..

## **Education Statistics**

The Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR) in NSF supports the Project and Program Evaluation (PPE) program for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education program evaluation. EHR conducts program evaluations to assess the quality and impact of its programs. These evaluation activities are essential to the continued shaping of program and portfolio directions and emphases. Twenty-four evaluation studies are currently underway to inform policy decisions based on program quality and impact.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), in the Institute of Education Sciences of ED, is the principal Federal agency that collects and analyzes data on education in the U.S. NCES maintains survey programs that provide information on education from early childhood through adulthood, including the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study: Kindergarten Class, 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 Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) in NSF collects, publishes, and analyzes statistics on the Nation's science and engineering higher education system and those who participate in it. NCSES measures science, engineering, and health enrollments and degrees and develops information on other aspects of higher education. The division participates in international collaborations to develop comparable measures on the careers of doctorate holders. 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 Education Sciences (IES) in ED conducts education research and evaluations. Its National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance conducts large scale evaluations of education programs and practices supported by Federal funds; provides research-based technical assistance to educators and policymakers; and supports the synthesis and the wide spread dissemination of the results of education-related research and evaluation throughout the United States. The IES National Center for Education Research supports rigorous research that

addresses the Nation's most pressing education needs, from early childhood to adult education. The IES National Center for Special Education Research (NCSEER) conducts surveys and research to expand the knowledge and understanding of the educational needs of infants, toddlers and children with disabilities. NCSEER studies include the study of transition outcomes for youth with disabilities and a study of outcomes from preschool special education.

The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) in ED formulates Federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs to increase access to quality postsecondary education. OPE collects participant data to assess the effectiveness of the TRIO Upward Bound, 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 other programs, including those designed to help low income, first generation students enter and complete college. OPE provides funds to other agencies within the Department of Education to conduct program evaluations.

The Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD) in ED supports a variety of statistical activities. OPEPD develops and maintains ED Facts, a multidimensional data system that includes electronic data received from States, school districts, and schools. It also develops long term cost estimates for the Federal student aid programs, using such data as the Pell Grant applicant file, the National Student Loan Data System, Census data, and a range of longitudinal surveys conducted by NCES. In addition, it oversees the data quality initiative, which provides technical assistance and audits to improve data on program performance.

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) in ED supports a number of statistical activities. The Office of Special Education programs supports technical assistance to States to improve data collections that provide information on students with disabilities. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), another component of OSERS, 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 statistical assistance on data collection methodology. In addition, NIDRR funds Rehabilitation Research Training Center training in demographics and statistics, employment policy, and measurement.

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) in ED supports statistical activities conducted by other offices, such as an impact evaluation of mathematics professional development for elementary school teachers, intercensal estimates of poverty, and an impact evaluation of extended learning time. In addition, OESE handles the Migrant Student Information Exchange (MISX), the technology that allows States to share educational and health information on migrant children who travel from State to State and who, as a result, have student records in multiple States' information systems.

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in ED supports the collection of data on key education and civil rights issues in our nation's public schools. This data comprises a variety of information including student enrollment and educational programs and services, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, sex, limited English proficiency and

disability. The data collection is managed by the Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD).

The Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII) in ED supports studies conducted by IES, including evaluations of the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program, and the Investing in Innovation fund. In addition, OII supports technical assistance to improve data quality.

Other offices within ED that provide funding for statistical activities are Federal Student Aid (FSA) and the Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), which fund activities promoting program accountability.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services supports the collection and analysis of data about how the public uses libraries, museums, and online resources to support lifelong learning. The research is designed to identify national needs for and trends in museum, library, and information services; measure and report on the impact and effectiveness of museum, library, and information services throughout the U.S.; highlight best practices and develop plans to improve museum, library, and information services of the United States; and strengthen national, State, local, regional, and international communications and cooperative networks.

Major program improvements, reductions, and new activities in education statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- NSF's EHR would develop common metrics across workforce and undergraduate programs, monitoring systems to better shape leadership investments over time, and assessment of instruction and outcomes in undergraduate education.
- NCES would obtain State-level data on the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) for selected States. PISA is an international assessment of 15-year old students, and State-level data would allow participating States to compare the achievement of their students with that of students in other nations.
- NCES would implement Statewide Data Systems to support postsecondary and workforce initiatives designed to improve information on students as they progress from high school to postsecondary education and the workforce. Such information can help ensure that all students are prepared for higher education and for employment.
- NCSES plans to discontinue the National Survey of Recent College Graduates and increase the National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG) sample of young college graduates selected from the ACS.
- NCSES would increase its support for exploring new methods to enhance data collection, analysis, and sharing capabilities to better serve its role of providing timely information on the science and engineering enterprise.
- NCSES would implement a pilot survey of young PhD recipients, the Early Career Doctorates Survey.

- OESE would fund an impact evaluation of mathematics professional development for elementary school teachers, and an impact evaluation of extended learning time.
- OII would continue the evaluation of the Investing in Innovation Fund.
- OII would facilitate an evaluation of the Promise Neighborhoods Program.
- IMLS would initiate an innovative census of museums, which would combine traditional survey collection with crowd-source techniques via mobile applications to increase sample size, reduce cost, and lessen burden.

## **Transportation Statistics**

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information on the Nation's transportation systems. Programs address topics such as freight and travel statistics, transportation economics, geospatial information systems, and airline transportation statistics. BTS administers the National Transportation Library, which maintains and facilitates access to statistical and other information needed for transportation decision making. BTS 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in the Department of Defense collects domestic/acquires U.S. foreign, processes, distributes, and archives statistical data on domestic and U.S. foreign waterborne commerce and vessel operations on waterways and in ports and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Statistical functions are handled by the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC), an element within the U.S. Army Institute for Water Resources, Navigation Data Center. WCSC assists the USACE Civil Works Program by providing timely and accurate data and management decision support information for the annual Civil Works performance-based budgeting program. WCSC maintains a database to provide input into navigation channel performance measures and to produce monthly, quarterly, and annual calendar and fiscal year statistics summarized by port, waterway, and Corps navigation project. The Corps provides these data to other Department of Defense and Federal transportation, resource, and Homeland Security agencies to support their mission activities. USACE produces a comprehensive U.S. foreign waterborne transportation database by matching the Customs and Border Protection vessel movement file for U.S. foreign traffic to manifest-based cargo data and trade-based cargo data to improve the geographic accuracy of cargo moves.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in DOT collects, analyzes and disseminates data and statistics on a wide range of aviation airline and airport performance metrics, including information on aviation accidents, incidents and investigations; airlines and airports; airmen and aircrafts; aircraft activity; and aviation forecasts. FAA also manages the Aviation Staff Reporting System, which compiles and analyzes safety-related reports and sends out Safety Alerts to the FAA, airport authorities, manufacturers, airlines, repair stations, and others for the purpose of identifying safety hazards and promoting corrective action to prevent accidents and incidents.

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 (NTD). The NTD collects financial, operating and capital asset data from more than 700 transit systems operating in urbanized areas, and from over 1,300 transit systems operating in rural areas. FTA's statistical activities also include the Drugs and Alcohol Testing (DAMIS) project, and the Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis. DAMIS collects annual drug and alcohol data from all FTA grantees and their contractors to determine the national random testing rate and candidates for compliance audits. The Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis project collects, analyzes, and disseminates transit safety and security data.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) in the Department of Transportation (DOT) collects, maintains, and disseminates data on domestic and international maritime trade, vessel characteristics, vessel port calls and itineraries, maritime employment and quarterly North American cruise passenger statistics. Additionally, MARAD occasionally conducts attitudinal and other primary research on topical maritime issues.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in DOT collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on motor vehicle traffic crashes as well as on vehicle and highway safety programs. NHTSA maintains primary crash databases, including the National Automotive Sampling System and the Fatality Analysis Reporting System. NHTSA publishes and distributes annual traffic safety assessment and national occupant protection use data as well as analytical reports on a wide range of traffic safety topics at the national and State levels. NHTSA also provides leadership in promotion of improvements in the quality and effectiveness of States' statistical programs through research, development of guidelines, and traffic records assessments.

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.

Major new activities, program improvements, and reductions in transportation statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- BTS would reestablish the National Long Distance Travel Data Program to provide city-to-city travel data to inform the nation's considerable transportation investments, including the President's initiative on high-speed rail.
- BTS would significantly enhance the Freight Statistics Program and fund improvements to critical freight projects, including the Commodity Flow Survey (CFS); Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (VIUS); and the International Freight Data System (IFDS).
- The FY 2013 Budget proposes to convert the Research and Innovative Technology Administration, which houses BTS, into the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology within the Office of the Secretary for the purpose of efficiency.
- FHWA would initiate the Travel Time Data (TTD) Program, which combines the data collection elements of the current Freight Performance Measures and Urban Congestion Report programs.
- FTA would update and improve the National Transit Database survey forms to reduce reporting burden and increase data accuracy by better-matching the survey forms to the actual data being collected and submitted by transit systems.
- NHTSA would reduce efforts to collect and analyze motor vehicle traffic crash data; identify safety trends; develop countermeasures; and assess costs, benefits, and effectiveness of regulations and safety programs.
- PHMSA would increase investments in on-line tools to streamline regulations and reduce the administrative burden to both PHMSA and the regulated community by incorporating many special permits into the hazmat regulations; simplify access for the general public to access hazmat statistics through more sophisticated interactive tools; and enhance the quality of incident data and further enable linkage with other data bases.

## **Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics**

### **Environment Statistics**

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 U. S. Geological Survey (DOI) conducts applied research on the environment. The Climate and Land Use Mission Area supports DOI's strategic plan goal to assess and forecast climate change and its effects. The goal of the program is to be the primary provider of scientific information on the impacts of climate and land use change on Earth and human systems to support land and resource managers in their decision making. The National Geological Geophysical Data Preservation Program matches State funds to preserve and make available geoscience samples and data. The National Geospatial Program conducts, sponsors, and collaborates on research to find innovative solutions for the National Map, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the emerging geospatial and semantic Web through its Center of Excellence in Geospatial Information Science. As the primary Federal science agency for water information, the USGS Water Resources monitors and assesses the amount (quantity) and characteristics (quality) of the Nation's freshwater resources, assesses sources and behavior of contaminants in the water environment, and develops tools to improve management and understanding of water resources. The Natural Hazard Mission Area supports applied research to provide policymakers and the public with a clear understanding of potential threats, societal vulnerability to these threats, and strategies for achieving resilience to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, tsunamis, landslides, and solar storms, characterizing the potential and consequences of natural geologic processes on human activity, health, the economy, and the environment.

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. 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. 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. NASA's Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) conducts research and development activities to improve satellite observations in climate, weather and atmospheric composition prediction. Using comprehensive global models and data assimilation for the atmosphere, ocean, and land surface, GMAO generates products to support NASA instrument teams and the NASA Earth Science Program. GMAO plans to develop products from an ongoing climate analysis using integrated assimilation systems that will enable an on-going, permanent assessment capacity and capability.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in 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. Data Center Operations provides NOAA the operational capability to close the gap in long-term safe storage of and access to the Nation's environmental data and information.

NOAA's Climate Data Records program transforms raw satellite data into unified and coherent long-term environmental observations and products.

Major program improvements and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- EPA plans to implement several program changes:
  - utilize a systems-based approach to research and understand the linkages and weigh trade-offs among human health, socio-economic, environmental, and ecological factors;
  - study the resiliency of watersheds to environmental stressors, identify which watersheds require enhanced protection, and examine the factors affecting successful watershed restoration;
  - develop advanced computational tools for examining inherent chemical properties and predicting behaviors and impacts of chemicals and their related products throughout their life-cycle;
  - evaluate the effects from exposures to air pollutant mixtures rather than single contaminants; and
  - incorporate recent advances in molecular biology and computational sciences into human health risk assessments.
- USGS's National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center/DOI Climate Science Centers would investigate how climate change will influence habitat by developing high-resolution climate data sets and fine scale species response models to predicted change in climate.
- NASA would develop products from an ongoing climate analysis using the Global Modeling and Assimilation Office's (GMAO) integrated assimilation systems to enable an on-going, permanent assessment capacity and capability.
- NOAA plans to build a multi-decadal, historical climate information record necessary to detect, assess, model, and predict climate change and repackage raw satellite data for climate use.
- NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service plans to expand operational capabilities for Data Center Operations to archive and access data given the three thousand percent increase in data volume from programs such as the Joint Polar Satellite System.

### **Energy and Minerals Statistics**

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) in DOI manages the development of the nation's offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way. The BOEM functions include offshore leasing, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, renewable energy development, resource evaluation, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and environmental studies.

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) in DOI utilizes its financial systems and human resources to collect, account for, analyze, audit, and disburse revenues from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the utilization of public resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and onshore Federal and American Indian lands. ONRR serves as a trustee of the royalty asset from Indian trust properties and as an advocate for the interests of Indian mineral owners, ensuring fulfillment of the Federal Government's Indian trust responsibility.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within DOE. EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

The U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) in DOI's Energy and Minerals, and Environmental Health Mission Area conducts research on the location, quantity, and quality of mineral and energy resources, including the economic and environmental effects of resource extraction and use. USGS also conducts research on the environmental impacts of human activities that introduce chemical and pathogenic contaminants into the environment and threaten human, animal (fish and wildlife), and ecological health. Research and assessment is conducted to understand and characterize the domestic and global resource endowment of geologically based energy resources and on the environmental impacts of energy occurrence and use. USGS applied research assists understanding of the geologic processes that concentrated known mineral resources in the Earth's crust to assess quantities, qualities, and areas of undiscovered mineral resources, or potential future supply.

Major program improvements and new activities in energy and minerals statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- EIA plans to implement several initiatives:
  - conduct field work for the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, a multi-year survey effort on energy consumption, expenditures, and end-uses in U.S. commercial buildings;
  - address information gaps on monthly oil production data and restore collection of electricity trade data;
  - continue upgrading the National Energy Modeling System to improve its ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets;
  - expand efforts to increase public understanding of linkages between energy markets and those for other commodities and assets; and
  - enhance customer access and usability of its information by developing more integrated and interactive dissemination platforms.

#### **Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands Statistics**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in DOI publishes the "Public Land Statistics" annual report, which includes information about activities and associated

workloads in managing public lands, the commodities produced, and the revenue collected and paid as a result of use of public lands.

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

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in DOI conducts annual surveys to monitor the fish and migratory bird populations, track diseases of cultured and wild fish, measure the changing status of waterfowl and game bird populations, and evaluate harvests by fishermen and hunters. FWS also conducts surveys of U.S. public recreation associated with fish and wildlife activities and satisfaction surveys of visitors to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The Forest Service (FS) in USDA conducts the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, which 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 U.S. FIA is mandated to improve the understanding and management of our Nation's forests by maintaining a continuous, comprehensive inventory of the status, condition, and trends in the health and diversity of the country's forest ecosystems. FIA also monitors primary wood using facilities through statistical samples and develops statistical techniques to query private forest landowners about their resource objectives and management strategies.

The U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) in DOI's Ecosystem Mission Area conducts research and develops decision support systems for animals, plants, and the ecosystems that sustain them. The scientific understanding and technologies developed by USGS support the sound management and conservation of our Nation's ecological resources. Natural resource managers use the information to assess, predict and manage the ecological consequences of various environmental factors and management policies. The Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research sub-activity improves access to scientific data and information from a wide variety of sources used by USGS scientists and DOI resource managers, decision makers, and others.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in NOAA sponsors a broad program of statistical activities to support its mission of environmental stewardship. These activities include the design and implementation of statistical surveys to collect data and produce estimates of total fishing participation, fishing effort, catch, economic value, and socio-economic impacts in domestic commercial and recreational fisheries, as well as the dissemination of the resulting statistics in publications and electronic forms. The resulting statistics are essential for fish stock assessments, timely fishery management monitoring, and the development of forecasting models to sustain the health of U.S. living marine resources.

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, and ecological health, as well as technical studies of flood hazards, forest geomorphology, and ground water. 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 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in USDA provides information on the status, condition, and trends of the Nation's natural resources. It also assists with the implementation of natural resource conservation practices and systems that meet established technical standards and specifications. NRCS assesses, acquires, develops, interprets and disseminates natural resource data and information to enable knowledge-based planning and decision making at all landscape scales.

Major program improvements and reductions in soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- FS would postpone inventory operations in interior Alaska, thus impeding the program's ability to provide timely inventory data to manage those forests.
- NOAA's NMFS would implement more frequent surveys of fishing participants and increase size for sample surveys of angler fishing trips, thereby improving the timeliness and quality of catch statistics and better enabling fishery managers to anticipate exceeded allowable catch and prevent overages.
- NRCS plans to accelerate mapping and digitizing soil surveys and to continue its comprehensive and statistically valid accounting of the nation's soil carbon content.

## **Economic Statistics**

### **National Accounts Statistics**

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in DOC 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 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, the basis for virtually all States' spending and revenue forecasts, and industry economic accounts, which provide the infrastructure for other BEA accounts and many other key government statistics, such as BLS's Producer Price Index.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) maintains time series data in its Foreign Assistance Data Base, which reports all U.S. Government financial assistance to the rest of the world including both developmental assistance and overseas loans and grants.

Major program improvements and new activities in national account statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- BEA would develop quarterly GDP by industry estimates to provide real-time information on the health and stability of every sector in the U.S. economy.
- BEA would develop estimates on decomposition of personal Income to present measures of the distribution of income across households critical for understanding how the business cycle impacts U.S. households.

### **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 program activities cover manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses, which help build the foundation for Gross Domestic Product and other indicators of economic performance. Statistics on businesses without paid employees, on businesses owned by minorities, women, and veterans, and businesses in Puerto Rico are also provided. The Census of Governments collects State and local data on public finance, public employment, and governmental organization. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly categorized data on the economic activities of approximately 90,000 State and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2013 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The census provides national, State, and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Major program improvements and new activities in periodic economic statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- The Census Bureau would conduct the following Economic and Governments Censuses-related activities:
  - Economic Census would distribute establishment-based survey report forms to businesses; conduct a comprehensive program to encourage response; provide a full-service, one-stop website to assist respondents; capture and apply quality control to incoming data; and assign North American Industry Classification System codes and geographic location codes to each establishment.
  - Census of Governments would create its study universe frame; start data collection from local governments; continue central collection operations with State governments; and continue collection and processing of State and local government data from external source information.

- NASS would conduct the Census of Agriculture, supporting the increased workload in its the peak data collection and processing year.

### **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; 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 to generate statistical sampling frames, and for producing aggregate data on County Business Patterns and Statistics of U.S. businesses. The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for approximately 90,000 State and local governments. In addition to the financial data, the programs provide data in the areas of public employment and payroll, and information on State and local government organization and activities.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in DHS collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau.

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) in DOC produces studies, reports and analysis on topics such as: Intellectual Property, U.S. Competitiveness and Innovation, and the Digital Economy.

The International Trade Administration (ITA) in DOC collects and disseminates data on imports, exports, production, prices, and foreign direct investment in the U.S., as well as other economic data to analyze domestic and foreign market situations. ITA also tracks data on international inbound arrivals and U.S. outbound air travel supplemented with additional arrivals and spending data on Canadian and Mexican travelers to the US. The Office of Travel and Tourism Industries (OTTI) in ITA maintains a web site to provide limited statistical data to U.S. companies on international travel to and from the United States, and provides projections of international arrivals to the United States.

The National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) in DOC, through its Technology Innovation Program (TIP), stimulates the acceleration of innovation in the U.S. 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's Impact Analysis Office conducts statistical and economic research in order to assess the impacts of Federal funding and to provide quantitative evidence in support of implementing best practices for Federal support of research and development funding.

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

The Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) in HUD provides data on the volume, characteristics, price, quality, and suitability of housing in the U.S.; 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 Patent and Trademark office (PTO) in DOC compiles statistical information on patent activity by geographic origin, technological subject matter, ownership, and other characteristics; samples patent and trademark cases to measure quality aspects in the processing of applications; and undertakes customer survey activities.

The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) in NSF collects, publishes, and analyzes data on the size and health of the U.S. research and development (R&D) enterprise. Four annual surveys provide information on R&D funded and performed by government, industry, and universities. The Center also conducts a biennial survey on academic research facilities, including aspects of cyber-infrastructure and a biennial survey of State government R&D expenditures. NCSES participates in international collaborations to develop comparable measures of R&D.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) funds and supports databases on small businesses including the Census Bureau's Statistics of U.S. Businesses and Business Dynamics Statistics, 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 reductions, improvements, and new activities in current economic statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- ITA would eliminate direct funding for the collection of travel and tourism data through the In-Flight Survey, and will explore alternative funding for travel and tourism data collection at a level adequate to meet the goals of the Travel Promotion Act.
- NIST's Technology Innovation Program (TIP) would be completely phased out by the end of FY 2013.
- PD&R would fund the American Housing Survey; the Survey of New Home Sales and Housing Completions; the Survey of Market Absorption of New Multifamily Units; the Survey of New Manufactured (Mobile) Housing Placements; and the Rental Housing Finance Survey.
- PIH would develop a new methodology to determine Fair Market Rent (FMR) using gross rent information for selected areas where Census data are not current.
- PIH would automate the collection of utility consumption and expense data, providing critical information that will enable HUD to develop or adopt

better energy standards; green building guidelines; and assess energy performance and utility benchmarking.

- NCSSES would initiate development and testing of an expanded innovation module for the Business R&D and Innovation Survey.
- NCSSES would attenuate plans for collaboration between several Federal agencies to test the feasibility of tagging and extracting agencies' administrative records to measure R&D activity. Use of administrative records would improve the quality, timeliness, and efficiency of data collected and disseminated by NCSSES in its Federal R&D surveys.

## **Labor Statistics**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in DOL is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. 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 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 that provides data on wage and migration history, type of crops worked, unemployment, benefits, housing, health care, and use of public programs.

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

The Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES) in SSA collects, tabulates, and publishes data on earnings for people in employment covered under Social Security and Medicare.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA is the principal Federal agency responsible for collecting, summarizing, and publishing agricultural production and marketing data. The Farm Labor Survey provides estimates of number of hired workers; average hours worked, and wage rates at regional and national levels. Information is also collected on the number and wages of workers performing agricultural services on farms in California and Florida. In FY 2011, NASS began collecting these labor statistics on a reimbursable basis with DOL funds.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in DOL focuses its statistical activities towards narrowing the pay disparity between men and women, enforcing the rights of women and under-represented groups in the construction trades, and addressing the high level of unemployment among the nation's community of veterans and individuals with disabilities. Statistical activities include providing continued targeted training on statistical procedures and

methodologies for the agency's compliance officers to conduct thorough and quality desk audits, onsite inspections, and compliance evaluations; implementing regularly monitored quality assurance audits in field offices; and advising agency partners on statistical matters relating to reconciliation, settlement, and litigation of cases. These activities represent the agency's commitment to ensure that workers in the Federal contracting community are recruited, hired, promoted, trained, terminated, and compensated in a fair and equitable manner.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) 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.

Major new activities, program improvements, and reductions in labor statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- BLS would add an annual supplement to the Current Population Survey. In even years, the BLS would conduct the Contingent Work Supplement to capture data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. In odd years, the BLS would conduct other supplements relevant to the BLS mission, including topics that will provide more data on workplace flexibility and work-family balance.
- BLS would support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using Consumer Expenditure (CE) data. This supplemental measure is designed to complement, rather than to replace, the official measure.
- BLS would eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. Currently, the ILC program provides international comparisons of hourly compensation costs; productivity and unit labor costs; labor force, employment and unemployment rates; and consumer prices.

### **Agriculture Statistics**

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

The Economic Research Service (ERS) in USDA provides economic and other social science research and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. The information and analysis produced by ERS informs policy and program decisions made across the spectrum of USDA missions. ERS data are made accessible to USDA stakeholders and the general public through research, commodity market projections, outlook analyses, and development of economic and statistical indicators. ERS' new survey, the National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey (FoodAPS), captures household food acquisition data from a nationally representative sample of 5,000 households.

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. Commodity markets, the U.S. Government, the U.S. Intelligence Community, and agriculture industry stakeholders continue to demand accurate and timely global crop production estimates and weather related food supply issues from FAS satellite imagery analysis as commodity prices become higher and more unstable.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes data on the number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grain, 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 Risk Management Agency (RMA) in USDA conducts actuarial analysis for Federal crop insurance programs. The Strategic Data Acquisition and Analysis (SDAA) unit plays an integral role in the Agency's strategic goals to enhance and ensure the integrity of the Federal Crop Insurance program. SDAA accomplishes its mission through the use of cutting edge technology, including data warehousing, data mining and the utilization and integration of remote sensing tools in RMA's business processes. SDAA directly supports RMA program units that are responsible for ensuring the program's product development, underwriting guidelines, and oversight activities are in accordance with the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) in USDA serves as the Department's focal point for economic intelligence and the commodity outlook for U.S. and world agriculture. WAOB coordinates, reviews, and approves the monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report, which provides USDA's comprehensive forecasts of supply and demand for major U.S. and global crops and U.S. livestock. WAOB also houses the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, which monitors the weather and assesses its likely impact on crops around the world.

Major program improvements and new activities in agricultural statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- ERS would conduct the National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey (FoodAPS). FoodAPS will provide information about food purchases of all Americans, including low-income households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and low-income, SNAP-eligible households who are not participating in the program. The survey will unearth factors that influence food choices, and will help to better understand how SNAP influences food purchases and food security. ERS has partnered with the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to support decision making in this program.
- NASS would develop the infrastructure to support transition to a nationally-administered County Estimates Survey program for selected commodities.

- NASS would continue to conduct the 5-year Census of Agriculture, for which FY 2013 is the peak data collection and processing year.

### **Statistics of Income**

The Statistics of Income (SOI) in IRS collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the Federal tax system. In support of this mission, SOI annually conducts more than 100 different projects that involve data collection from tax returns and information documents. Three of SOI's largest projects provide annual income, financial, and tax data collected from individual, corporate, and partnership returns. Tax data reflecting U.S. and international economic activities are also collected annually from a number of other tax returns with smaller filing populations, including estate, gift, and excise tax returns. In addition, data are collected from information returns filed by tax-exempt organizations, issuers of tax-exempt government bonds, and fiduciaries of split-interest trusts, as well as from a wide range of information documents, such as Forms W-2 and 1099. The statistical data gathered, analyzed, and published by SOI are used by Federal agencies, academics, researchers, and the general public to analyze tax policy, project tax revenues, and estimate the overall impact of tax law changes on the economy and the U.S. budget.

Major program changes and new activities in income statistics planned for FY 2013 are:

- SOI plans to improve the quality and scope of data on important aspects of the Federal tax system. Particular emphasis would be given to statistics that relate to recent changes in tax law.
- SOI would improve methods used to produce the individual income tax public-use file.
- SOI would develop and enhance automated processes for classifying information reported on corporate and individual income tax returns in order to reduce data collection costs.

## **CHAPTER 3. Statistical Standards, Interagency Collaborations, and Future Plans**

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

### **Interagency Council on Statistical Policy**

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

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others: exploring opportunities to foster innovative practices in statistical agencies in line with conclusions of a National Academy of Sciences workshop on this topic; approving initiation of Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) projects ranging from establishing a pilot virtual statistical dissemination facility in the "cloud" to assessing the feasibility of joint multiagency acquisition of specialized statistical software; developing a common core statement that reaffirms the commitment of the principal statistical agencies to maintaining the highest level of scientific integrity in producing Federal statistics and demonstrating how long-standing policies provide the foundation for achieving that integrity; furthering interagency work on statistical uses of administrative records by identifying common legal and policy issues and developing potential strategies to address them; collaborating in new ways to enhance the electronic dissemination of statistical agency information; joining with CSPAN to institute and later extend the "America by the Numbers" weekly series; establishing an Interagency Council on Agriculture and Rural Statistics; continuing the successful "funding opportunity" in survey and statistical research and recommending improvements in the programs and services of the Joint Program in Survey Methodology; and facilitating the participation of the statistical agencies in the Administration's Data.gov initiative. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences, solutions, and proposals with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as ensuring that proposed cybersecurity legislation recognized the essential need to protect the statutorily required confidentiality of statistical data; examining agency and departmental processes for

reviewing and clearing statistical reports; implementation of the Statistical Policy Directive on the Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products; reviewing news media “lock up” and credentialing criteria for Principal Federal Economic Indicator releases; measuring public trust in official statistics; assessing potential effects of “moving to the cloud” on statistical agency policies and programs and of IT centralization on statistical agency autonomy; and proposing topics of high priority for future ICSP discussion.

## **Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement**

Increased sharing of statistical protocols and tools for the collection, processing, analysis, integration, storage, dissemination, and visualization of statistical data will provide opportunities for improving data quality and information security, as well as for realizing operating efficiencies and productivity gains through improvements in data interoperability and reductions in duplication of efforts among the principal statistical agencies. Such collaboration can ultimately increase the value of Federal statistics by reducing unnecessary differences in definitions, formats, and means of access. It can also increase information security by pooling scarce personnel skills and IT resources across the participating statistical agencies.

To demonstrate the potential of this approach, the principal statistical agencies initiated a Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) that has undertaken several cooperative projects of widespread interest to the Federal statistical community. These include establishing a pilot virtual statistical dissemination facility in the “cloud,” assessing current practice and alternative approaches for making statistical products more accessible to persons with disability in compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act; developing a joint statistical community response to implementation plans for Executive Order 13526 on Controlled Unclassified Information; and creating an inventory of statistical software used by statistical agencies with the objective of enabling centralized purchase of software across statistical agencies that will result in savings due to high volume purchasing at lower per unit prices. To formalize and enhance these successes, the Economic Research Service serves as the Program Management Office for SCOPE. The program management office coordinates system-wide projects on standards, practices, policies, and protocols that address the current barriers and inconsistencies across 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.

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 currently has three subcommittees examining statistical uses of administrative records, consent issues with administrative records, and privacy issues facing Federal statistical agencies, as well as permanent working groups on confidentiality and data access and survey nonresponse.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 39 Statistical Policy Working Papers as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences, which are available through the FCSM's web site ([www.fesm.gov](http://www.fesm.gov)). The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences. In January 2012, the FCSM held its seventh Research Conference. In December 2012, the FCSM will hold its eleventh Statistical Policy Seminar on "Collaborating to Achieve Innovation and Efficiencies: Advances and Opportunities."

### **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.

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 and also invites grantees to present their research

results at the FCSM Research Conferences. These seminars and sessions feature one or more previously funded investigators describing the results from their projects with one or more discussants from Federal agencies.

## **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 decades, 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.

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/inforeg\\_statpolicy/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy/).

The Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC), which operates under the auspices of the FCSM, considers 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](http://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.

## **Statistical Uses of Administrative Data**

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

use can increase the quality, coverage, or analytical texture of statistical data series. Their use can also assist statistical agencies to inform Federal policy and program officials and the public about complex policy questions and the interactions and effects of Federal programs.

For the past five years, the FCSM's interagency subcommittee has worked to identify opportunities for using administrative data and to address barriers to their use. First, the group documented a series of barriers—statistical agency access, inadequate agency infrastructure, underdeveloped methods to measure and ensure data quality, and researcher access to data—that until now have limited statistical use of administrative records. The group then developed some tools to help standardize data sharing agreements and address confusion about how to meet public notice and informed consent requirements. Now it is pilot testing a data quality documentation and evaluation tool. The subcommittee continues to identify opportunities to collaborate across statistical agencies to address common methodological challenges in using administrative data for statistical purposes. Yet those efforts alone will not be sufficient to fully address the identified barriers.

To complement these efforts, the ICSP encouraged a set of system-wide pilot projects to advance the statistical uses of administrative data, designed to further demonstrate the benefits of such use and to address identified barriers. The projects are exploring new uses of administrative records for the 2020 census, ways to use the Census Bureau record linkage capability to improve the quality of other statistical agency data, and linking multiple State administrative data together to understand and assess how social safety net programs work together. Findings from the pilot projects, coupled with other developments including a review by the Government Accountability Office, led the ICSP to conclude that it was time to address systemic barriers through legal and policy solutions. ICSP is currently working with OMB to identify specific legal and policy solutions to pursue. The goal of such changes is to increase, rather than decrease, the statistical system's ability to inform societal and public policy matters in an environment of rising survey costs and constrained Federal budgets.

## **Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics**

The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, initially established in 1994, 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.

In July 2012, the Forum issued its condensed report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, which highlighted selected indicators, covering family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health. For the first time, the report supplemented demographic data with breakouts showing percentages of children in racial groups constituting less than 10 percent of the population (American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, or two or more races). Also new to the report were data breakouts showing the percentages of high school graduates who completed selected

mathematics and science coursework. In 2013, the Forum will publish the next full version of the *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* report.

To broaden outreach efforts, the Forum maintains its web site, [www.childstats.gov](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 web site includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports, detailed tables (downloadable), general information about the Forum and a recent enhancement, "What's New," featuring other Forum agency reports and agency highlights. Additionally, the Forum created a "Speaker Series" for Federal and non-Federal stakeholders who are interested in sharing timely and relevant topics with the Forum. The Research and Innovation Committee continues to identify, inform and advise the Forum on gaps in current Federal data and indicators and ways to address them. This group has identified early childhood development as a critical data gap and has begun planning with Federal and non-Federal partners to develop an Early Childhood Workshop.

### **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 2012, the Forum released its sixth chart book *Older Americans 2012: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The chart book monitors the health and well-being of older Americans through a broad range of indicators in five important areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. The chart book also included a Special Feature on End of Life. In 2013, the Forum will release a special report, focused on the socioeconomic well-being of older Americans. The next version of *Older Americans: Key Indicators of Well-Being* will be released in 2014.

The Forum continues to maintain its web site at [www.agingstats.gov](http://www.agingstats.gov). There, data users can find previous versions of *Older Americans: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, along with other Forum reports, tables and information on Forum agencies.

### **Measuring Relationships in Federal Household Surveys**

Legal and societal changes have resulted in increasingly complex family configurations, living arrangements, and marital and household relationships. These changes are challenging the frameworks and tools that Federal statistical agencies have for measuring and reporting household relationships and marriage data. A meaningful examination of the measurement of marital and household relationships necessitates a dialogue among agencies that use these kinds of data to develop policies or monitor and administer programs as well as the statistical agencies that collect these data. For example, it is critical to consider which concepts fit the needs of the Federal agencies that use the data, what questions need to be asked to

measure these concepts, and how the results should be tabulated and disseminated to be most useful.

In 2010, at the request of the Secretary of Commerce, OMB established an Interagency Work Group on Measuring Relationships in Federal Household Surveys. Representatives were invited from agencies that use and produce these data. The mission of this task force is to research the complex facets of the measurement of marital and household relationships, consider the uses of the data and implications and effects for programs and for measurement, and prepare recommendations to OMB and other Federal agencies for the development and testing of questions to more accurately capture data on marriage and family relationships.

The interagency work group is examining the current practices of the Federal agencies for collecting, editing, and reporting data on relationships and marriage, with special focus on statistical surveys that are widely used. The Census Bureau has also conducted a number of focus groups and cognitive interviews around the country to begin to identify alternative wording and ways of asking questions on relationships. The work group is preparing a report that summarizes current measures used by Federal agencies, the programmatic uses for relationship information, and the results of research on questions to measure household relationships.

## **New Standards for Data Collection in Health Studies**

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Healthy People program provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the lives of Americans. According to recent analyses of progress on Healthy People 2010 objectives, leading health indicators have demonstrated little progress in reducing disparities over the past decade. An Institute of Medicine (IOM) report<sup>4</sup> emphasizes that inadequate data on race, ethnicity, and language lowers the likelihood of effective actions to address health disparities. Identifying disparities and effectively targeting and monitoring efforts to reduce them has been limited by a lack of specificity, uniformity and quality in data collection and reporting procedures. Consistent methods for collecting and reporting health data will help better characterize and compare the nature of health problems in underserved populations. Section 4302 of The Affordable Care Act (ACA) contains provisions to strengthen Federal data collection efforts by requiring that all health surveys sponsored by HHS include standardized information on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language and disability status. The law also provides HHS the opportunity to collect additional demographic data to further improve our understanding of health care disparities.

Pursuant to Section 4302, HHS recently developed standards for collection of data on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language and disability status. The new data standards, available at [www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=208](http://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=208), were published on October 31, 2011. The standards, effective upon publication, apply to population health surveys sponsored by HHS,

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<sup>4</sup> Institute of Medicine. (2009). *Race, Ethnicity, and Language Data: Standardization for Health Care Quality Improvement*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

where respondents either self-report information or a knowledgeable person responds for all members of a household. HHS will begin implementation of these new data standards in all new surveys and at the time of major revisions to current surveys.

The process of developing these standards included examining current Federal data collection standards, the adequacy of prior testing, and the quality of the data produced in prior surveys; consultations with statistical agencies and programs, particularly the Census Bureau, and OMB regarding best practices; and review of the IOM Report.

Data standards were developed using the following criteria:

1. Standards would be evidence-based and demonstrated to have worked well in practice for national survey data collection.
2. Standards would represent a minimum data standard, with agencies permitted to collect as much additional detail as desired, provided that the additional detail could be aggregated back to the minimum standard.
3. Standards mandated by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) would serve as the starting point for any data standard.
4. Standards would apply to HHS-sponsored population surveys in which person-level data are collected via either self-report or from a respondent who serves as a knowledgeable household representative.

Implementation guidance is available at [www.aspe.hhs.gov/datacncl/standards/ACA/4302/index.shtm](http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/datacncl/standards/ACA/4302/index.shtm). Of particular note, HHS emphasizes for those less familiar with the caveats associated with adopting disaggregate (granular) standards that it is not always appropriate to report data to the level of granularity for which it was collected. Only those demographic categories for race, ethnicity, sex, primary language and disability status with adequate sample sizes to both provide statistically reliable data and protect the confidentiality of respondents should be reported. Information on the validity and reliability of the data should be included, whenever possible, to enable the readers to judge the credibility of the findings.

## **Enhancing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability**

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics, established by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is a cooperative effort among national statistical offices of developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities working to develop internationally comparable disability measures for censuses and national surveys. Other goals of the group include: improving the collection and interpretation of information on disability, enhancing comparability with other national and international data collections, and providing more detailed information necessary to fully understand the complexities of disability.

The Joint United Nations Economic Commission for Europe/World Health Organization/Eurostat Task Force on Measuring Health Status (also known as the Budapest Initiative) was organized in 2005 under the Work Programme of the Conference on European Statisticians. Its main purpose is the development of an

internationally accepted standard set of questions for assessing general health status in the context of interview surveys.

The sets of questions from both the Washington Group and Budapest Initiative have undergone multiple rounds of cognitive and field tests in Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. To date about twenty countries have indicated they intend to use the short set of six questions in the current round of national censuses. In the United States, a disability module has been incorporated into the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS questions were also added to the Current Population Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2008 and have been included in the National Health Interview Survey since 2009.

Following the completion and adoption of the short set of questions, work began on the development of an extended set of questions on functioning for use as a component of population surveys, as a supplement to surveys, or as the core of a disability survey. The extended set of questions incorporates additional functional domains and added detail regarding functioning with and without assistive technology/assistance. With the backing of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the extended set of disability questions on functioning was cognitively and field tested in six Southeast Asian countries. This extended set of disability questions was finalized prior to, and presented at the 11th meeting of the Washington in November, 2011, and subsequently presented to Eurostat for inclusion on the European Health Interview Survey. Work has since begun on the development of a set of questions for children/youth and an extended set of questions to measure environmental barriers/facilitators to participation.

The child/youth disability questions have been developed in close cooperation with The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Cognitive and field testing of these questions began during the summer of 2012. Results were presented at the 12th meeting of the Washington Group to be held in October 2012. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington\\_group.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group.htm). Papers and products of the Budapest Initiative are available at [www.unecp.org/stats/documents/2005.11.health.htm](http://www.unecp.org/stats/documents/2005.11.health.htm).

## **Improving Data Systems on Health and Health Care**

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

To address data needs in an environment of increasing costs, NCHS has begun a long-range effort to redesign the health surveys as well as the health care and vital statistics programs. NCHS is in the process of integrating the data collected from

two hospital surveys into one survey called the National Hospital Care Survey (NHCS), which will have two components: inpatient and ambulatory. NCHS began recruiting a new nationally representative sample of hospitals for this survey in 2011. During the first two years, the survey will replace the National Hospital Discharge Survey, and hospitals will provide data on inpatients. In 2013, the sampled hospitals for the NHCS will be asked to provide data on visits to their emergency and outpatient departments, and ambulatory surgery locations. A new sample of freestanding ambulatory surgery centers will also be recruited and inducted in 2013, thus integrating the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys into the NHCS.

In 2012, NCHS launched its new integrated strategy for obtaining and providing nationally representative statistical information about the supply and use of paid, regulated Long Term Care (LTC) providers in the U.S.—the National Study of Long-Term Care Providers (NSLTCP). NSLTCP will replace the periodic National Nursing Home Survey and National Home and Hospice Care Survey, and the one-time National Survey of Residential Care Facilities. NSLTCP is intended to enable efficient monitoring of the dynamic, diverse, and evolving industry of paid, regulated LTC and to help address the nation’s information needs to inform future LTC policy. NSLTCP survey data for adult day services centers and other residential care communities and administrative data for nursing homes, home health agencies, and hospices will be used to develop an overview report every other year on the supply and use of paid, regulated LTC in the United States. Information will be included in the report about providers and about users (i.e., residents, patients, participants). The first survey is scheduled to be implemented in late 2012 and the first report is scheduled to be produced in late 2013.

Current efforts to preserve continuity in critical data on births and deaths come at a time of significant opportunity for longer term gains in the underlying vital registration systems that State agencies and partners use to obtain these data. Work continues on the development of 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. Work is also underway to make significant improvements in the timeliness and quality of vital statistics data including expansion of electronic registration of vital events, quality review at data entry, faster processing, and more timely publication of key indicators.

## **Improving Federal Statistical Data on Educational Attainment and Enrollment**

Education and training beyond high school is increasingly important for securing jobs in the United States. Opportunities to obtain such education and training are provided both within and outside of traditional postsecondary education and are offered by a wide variety of public and private providers. This education and training also results in several kinds of credentials that may have labor market value, including occupational certificates, industry-recognized certifications, and

State licenses. Because of this complexity, the best way to collect data on the occupational training and credentials of out-of-school youth and adults is through individual, rather than institutional, surveys. Currently, no Federal surveys of adults capture this range of occupational training and credentials.

In late 2009, the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget began an interagency collaboration with the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the Census Bureau to develop new survey items for Federal data collections to enumerate and describe education and training credentials. NCES provided support for an interagency working group's (IWG) effort to design and implement a rigorous process of item development and testing. Based on the results, the IWG has recommended a single validated survey item for measuring the prevalence of industry-recognized certifications and State licenses in the US population; additional tested items can provide more detail or more precision in the estimate depending on available space and the goals of the study.

The new item(s) are being deployed in Federal surveys, including the Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation panel, which will include a topical module on educational certificates and industry-recognized certifications. These data will be the first nationally-representative estimates of the prevalence of industry-recognized certifications and State licenses released by the Federal Government. In addition, NCES is incorporating the certification items into the Beginning Postsecondary Students study (BPS:12/14) and into the Education Longitudinal Study's eight-year follow up of 2004 high school graduates. BLS is considering the possibility of including a short set of questions on industry-recognized certifications in a future supplement of the Current Population Survey.

The IWG is continuing its effort to improve the measurement of educational attainment by conducting new development work on educational certificates. Focus groups and cognitive interviews conducted from mid-2012 to mid-2013 will help to hone survey items about these subbaccalaureate educational credentials that signal the completion of a program of occupational training.

The IWG also has taken on a new task. While its previous focus had been on the attainment of credentials with labor-market value, the IWG has begun an effort to improve measures of enrollment in "regular," traditional education and schooling as well as enrollment in education and training outside the formal education system ("non-regular" schooling). This work includes a review of research that uses Federal statistics on regular and non-regular schooling, an inventory of items on enrollment in Federal surveys, and an expert meeting to discuss important constructs for subsequent survey item development and testing. This multi-year, multi-agency effort will improve how Federal surveys ask adults about their participation in education and training.

## **Supplemental Poverty Measure**

Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960's and has not been substantially changed since then. As such, it is based on outdated assumptions and does not take into account the availability of many economic resources. In particular, the official

measure does not include many government transfer programs, and hence cannot be used to evaluate the impact of anti-poverty programs. It has been widely criticized for decades. The Office of Management and Budget requested the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau to develop a Supplemental Poverty Measure that will offer a complementary perspective on the distribution of economic deprivation provided by the official measure. The President's Budget for FY 2013 requests funding to support this development.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is proposing to modify the Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. In FY 2012, BLS began development of questions to add to the CE Interview Survey to support this supplemental measure. Additional questions may be added on topics such as school breakfasts or lunches, or subsidies for utilities. With continued improvement to its processing systems, by FY 2017, the CE could support the September release date of the Census income and poverty report by providing the supplemental poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau in early August.

The Census Bureau uses the poverty thresholds developed by BLS and the National Academy of Sciences' (NAS) 1995 recommendations for family resources as the basis for a definition of income that is much broader than the current official measure. However, several of the components of such an improved measure are not currently collected by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) or the American Community Survey (ACS) and must be modeled.

The Census Bureau would expand its research and production capacities, and work in coordination with BLS, to complement the official poverty measures with annual supplemental measures of poverty based on data from the CPS ASEC (and eventually the ACS) that follow the NAS recommendations. The Census Bureau requested funding would allow it to:

- expand its data collection efforts to add the questions needed to produce the supplemental poverty measure including questions on mortgages and property value, childcare expenses, child support expenses, and out-of-pocket medical expenses;
- evaluate, improve, and expand its modeling and estimation techniques to produce the necessary additional resource components on a timely basis;
- develop a staff who will evaluate and update these measures and work with stakeholders to ensure that the measure continues to reflect best practices and takes full advantage of the information available to the Census Bureau; and
- consider expanding the measure to use data from additional surveys, particularly the ACS, so States and localities can take advantage of this supplemental poverty measure.

## **2020 Decennial Census**

Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of a three-year research and testing phase of the 2020 Census. Key program activities will continue to build the foundation for

managing and testing new decennial census systems and methods. In FY 2013, the Census Bureau will execute 20 field tests intended to quickly assess critical components of the research agenda; conduct qualitative tests for evaluating the impacts of different modes on questionnaire design, technical interfaces, and human reaction; test the coverage and quality of using administrative records to obtain information about non-responding households; assess approaches to independently measure error in the Master Address File using prototypes of the Master Address File (MAF) error model in field tests; and prototype components of the integrated IT infrastructure, field automation, and workload management applications to evaluate ways to modernize and increase the efficiency and utility of the Census Bureau's IT infrastructure. Finally, the Census Bureau will implement critical plans for ensuring integrated and effective management of the 2020 Census program, such as risk management.

### **American Community Survey**

The President's FY 2013 budget request will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments this decade in the 2010 Decennial Census program, particularly through the introduction of the Internet option as a data collection mode along with questions on computer usage and Internet access in the American Community Survey. The ACS is sent monthly to a small percentage of the population and collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS allows Federal agencies, State governments, Tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. The Census Bureau produces tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500–8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection. The Census Bureau released the first set of estimates covering areas with populations under 20,000 in December 2010. Estimates are now available for every State, county, city, town, place, American Indian Area, Alaska Native Area, and Hawaiian Home Land, as well as for census tracts and block groups.

### **Geographic Support System**

In FY 2012, the Census Bureau's Geographic Support Systems (GSS) program continues to provide maps, address lists, address and geographic reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs. The GSS initiative that began in FY 2011 builds on the accomplishments of the previous decade's Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geocoding and Referencing System (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program, which redesigned the MAF/TIGER database (MTDB), improved the positional accuracy of TIGER spatial features, and emphasized quality measurement. The current efforts of the GSS program focus on improved address coverage, continual spatial feature updates, and enhanced quality assessment and measurement that all contribute to MAF improvement. Continual updates will provide improved address coverage and feature updates for the ACS sample and other Census Bureau surveys throughout the decade. These efforts will allow

increased efficiency of Census Bureau field staff work for ongoing surveys, as well as improved data collection and data dissemination programs. Planned assessments of address quality will allow the Census Bureau to determine the feasibility of a targeted address canvassing operation (as opposed to a 100 percent operation) for the 2020 Census. These efforts continue in FY 2013 and beyond with the goal of having each unit in the Nation accurately represented by one and only one record on the MTDB.

## **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 and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than rely on the once-a-decade availability of census data. In FY 2013, 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 three decades, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) has been a leading source of data on the economic well-being of Americans. SIPP collects information on, among other topics, the source and amount of many types of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics allowing the assessment of the effectiveness of existing Federal, State, and local programs; enabling the estimation of future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and providing improved statistics on the distribution of income and economic well-being in the Nation. In September 2008, a new SIPP panel of 45,000 households was fielded, using the same instrument as that used for the 2004 SIPP panel. This 2008 panel is planned to continue through 2013. The Census Bureau is currently re-engineering the SIPP, closely collaborating with the user community to ensure that user requirements and concerns continue to be met. Current plans call for completing the re-engineering of the SIPP system by the end of 2013. This re-engineering includes incorporating the Event History Calendar (EHC) methodology of interviewing into a new automated data collection instrument and re-engineering the post data collection data processing system. An integral part of this re-engineering is a series of field tests of the new instrument that have been and are being conducted, with the resulting data being compared to that of the 2008 Panel of the current SIPP for the same time period. Additionally, evaluation of the quality of data obtained from the new instrument includes comparing survey field test responses to selected administrative records (for example: Food Stamp (now known as SNAP) administrative data) for the same respondents. Plans are to expand this use of administrative records in evaluating SIPP data quality to cover more program benefits in the future.

## **Annual Current Population Survey Supplement**

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly household survey that the Census Bureau conducts for BLS; it provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and a variety of other characteristics. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups of workers. The current collection allows BLS to produce high quality estimates; however, BLS has no permanent funding for CPS supplements, and BLS is not able to explore topical labor market issues, such as contingent work, without support for supplements. Funding from other agencies and their particular data needs have driven the questionnaire content of CPS supplements, and as a result, the demand for data on labor force trends is not being met fully.

BLS is proposing to meet this demand by conducting one CPS supplement annually, beginning with a Contingent Work Supplement (CWS) in FY 2014, and every other year thereafter. The CWS would provide important information on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. During years without a CWS supplement, BLS would conduct a supplement on another topic relevant to its mission, such as work schedules, job training, and Internet job search. For example, a work schedules supplement would provide additional information on workplace flexibility and work-family balance by capturing data on the availability of flexible work schedules, shift work, work at home, and other related topics to allow analysts to study flexible working arrangements by occupation, age, gender, and race. This work schedule data also would help analysts study the possible impact of flexible work arrangements on earnings. With this initiative, BLS would have resources to develop new supplements on emerging topics such as the changing nature of self-employment. This information would allow data users and decision-makers to develop a more fundamental understanding of developments in the labor market.

In FY 2013, BLS will work with the Census Bureau to update specifications for the CWS and work schedules supplement. BLS also will research possible new topics for supplements. In FY 2014, BLS will work with the Census Bureau to conduct the CWS, continue updating of the work schedule supplement (last fielded in FY 2004), and continue development of possible new supplements. The work schedules supplement will be conducted in FY 2015, and the CWS will be re-administered in FY 2016. BLS will publish results from each supplement about six months after the Census Bureau collects the data.

## **Measuring Green Jobs**

In FY 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began an initiative to collect data on green jobs. The resulting information will assist policymakers in planning policy initiatives and understanding their impact on the labor market, and will facilitate the monitoring of labor market developments related to protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. BLS activities also will be useful to businesses and job seekers, as well as to State labor market information offices in their efforts to meet the needs of their customers.

BLS is using two approaches in identifying green economic activity and measuring associated jobs: an output approach, which identifies establishments that produce green goods and services and counts the associated jobs, and a process approach, which identifies establishments that use environmentally-friendly production processes and practices and counts the associated jobs. For the output approach, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program is conducting the Green Goods and Services (GGS) survey, sampling from a wide set of industries that directly produce green goods and services. Also, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program is complementing the GGS data by collecting information on occupational staffing patterns and wages in establishments that produce green goods and services. For the process approach, the OES program developed a special employer survey, the Green Technologies and Practices (GTP) survey, to test the feasibility of collecting data on jobs associated with the use of environmentally-friendly production processes. The GTP survey identifies whether an establishment uses any such processes; determines whether it employs any workers whose primary duties relate to those processes; and collects information on the number, and occupations and wages, of these workers. In addition to these activities, the Employment Projections (EP) program is producing and publishing green career information.

In FY 2012, the QCEW program published the first set of industry employment data on the green economy. Also in FY 2012, the OES program began publishing its first set of estimates on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. In addition, as part of this initiative, the OES program published results from a special employer survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in environmentally-friendly production processes from a sample of business establishments. Lastly, the Employment Projections program continues to publish green career information.

## **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 plan and evaluate 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. 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.

Timeliness of the foreign trade data is a major challenge. Many nations now release their monthly trade numbers before the U.S. Because of this, the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division has taken on the task, in conjunction with Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, of exploring the possibilities of releasing the monthly trade figures earlier than the current average of 40 days after the reference month ends. This becomes even more critical in light of the President's Export Reform and the National Export Initiative. The timeliness of Census Bureau data allows for more relevant information to be available when assessing these two new programs.

The Census Bureau implemented improvements to the programs that process transaction level foreign trade data in February 2009 for exports and January 2010 for imports. Program code was updated to correct logic errors and improve processing efficiency, and processes were developed so that thousands of additional correction records could be applied to the data each year. These changes mark a significant improvement in the quality of trade data released by the Census Bureau. As a result of the creation and implementation of these new systems, the Census Bureau reviewed its revision policy and is exploring the possibility of publishing revised detail data over several years that was not functionally possible prior to these new processes. These past and future improvements to the foreign trade statistics are planned and executed using an incremental approach so that additional resources are not required.

## **Measuring Consumer Spending in the 21st Century**

The Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey measures consumer spending among the general population of the U.S. The primary mission of the survey is to update the relative weights of goods and services for the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the principal source of information concerning trends in consumer prices and inflation in the United States, and one of the Nation's most important economic indicators. CE data also are used by a wide variety of policy analysts and researchers in both the public and private sectors who are interested in studying the economic well-being of Americans, as well as measurable outcomes of government policies, such as increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality.

The CE survey faces numerous challenges in the data collection environment, leading to difficulties in respondent recall and reporting, such as: a significant increase in the number of competing surveys; less willingness on the part of households to respond to the survey; and the expansion of online shopping and automatic bill paying. Furthermore, the original CE survey was designed in the late 1970s as a paper and pencil survey collected in person, and since that time, the overall design and structure of the questionnaire have remained essentially the same. The combination of these challenges has led to concerns about the accuracy of the CE-derived weights used in the CPI, as well as concerns about the underestimation of survey estimates.

An initiative in the President's 2012 budget request for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was to modernize the CE survey. In FY2013, this work will continue. On an ongoing basis, the CE survey redesign process will research and incorporate multiple data collection modes to take advantage of new technologies, use new sample and statistical modeling methods to increase cost effectiveness, and assess the feasibility of implementing further improvements.

## **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 private, nonfarm businesses with employees, the Economic Census collects information on employment, payroll, revenues, products, and industry-specific special inquiries. The 2007 Economic Census collected several new measures, including information on employers' contributions for pension plans and health insurance, participation in franchise operations by establishments in almost 300 industries, and detailed information on more than 2,000 products of service industries. For the 2012 Economic Census, the North American Product Classification System-based products for wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing industries and for collection of new content that will profile selected characteristics of U.S. enterprises, including measures of globalization and revenue from royalties or license fees for use of intellectual property, will be tested.

The Service Annual Survey (SAS) provides full coverage for all service sectors, matching the coverage of the Economic Census and accounting for 55 percent of GDP. In addition to revenue estimates, the 2009 SAS provides data on exported services for about 50 service industries. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) also has expanded coverage to new sectors. As fully implemented in March 2011, the multiyear initiative has increased coverage of the QSS to fully cover all service sectors of the economy, matching the coverage of the SAS and the Economic Census.

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

## **Revising the Shelter Component of the Consumer Price Index**

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

In FY 2013, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue work on the second phase of the transition to an updated and revised sample of housing units used for Rent and Owners' Equivalent Rent indexes. Specifically, the CPI will continue the systematic replacement of the sample of housing units introduced as part of the 1998 CPI revision. By the end of the second phase in 2016, all rental units will have been in the sample for less than 6 years.

## Statistical Standards

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. As part of an ongoing effort to improve the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information collected and disseminated by the Federal Government, OMB issues standards and guidance. Further information about OMB's statistical standards and guidance is available below and at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy/).

## Guidance on Agency Survey and Statistical Information Collections

As part of ongoing efforts to improve the quality of information collected by the Federal Government and to update statistical standards and guidance, OMB issued revised Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys, which provide guidance for designing, conducting, and disseminating statistical surveys and studies sponsored by Federal agencies, in 2006. The standards and guidelines are intended to ensure that such surveys and studies produce reliable data as efficiently as possible and that methods are documented and results presented in a manner that makes the data as accessible and useful as possible.

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

## Directives on the Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products

*Statistical Policy Directive No. 3, Compilation, Release, and Evaluation of Principal Federal Economic Indicators*, most recently updated in 1985, provides for the designation of statistical series that provide timely measures of economic activity as Principal Economic Indicators, and requires prompt but orderly release of such indicators. The intent of the directive is to: strike a balance between data timeliness and accuracy, preserve the time value of the economic indicators, prevent early access to information that may affect financial and commodity markets, preserve the distinction between the policy-neutral release of data by statistical agencies and their interpretation by policy officials, and provide for periodic evaluation of each indicator.

To further support the quality and integrity of Federal statistical information, in 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. Directive No. 4 covers Federal statistical products that are not covered by *Statistical Policy Directive No. 3, Compilation, Release, and Evaluation of Principal Federal*

*Economic Indicators*; these include products that statistical agencies release in such areas as crime, education, health, and transportation.

## **North American Industry Classification System**

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents a continuing international effort by Statistics Canada; the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) of Mexico; and the United States, through OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), to foster comparability in the industrial statistics produced by the three countries. NAICS reflects, in an explicit way, the enormous changes in technology and the growth and diversification of services that have marked recent decades. In 1997, NAICS replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; it has been adopted by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. Like its predecessor, NAICS also is widely used by State agencies, trade associations, businesses, and other organizations. Statistics Canada, INEGI, and OMB have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. NAICS is scheduled for review and, if necessary, update every five years, for years ending in 2 and 7. The NAICS revision for 2012 is completed and the 2012 NAICS Manual's content is accessible online at [www.census.gov/naics](http://www.census.gov/naics) and is available for purchase from the National Technical Information Service.

## **North American Product Classification System**

In recognition that a production-based industry classification system does not meet all of the varying needs of business data users, in 1999 OMB proposed an initiative to develop a comprehensive classification system for the products produced by North American Industry Classification System industries. Like NAICS, this initiative is a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The long term objective of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based system for products that is not industry-of-origin based; can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations. Newly developed NAPCS product definitions are scheduled to be tested in the 2012 Economic Census, which will commence data collection in the last quarter of 2012. Additional information regarding the NAPCS project is available at [www.census.gov/napcs](http://www.census.gov/napcs).

## **Standard Occupational Classification System**

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a system for classifying all occupations in the economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to reflect the current occupational structure in the United States and to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit. OMB established the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC) to ensure that the SOC remains relevant and meets the needs of individuals and organizations. With the implementation of the predecessor to the 2010 SOC, the 2000 SOC, all major occupational data sources produced by the Federal statistical system began

providing data that are comparable, greatly improving their usefulness. The 2010 SOC revision and future revisions will continue to serve this purpose, and to improve data collection and maintain currency.

OMB and the SOCP have decided that the next major review and revision of the SOC should begin in 2013, in preparation for a 2018 SOC. Given the multiple interdependent programs that rely on the SOC, coordinating the decennial revisions of the SOC with these programs is best accomplished by timing revisions of the SOC for the year following a North American Industry Classification System revision, which will occur for years ending in 2 and 7. The next such year is 2018, which has the additional benefit of coinciding with the beginning year of the American Community Survey five-year set of surveys that bracket the 2020 Decennial Census. Thus, OMB intends to consider revisions of the SOC for 2018 and every 10 years thereafter. Additional information about the SOC is available at [www.bls.gov/SOC/](http://www.bls.gov/SOC/).

## **Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Delineations**

On December 1, 2009, OMB issued Bulletin No. 10–02, which provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau’s population estimates for 2007 and 2008. The classification includes approximately 94 percent of the U.S. population—about 84 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas. This was the final update of the statistical areas before new areas are delineated with data from the 2010 Census. The bulletin also provides guidance to Federal agencies that use the geographic delineations of these statistical areas for program administrative and fund allocation purposes (Bulletin No. 10–02 and related materials are available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy).) OMB issued the 2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas on June 28, 2010 (75 FR 37246–37252), prior to the availability of data from the 2010 Census. These 2010 standards will be applied to 2010 Census data to delineate updated statistical areas in 2013.

## **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 (current standards and guidance are available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy)).

In response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws, OMB also led an interagency group that developed more specific

guidance for agencies that collect or use aggregate data on race. In addition, this guidance addresses the allocation of multiple race responses for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement (OMB Bulletin No. 00-02, March 9, 2000, is available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy)). The guidance in OMB Bulletin No. 00-02 is designed so that agencies can continue to monitor compliance with laws that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

Most, if not all, of the national population-based surveys and censuses have now implemented the 1997 standards. OMB continues to monitor implementation of the standards for data on race and ethnicity through its information collection review process under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

## **Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursements, and Purchases**

This appendix complements data presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3. As discussed in Chapter 1, Table 1 presents direct funding for statistical activities valued at \$500,000 or more; Table 2 presents reimbursements for statistical activities valued at \$100,000 or more; and Table 3 presents purchases of statistical activities valued at \$1.0 million or more. The thresholds in place for Tables 1 through 3 are based on current convention. In contrast, Appendix A, presented here, shows all direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for statistical activities. Since this appendix presents a wider scope of reimbursements and purchases, reimbursement and purchase totals will not match those shown in Tables 2 or 3.

### **Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2013** (In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
ARS.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
ERS.....	77.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	10.4
FNS.....	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAS.....	26.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
FS.....	66.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	7.9	3.5	0.0
NASS.....	179.5	3.0	0.1	19.0	34.0	0.0	20.2
NRCS.....	134.5	0.7	0.0	7.9	2.8	0.5	2.0
RMA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0
WAOB.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>COMMERCE</b>							
BEA.....	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5
Census.....	1,000.4	0.0	3.7	281.3	0.0	215.0	1.5
ESA.....	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.2
NIST.....	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOAA.....	128.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	30.8	13.2	0.0
PTO.....	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
<b>DEFENSE</b>							
Corps.....	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
DMDC.....	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.4	0.0
TMA.....	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
FSA.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IES <sup>2</sup> .....	20.4	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	44.7	0.0
NCES.....	317.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	34.1	245.4	23.3
OCR.....	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
OESE.....	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	23.0
OIL.....	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.5
OPEPD.....	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	17.3	0.0
OPE.....	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.8
OSERS.....	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0
OVAE.....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
<b>ENERGY</b>							
EIA.....	116.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	48.3	0.1
HSS.....	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>							
ACL.....	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1
ACF.....	53.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	51.5	1.7
AHRQ.....	168.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	10.0
ASPE <sup>3</sup> .....	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	33.0
CDC <sup>4</sup> .....	365.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	190.6	35.6	12.1
NCHS <sup>3</sup> .....	161.8	0.0	8.1	110.8	43.2	72.6	49.6
CMS.....	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0
HRSA.....	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.5
IHS.....	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIH.....	1,164.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	130.8	24.7

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
OPA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
SAMHSA.....	127.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	13.1	8.6
<b>HOMELAND SECURITY</b>							
CBP.....	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0
CIS.....	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.9
CG.....	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0
FEMA.....	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0
OIS.....	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>							
Housing.....	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
PD&R.....	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	45.9
PIH.....	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
<b>INTERIOR</b>							
BLM.....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
BOEM.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
BoR.....	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
FWS.....	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
GS.....	550.2	75.9	12.9	154.5	0.0	21.8	0.0
NPS.....	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3
ONRR.....	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>JUSTICE</b>							
BJS.....	68.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	5.0	28.0	32.0
BoP.....	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIJ.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OJJDP.....	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	1.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
<b>LABOR</b>							
BLS.....	618.2	0.0	0.7	6.6	83.0	17.0	93.9
ETA.....	77.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	43.8	32.2	0.0
MSHA.....	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
OSHA.....	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0
OFCCP.....	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
WHD.....	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0
<b>STATE</b>							
OGAC.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>							
BTS.....	38.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	4.2
FAA.....	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
FHWA.....	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	1.4
FMCSA.....	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.1	4.2
FRA.....	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0
FTA.....	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5
MARAD.....	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NHTSA.....	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	21.2	2.7
OST.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA .....	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>TREASURY</b>							
SOI (IRS).....	39.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.1
<b>VETERANS AFFAIRS</b>							
BVA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
OPP.....	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.4
NCVAS.....	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.4
VBA.....	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2013**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private <sup>1</sup> Sector	Other Federal Agencies
VHA.....	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	1.0
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
BBG.....	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
CPSC.....	23.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	6.9	0.0
EPA.....	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.4	12.5	0.6
EEOC.....	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
IMLS.....	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7
NASA.....	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF.....	149.1	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	160.1	0.0
NCSES.....	42.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	21.8	12.4
ONDCP.....	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
SBA.....	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
SSA.....	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.0
ORES.....	29.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	12.2	4.4
USAID.....	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	7.5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,722.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>696.9</b>	<b>527.3</b>	<b>1,576.8</b>	<b>489.1</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Reimbursements and purchases from the private sector also include reimbursements and purchases from foreign governments.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding NCES.

<sup>3</sup> This table includes Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) purchases by ASPE as reimbursements for NCHS. It does not include total mandatory resources available within the PPHF for statistical purposes.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding NCHS.



## **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, FY 2011-2013**

Agency	Staff	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Census Bureau	Total.....	15,649	13,480	12,641
	Full-time permanent....	6,799	6,838	6,892
	Other than full-time permanent.....	8,850	6,642	5,749
	Statisticians.....	2,275	2,209	2,293
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total.....	2,455	2,496	2,493
	Full-time permanent....	2,042	2,053	2,050
	Other than full-time permanent.....	413	443	443
	Statisticians.....	138	148	150
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total.....	1,065	1,270	1,520
	Full-time permanent....	1,033	1,210	1,260
	Other than full-time permanent.....	32	60	260
	Statisticians.....	736	736	736
National Center for Health Statistics	Total.....	508	530	550
	Full-time permanent....	446	468	488
	Other than full-time permanent.....	62	62	62

**Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels, FY 2011-2013**

Agency	Staff	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Statisticians.....	148	156	166
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total.....	530	500	500
	Full-time permanent.....	494	483	483
	Other than full-time permanent.....	36	17	17
	Statisticians.....	14	10	10
Economic Research Service	Total.....	398	382	382
	Full-time permanent.....	373	357	357
	Other than full-time permanent.....	25	25	25
	Statisticians.....	1	1	1
Energy Information Administration	Total.....	366	375	374
	Full-time permanent.....	355	367	366
	Other than full-time permanent.....	11	8	8
	Statisticians.....	79	78	78
Statistics of Income	Total.....	170	165	171
	Full-time permanent.....	160	155	161
	Other than full-time permanent.....	10	10	10
	Statisticians.....	32	30	32
National Center for Education Statistics	Total.....	119	113	113
	Full-time permanent.....	93	86	86
	Other than full-time permanent.....	26	27	27
	Statisticians.....	74	70	70
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	Total.....	94	86	86
	Full-time permanent.....	92	85	85
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	1	1
	Statisticians.....	8	8	8
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Total.....	69	70	70

**Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels, FY 2011-2013**

Agency	Staff	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Full-time permanent.....	68	69	69
	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
	Statisticians.....	15	15	15
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total.....	53	48	55
	Full-time permanent.....	51	47	54
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	1	1
	Statisticians.....	36	29	30
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	Total.....	47	47	48
	Full-time permanent.....	45	45	46
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
	Statisticians.....	23	23	24



## **Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations**

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
ACL	Administration for Community Living (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (USDA)
ASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
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)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Interior)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (Interior)
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)
CG	Coast Guard (DHS)
CIS	Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS)
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (HHS)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
ED	Department of Education
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EOP	Executive Office of the President
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
ESA	Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce)
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)
FSA	Federal Student Aid (Education)
FS	Forest Service (USDA)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior)
GS	Geological Survey (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
IES	Institute of Education Sciences (NCES)
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)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA)
NCA	National Cemetery Administration (VA)
NCBDDD	National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (HHS)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (HHS)
NCEE	National Center for Education Evaluation (Education)
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health (HHS)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCEZID	National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NCHHSTP	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention (HHS)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (HHS)
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (HHS)
NCIRD	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (HHS)
NCVAS	National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (VA)
NEI	National Eye Institute (HHS)
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (Commerce)
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute (HHS)
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHS)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Transportation)
NIA	National Institute on Aging (HHS)
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (HHS)
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)

NICHHD	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)
NIJ	National Institute of Justice (Justice)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety (HHS)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (Commerce)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OCR	Office for Civil Rights (Education)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OESE	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (Education)
OFCCCP	Office of Federal Contract Compliance (Labor)
OGAC	Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (State)
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Justice)
OII	Office of Innovation and Improvement (Education)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy (EOP)
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPDR	Office of Program Development and Research (SSA)
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)
ORP	Office of Retirement Policy (ORP)
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (Education)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
OVAE	Office of Vocational and Adult Education (Education)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
PHSS	Public Health Scientific Services (HHS)
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office (Commerce)
RMA	Risk Management Agency (USDA)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Transportation)

SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
TMA	TRICARE Management Activity (DHS)
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration (VA)
VHA	Veterans Health Administration (VA)
WAOB	World Agricultural Outlook Board (USDA)
WHD	Wage and Hour Division (Labor)

## Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

### **FedStats—"One-Stop Shopping"**

[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

### **Executive Office of the President (EOP)**

OMB—Office of Management and Budget

[www.whitehouse.gov/OMB](http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB)

Statistical Programs and Standards

[www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_statpolicy](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy)

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

[www.fesm.gov](http://www.fesm.gov)

### **Interagency Forums**

Aging-Related Statistics

[www.agingstats.gov](http://www.agingstats.gov)

Child and Family Statistics

[www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov)

### **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

[www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

[www.ars.usda.gov](http://www.ars.usda.gov)

ERS—Economic Research Service

[www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov)

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

[www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

[www.fns.usda.gov](http://www.fns.usda.gov)

FS—Forest Service

[www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)

Forest Inventory and Analysis

[fia.fs.fed.us](http://fia.fs.fed.us)

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

[www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

[www.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov)

(Go to "Technical Resources")

RMA—Risk Management Agency

[www.rma.usda.gov](http://www.rma.usda.gov)

WAOB—World Agricultural Outlook Board

[www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm](http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm)

## **Department of Commerce (DOC)**

[www.doc.gov](http://www.doc.gov)

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

[www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)

Census Bureau

[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

2010 Census

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/>

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

[www.esa.doc.gov](http://www.esa.doc.gov)

ITA—International Trade Administration

[www.ita.doc.gov](http://www.ita.doc.gov)

Tourism Industries

[tinet.ita.doc.gov](http://tinet.ita.doc.gov)

NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology

[www.atp.nist.gov](http://www.atp.nist.gov)

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov)

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

[www.nmfs.noaa.gov](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov)

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

[www.st.nmfs.gov](http://www.st.nmfs.gov)

NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data, and  
Information Service

[www.nesdis.noaa.gov](http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov)

PTO—Patent and Trademark Office

[www.uspto.gov/about/stats/index.jsp](http://www.uspto.gov/about/stats/index.jsp)

## **Department of Defense (DOD)**

[www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil)

Corps—Army Corps of Engineers  
[www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm](http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm)

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center  
[www.dmdc.osd.mil](http://www.dmdc.osd.mil)

Statistical Information Analysis Division  
[siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil](http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil)

TMA—TRICARE Management Activity  
[www.tricare.mil/tma/default.aspx](http://www.tricare.mil/tma/default.aspx)

## **Department of Education (ED)**

[www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)

FSA—Federal Student Aid  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/fsa/index.html?src=oc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/fsa/index.html?src=oc)

IES—Institute of Education Sciences  
[www.ies.ed.gov](http://www.ies.ed.gov)

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics  
[www.nces.ed.gov](http://www.nces.ed.gov)

OCR—Office for Civil Rights  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html?src=oc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html?src=oc)

OESE—Office of Elementary and Secondary Education  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/index.html?src=oc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/index.html?src=oc)

OII—Office of Innovation and Improvement  
[www.ed.gov/oi-news?src=oc](http://www.ed.gov/oi-news?src=oc)

OPEPD—Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oepd/index.html?src=3Doc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oepd/index.html?src=3Doc)

OPE—Office of Postsecondary Education  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/index.html?src=3Doc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/index.html?src=3Doc)

OSERS—Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/nidrr/index.html?src=3Dmr](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/nidrr/index.html?src=3Dmr)

OVAE—Office of Vocational and Adult Education  
[www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/index.html?src=oc](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/index.html?src=oc)

## **Department of Energy (DOE)**

[www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov)

EIA—Energy Information Administration  
[www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov)

HSS—Office of Health, Safety and Security  
[www.hss.doe.gov](http://www.hss.doe.gov)

**Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**  
[www.dhhs.gov](http://www.dhhs.gov)

HHS Data Council  
[statdata.hhs.gov](http://statdata.hhs.gov)

ASPE—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation  
<http://aspe.hhs.gov>

ACF—Administration for Children and Families  
[www.acf.hhs.gov](http://www.acf.hhs.gov)

ACL—Administration for Community Living  
[www.hhs.gov/acl/](http://www.hhs.gov/acl/)

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality  
[www.ahrq.gov/data/](http://www.ahrq.gov/data/)

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry  
[www.atsdr.cdc.gov](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov)

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)  
(Go to "Data and Statistics")

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services  
[www.cms.gov](http://www.cms.gov)  
(Go to "Research, Statistics, Data and Systems")

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration  
[www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov)  
(Go to "Data")

IHS—Indian Health Service  
[www.ihs.gov](http://www.ihs.gov)

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics  
[www.cdc.gov/nchs](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)

NIH—National Institutes of Health  
[www.nih.gov](http://www.nih.gov)  
(Go to "Health Information")

OPA—Office of Population Affairs  
[www.opa.osophs.dhhs.gov](http://www.opa.osophs.dhhs.gov)

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
[www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)  
(Go to "Statistics")

## **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

[www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

[www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov)

Citizenship and Immigration Services

[www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)

Coast Guard

[www.uscgboating.org/statistics/default.aspx](http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/default.aspx)

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics

[www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics](http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics)

## **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

[www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)

Housing

[www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/index.cfm)

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

[www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org)

PIH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

[www.hud.gov/offices/pih/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/index.cfm)

## **Department of the Interior (DOI)**

[www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov)

BLM—Bureau of Land Management

[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

BOEM—Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[www.boem.gov/](http://www.boem.gov/)

BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

[www.usbr.gov](http://www.usbr.gov)

FWS—Fish and Wildlife Service

[www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov)

GS—Geological Survey

[www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)

NPS—National Park Service

[www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)

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

ONRR—Office of Natural Resources Revenue

[www.onrr.gov](http://www.onrr.gov)

## **Department of Justice (DOJ)**

[www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov)

BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

BoP—Bureau of Prisons

[www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov)

DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

[www.dea.gov/statistics.html](http://www.dea.gov/statistics.html)

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

[www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

NIJ—National Institute of Justice

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij)

OJJDP—National Institute of Justice

[www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb)

## **Department of Labor (DOL)**

[www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov)

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

[www.stats.bls.gov](http://www.stats.bls.gov)

ETA—Employment and Training Administration

[www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

America's Labor Market Information System

[www.lmi-net.org](http://www.lmi-net.org)

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration

[www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov)

OFCCP—Office of Federal Contract Compliance

[www.dol.gov/ofccp](http://www.dol.gov/ofccp)

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

(Go to "Statistics")

WHD—Wage and Hour Division  
[www.dol.gov/whd/statistics](http://www.dol.gov/whd/statistics)

**Department of State (State)**  
[www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

OGAC—Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator  
[www.state.gov/s/gac](http://www.state.gov/s/gac)

President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief  
[www.pepfar.gov](http://www.pepfar.gov)

**Department of Transportation (DOT)**  
[www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov)

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics  
[www.bts.gov](http://www.bts.gov)

National Transportation Library  
[ntl.bts.gov](http://ntl.bts.gov)

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration  
[www.faa.gov](http://www.faa.gov)

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration  
[www.fhwa.dot.gov](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov)

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

Analysis and Information Online  
[ai.volpe.dot.gov](http://ai.volpe.dot.gov)

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration  
[www.fra.dot.gov](http://www.fra.dot.gov)

Office of Safety Analysis  
[safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety](http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety)

FTA—Federal Transit Administration  
[www.fta.dot.gov](http://www.fta.dot.gov)  
(Go to “Safety and Security”)

MARAD—Maritime Administration  
[www.marad.dot.gov/](http://www.marad.dot.gov/)

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
[www.nhtsa.dot.gov](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov)

OST—Office of the Secretary of Transportation  
[www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/aviation/aviatanalysis.htm](http://www.ostpxweb.dot.gov/aviation/aviatanalysis.htm)

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration  
[www.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.phmsa.dot.gov)  
(Go to “Data & Statistics” under “PMHSA Resources”)

## **Department of the Treasury**

[www.ustreas.gov](http://www.ustreas.gov)

IRS—Internal Revenue Service  
[www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov)

SOI—Statistics of Income  
[www.irs.gov/taxstats](http://www.irs.gov/taxstats)

## **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)**

[www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)

BVA—Board of Veterans’ Appeals  
[www.bva.va.gov](http://www.bva.va.gov)

NCA—National Cemetery Administration  
[www.cem.va.gov](http://www.cem.va.gov)

OPP—Office of Policy and Planning  
[www.va.gov/op3/](http://www.va.gov/op3/)

NCVAS—National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics  
[www.va.gov/vetdata](http://www.va.gov/vetdata)

VBA—Veterans Benefits Administration  
[www.vba.va.gov/VBA/](http://www.vba.va.gov/VBA/)

VHA—Veterans Health Administration  
[www.va.gov/health/default.asp](http://www.va.gov/health/default.asp)

## **Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG)**

[www.bbg.gov](http://www.bbg.gov)

## **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)**

[www.cpsc.gov/about/clrnghse.html](http://www.cpsc.gov/about/clrnghse.html)

## **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

[www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)

(Go to "Science and Technology," then go to "Databases & Software")  
[www.epa.gov/epahome/data.html](http://www.epa.gov/epahome/data.html)

**Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)**

[www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov)  
(Go to "Statistics")

**Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)**

[www.ims.gov](http://www.ims.gov)

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**

[www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)

**National Science Foundation (NSF)**

[www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

[www.nsf.gov/statistics](http://www.nsf.gov/statistics)

**Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**

[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)

**Small Business Administration (SBA)**

[www.sba.gov/advo/research/](http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/)

**Social Security Administration (SSA)**

[www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov)

ORDP—Office of Retirement and Disability Policy

[www.ssa.gov/org/dcrdp.htm](http://www.ssa.gov/org/dcrdp.htm)

OPDR—Office of Program Development and Research

[www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/](http://www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/)

ORES—Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

[www.ssa.gov/policy/index.html](http://www.ssa.gov/policy/index.html)

ORP—Office of Retirement Policy

[www.ssa.gov/retirementpolicy/](http://www.ssa.gov/retirementpolicy/)

**U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**

[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)



