



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR

2000



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

October 27, 1999

THE DIRECTOR

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

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2000* report required under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44 United States Code.

As the agency charged with providing overall coordination for the Federal statistical system, the Office of Management and Budget takes seriously its responsibility to ensure that our Nation's key statistics remain relevant, accurate, and timely. Federal statistical agencies must be given adequate fiscal resources to support programs that will mirror the rapid changes affecting our economy and society.

The funds allocated to statistical agencies are a cost-effective investment. The data they provide serve as key indicators for fiscal and monetary policy and underlie government and business investment decisions. Statistical programs that fail to keep pace with economic and social changes will misinform private sector initiatives and undermine core Federal, State, and local government activities such as the accurate allocation of scarce funds. Relatively small investments to improve the quality of Federal statistics will pay handsome dividends; they will strengthen these crucial elements of our information infrastructure and illuminate the basic analyses underlying critical decisions that affect virtually every aspect of our lives. For these reasons, it is important to reverse trends that have left statistical agencies underfunded.

I look forward to a productive collaboration with the Congress to ensure that fundamental measures of our Nation's performance are maintained and improved.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2000 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requested an estimated \$7,741.7 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2000, including \$4,512.5 million for Census 2000. Approximately one-third of the overall funding for the statistical system (excluding funding for the decennial census) provides resources for ten agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among approximately sixty agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

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

The 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 1999 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2000 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2000 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs. In addition to detailed budgetary resources data, the appendices to this year's report include for the first time information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

This report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: www.whitehouse.gov/OMB—go to "Information & Regulatory Policy." The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: www.fedstats.gov/—go to "Policy." At both sites users may also access the FY 1998 and FY 1999 versions of the Statistical Programs reports.

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 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 1999 budget request for Federal statistical activities and changes in proposed funding for these programs for FY 2000. 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 2000 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 having direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in FY 1998, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 1999 or FY 2000. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for over 70 agencies.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - 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;
 - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;
 - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
 - methodological testing or statistical research;
 - data analysis;
 - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;

- statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;
- construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
- management or coordination of statistical operations; and
- statistical consulting or training.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively) whose sole missions are statistical; these organizations are referred to as principal statistical agencies and appear as line items in the President's budget. In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is a portion of the total appropriation for that agency. 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 statistical agency or by a private organization under contract.
- Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct obligations reflect the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs,
FY 1998–FY 2000**
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
ARS	9.5	3.5	2.6
ERS	71.6	65.0	55.6
FAS	29.6	30.0	30.4
FNS	0.0	2.5	17.2
FS	19.4	23.4	25.3
NASS	118.0	104.0	101.0
NRCS	107.0	108.9	110.6
COMMERCE			
BEA	42.5	44.2	49.4
CENSUS	699.1	1,394.8	4,804.7
Current.....	147.3	156.1	166.9
Periodic	551.8	1,238.7	4,637.8
2000 Census.....	385.9	1,082.7	4,512.5
ESA	4.2	5.8	5.7
ITA	2.8	3.3	3.8
NOAA	49.4	53.4	50.4
NMFS	27.1	30.1	25.6

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs,
FY 1998–FY 2000—Continued**
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
DEFENSE			
CORPS.....	4.5	4.5	5.1
DIOR.....	1.9	2.2	2.0
DMDC.....	3.8	4.2	4.4
EDUCATION			
NCES	107.5	121.2	139.0
ENERGY			
EH	24.0	24.0	23.5
EIA	66.3	75.4	72.6
HHS			
ACF.....	27.8	39.2	40.0
AHCPR.....	44.7	54.3	92.8
ATSDR.....	5.0	6.0	6.0
CDC	210.2	232.3	267.0
NCHS.....	84.6	94.6	109.6
HCFA.....	14.9	11.6	13.8
HRSA.....	11.7	15.5	16.0
IHS	2.7	2.6	2.7
NIH	326.7	359.8	367.0
NCI	87.4	90.0	92.7
NEI.....	0.6	0.6	0.6
NHLBI.....	40.7	45.8	46.9
NIA	6.3	7.8	8.1
NIAAA.....	4.3	7.0	7.1
NIAID.....	31.6	32.6	32.6
NIAMS	0.2	0.5	0.4
NICHD.....	31.5	34.0	35.0
NIDA	48.4	54.1	55.2
NIDCD.....	1.0	2.8	1.6
NIDDK	42.1	47.9	49.0
NIDCR.....	3.9	4.2	4.2
NIEHS.....	26.1	29.8	30.8
NIGMS	0.1	0.1	0.1
NINDS	1.3	1.5	1.5
OD.....	1.2	1.1	1.2
OASPE	24.0	24.0	24.3
OPA.....	1.9	1.3	1.3
SAMHSA	86.2	94.4	103.8
HUD			
CP&D.....	0.2	0.0	1.0
Housing.....	2.0	1.9	1.9
OFHEO	5.0	5.0	7.0
PD&R.....	20.0	28.4	29.1
P&IH	2.7	2.6	3.0
INTERIOR			
FWS	6.2	6.1	8.1
MMS	1.7	2.5	2.5

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs,
FY 1998–FY 2000—Continued**
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
NPS	1.6	1.6	1.6
BoR	2.0	2.4	2.3
USGS	64.2	67.0	71.8
JUSTICE			
BJS	26.6	29.6	37.8
BoP	8.2	7.9	8.0
DEA	0.6	0.9	1.1
FBI	4.4	5.2	5.3
INS	2.6	2.1	2.5
LABOR			
BLS	380.0	399.0	421.0
ESA	5.6	5.3	3.7
ETA	71.9	81.9	130.0
MSHA	2.4	2.5	3.1
OASP	1.0	1.6	1.6
OSHA	17.4	17.9	26.5
TRANSPORTATION			
BTS	21.2	40.8	31.0
FAA	3.2	2.7	3.0
FHWA	32.0	37.8	36.1
FRA	2.5	2.5	2.5
FTA	2.5	2.3	2.8
MARAD	1.7	1.7	1.7
NHTSA	21.2	21.7	23.3
OST	0.9	1.1	1.2
RSPA	4.8	4.9	5.2
TREASURY			
Customs	8.5	8.8	9.5
IRS	37.8	40.4	43.2
SOI	26.0	28.8	30.5
VETERANS AFFAIRS	60.4	78.2	80.0
OTHER AGENCIES			
AID	14.5	16.4	17.0
CPSC	6.0	6.0	6.0
EEOC	0.9	1.0	1.0
EPA	143.9	177.0	167.4
FEMA	1.2	1.3	3.5
NASA	16.9	16.9	16.9
NSF	73.9	70.7	74.0
SBA	0.8	1.2	2.0
SSA	7.1	7.3	7.5
Total	3,205.1	4,123.4	7,741.7
Total w/o 2000 census	2,819.2	3,040.7	3,229.2

Note: Figures shown in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are derived from "total direct program" funds shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies in the President's FY 2000 budget. The amounts for BJS and NCES include estimated salary and expenses that are not directly appropriated; the amounts for Census and EIA include prior year balances. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 1999 Budget Request

The figures for FY 1999 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President's budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the impact of these appropriation levels on the programs of the principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of the Census: The FY 1999 appropriation was \$152 million above the President's request. The Congress added \$189 million to the President's funding request for Census 2000, to be used to enable the Bureau to prepare for a nonsampling census that will require additional staffing, marketing, promotion, and outreach. The Congress also approved program increases for the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and for the International Trade Data System. The FY 1999 appropriation did not provide requested funding to improve the measurement of poverty or to remedy deficiencies in Gross Domestic Product source data on the service sector.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The FY 1999 appropriation was \$4.1 million below the President's request. As a result of this decrease, funds were not provided to support the improvements proposed under BEA's strategic plan for maintaining and improving the Nation's economic accounts.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The FY 1999 appropriation included an increase of \$3.5 million to the base to cover costs associated with the Census Bureau's conduct of BJS data collection programs, primarily the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The FY 1999 appropriation matched the President's request. Funding increases supported the development of a new survey of job openings and labor turnover, and acceleration of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket updating.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 1999 appropriation matched the President's request, supporting continuation of the agency's base programs.

Economic Research Service: The FY 1999 appropriation was \$9.1 million above the President's request. Congressional action resulted in an increase of \$12.2 million to evaluate food stamp, child nutrition, and women's, infant's, and children's programs; and \$0.5 million to estimate the benefits of food safety. The appropriation did not, however, support the request for funds to meet the analytical information needs of small farmers, niche marketers, and other casualties of an industrializing agricultural sector; to assess the potential impacts of electric utility deregulation; or to cover pay costs.

Energy Information Administration: The FY 1999 appropriation matched the President's request, providing support for the collection of data on carbon emissions and for cross-cutting analysis of carbon management policies.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The FY 1999 appropriation was \$3.2 million below the President's request. A total of \$22.9 million was received for the census of agriculture for activities that included analysis and release of results for the United States and for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, requested

increases were provided for an Aquaculture Census, the Census of Horticultural Specialties, the Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, and start-up activities for the Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey. A reduction of \$1.5 million was achieved through efficiencies related to the census of agriculture.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 1999 appropriation for statistics matched the President's request, and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) appropriation was \$0.3 million below the President's request. The increase of \$9.0 million in statistics funding supports the birth cohort for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey (ECLS), a first grade data collection for the kindergarten cohort of the ECLS, state level testing and analysis of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study instruments, and other projects. The increase of \$4.0 million in NAEP supports the redesign plan that significantly enhances the availability and utility of NAEP data for national and state policy and program uses.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 1999 appropriation was \$8.6 million above the President's request. With this increase, an important first step has been taken to stabilize core statistical programs and to adapt them to meet the challenges of the next decade. These programs include the National Vital Statistics System, National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the National Health Care Surveys.

FY 2000 Budget Highlights

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2000 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$7,741.7 million, including \$4,512.5 million for Census 2000. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key cross-agency initiatives designed to address some of the most serious shortcomings in the Nation's statistical infrastructure. These initiatives include:

- Seeking, as a top priority, new statutory authority for the limited sharing of confidential statistical information among specific Federal statistical agencies solely for statistical purposes, in order to increase the accuracy of statistical estimates and the efficiency of Federal data collection systems;
- Fostering a comprehensive, integrated, and internationally comparable statistical base for analysis as well as reliable and timely information on the impact on the U.S. economy of increasingly integrated world markets;
- Continuing implementation of the new industrial classification to reflect the structural and technological changes that have occurred in the economy over the past 20 years and facilitate economic analyses that cover the entire North American Free Trade Agreement area;
- Improving the timeliness and accuracy of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to permit more rapid revision in future years, to produce alternative measures of the change in the cost of living, to reflect more accurately changes in the quality of goods and services, and to allow more timely introduction of new goods into the CPI; and
- Providing consistent, accurate, and current demographic information for all states as well as for sub-state areas with populations greater than 250,000

through the American Community Survey program, which will result in numerous data improvements and efficiencies including far more timely data to distribute over \$180 billion in Federal funds annually to states and local areas.

The following are highlights of proposed program changes in the principal statistical agencies and their associated costs (in millions of dollars). Additional details about these changes are provided in Chapter 2 of this report.

Bureau of the Census: An increase is requested to cover the peak year of Census 2000 (+\$3,429.8). Decreases are requested for geographic support (-\$9.1), the economic censuses (-\$5.8), and the Census of Governments (-\$0.3).

Bureau of Economic Analysis: Increases are requested to maintain and improve national, regional, and international economic accounts through improvements in measures of services (+\$0.7); compensation (+\$0.3); output and prices (+\$0.5); investment, savings, and wealth (+\$0.5); and international transactions (+\$1.1). Increases are also requested to upgrade BEA's information technology (+\$1.3).

Bureau of Justice Statistics: Increases are requested for the collection of data on hate crimes (+\$1.0), disparities in the justice system (+\$0.5), tribal criminal justice statistics (+\$2.0), and measuring the performance and results of the National Drug Control Strategy (+\$2.0).

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The budget request includes increases for improvements in the Employment Cost Index (ECI) (+\$6.3), Producer Price Index (PPI) (+\$5.1), CPI (+\$3.1), Internet access for data users (+\$0.4), and measurement of discrimination (+\$0.5). The budget requests two decreases: the third year of the scheduled decrease of the Consumer Price Index Revision (CPIR) (-\$4.2); and the second year of the scheduled decrease for the transition from the Standard Industrial Classification to the North American Industry Classification System (-\$1.9).

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The budget request—of which \$3.1 million is for the Office of Airline Information—provides for the same level of program activities as in FY 1999.

Economic Research Service: The budget request includes increases for improvements in commodity market analysis (+\$0.9); an initiative on the Economic Incentives for Carbon Sequestration and Trace Gas Emissions Control in Agriculture (+\$0.7); funding U.S. Global Change Research Program National Assessment Activities (+\$0.3); an assessment of the potential impacts of electric utility deregulation (+\$0.2); and an economic analysis of food safety risk assessment (+\$0.5). It also includes a decrease for studies to evaluate the USDA food assistance program, which is now included as part of the Food and Nutrition Service budget (-\$12.2).

Energy Information Administration: The budget request reflects a decrease resulting from the completion of activities for which EIA received one-time funding and reductions in contract usage (-\$2.8).

National Agricultural Statistics Service: Increases are requested for five new initiatives: food safety (+\$2.5), the Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey (+\$1.8), a pesticide use survey of the horticulture and greenhouse

industries (+\$1.6), the establishment of a cooperative program with the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture (+\$0.3), and a pilot project to collect data on chemical use and management practices in the mid-Atlantic region (+\$0.3). A decrease (-\$1.0) is proposed as a result of efficiencies in the agricultural estimates program gained from the census of agriculture.

National Center for Education Statistics: Increases are requested to redesign and operate the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS) (+\$6.0); continue collection of data on college costs and improve dissemination of consumer information concerning these costs (+\$2.0); develop a market basket for a college cost index similar to the Consumer Price Index (+\$1.0); conduct studies of teacher education (+\$0.5); expand the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) to include all states in the program and support NAEP redesign (+\$4.0); and enhance the Special Purpose Cross-Sectional Surveys program (+\$1.1).

National Center for Health Statistics: Increases are requested to improve NCHS' core data systems, including the National Vital Statistics System and the National Health Interview Survey; develop new mechanisms for meeting data needs for state and local health monitoring; and enhance data on racial and ethnic population groups (+\$15.0).

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. Some agencies that have reimbursable programs, for example, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (OASPE) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), do not necessarily perform all the work. Rather, part of the reimbursable program money is used to purchase statistical work from other Federal agencies or the private sector.

Table 2 presents a list of agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis for state and local governments, the private sector, and/or other Federal agencies, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program for FY 2000. As shown in Appendix A, of the estimated total of \$408 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$318 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

For FY 2000, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$185.4 million. Most of this work (\$175.3 million) entails data collections and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$60.3 million of reimbursable work for the Department of Labor to collect labor force and consumer expenditure data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Examples of reimbursable work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other Federal agencies include: the National Schools and Staffing Survey and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Survey for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, and the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS); the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Survey and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Commodity Flow Survey for the Department of Transportation; and the Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the Agency for International Development (\$4.9 million) and from foreign governments (\$3.3 million) for training and advising in statistical techniques.

The Water Resources Division in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$98.4 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount (\$53.6 million) of work for the states through a Federal-State Cooperative Program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, areal water-resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Division also expects to perform the second largest amount of statistical work for other Federal agencies (\$42.0 million), including hydrologic data collections and analyses for the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Energy, State, and Transportation; the National Park Service and other agencies in the Department of the Interior; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in HHS is done within the Department. This reimbursable work is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements within HHS. For the most part, intradepartmental transfers from the Public Health Service's One Percent Evaluation Fund will be used for statistical analysis of the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys and the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project.

Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$28.4 million)—ranked third among the agencies with reimbursements for statistical activities—is done for other agencies within HHS, in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (\$18.0 million). Overall, the CDC does a majority of its reimbursable work for HHS agencies. All of the reimbursable work at OASPE is for other Federal agencies, providing support for health, income assistance, and social service projects.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2000
 (In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct	Reim-bursable	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census.....	4,804.7	185.4	0.0	10.1	175.3
USGS	71.8	98.4	53.6	2.8	42.0
NCHS.....	109.6	28.4	0.0	0.9	27.5
BLS	421.0	21.0	6.0	2.0	13.0
NASS	101.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	8.0
CDC (w/o NCHS).....	157.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.7
FS.....	25.3	9.6	4.2	—	5.4
OASPE.....	24.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
NOAA.....	50.4	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
NRCS.....	110.6	5.4	2.5	0.0	2.9
NCES.....	139.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	5.2
FAS	30.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
CPSC	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
ACF	40.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
BEA	49.4	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.9
SOI.....	30.5	1.8	—	0.2	1.5
NSF	74.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
EPA.....	167.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
ATSDR	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
ERS	55.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
ESA (DOC).....	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
EIA.....	72.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
ITA.....	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
MARAD	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
HRSA.....	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
SSA	7.5	0.3	—	—	0.2
VA.....	80.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
OASP	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total.....	6,663.4	407.9	68.6	21.1	317.9

Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments. Agencies receiving funds from foreign governments are: Census (\$3.3 million); BLS (\$1.0 million); NOAA (\$0.2 million); and NCES (\$0.1 million). Components may not add to stated total because of rounding. The symbol “—” indicates that the amount reported by the agency was less than \$50,000.

Approximately half of the reimbursable work carried out by BLS for other Federal agencies is done for other agencies in the Department of Labor. This work includes, for example, an estimated \$6.2 million that will be transferred to BLS from the Employment and Training Administration for the Mass Lay-offs Statistics Program, for surveys of training availability in companies and of displaced workers, for the National Longitudinal Wage Data Base project, and for the development of the America's Labor Market Information System (ALMIS). In addition, the Employment Standards Administration will transfer \$1.8 million to BLS to conduct studies of occupational wages in selected areas and industries, and of construction industry wages.

Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$7.7 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$4.4 million from the Economic Research Service (ERS) for the Agricultural Resource Management Study. NASS will also be reimbursed by the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$828,000). ERS will receive approximately \$800,000 for performing evaluation studies and analyses for other USDA agencies, including an estimated \$500,000 which FAS will pay ERS to provide technical assistance in China and Mexico. The Natural Resources Conservation Service will receive approximately \$2.5 million for soil survey work on Federal lands.

Purchases of Statistical Services

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

When a contract is a transfer of funds to another Federal agency, the contract is a direct program obligation in the budget of the purchasing agency and is part of the reimbursable program of the agency providing the service. Examples of these kinds of purchases of statistical services were given above in the section on reimbursable programs. The National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in HHS can purchase more than their direct funding for statistics allows, because they receive the difference from other Federal agencies under their reimbursable programs.

The four largest purchasers of statistical services are the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (\$147.0 million); the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (\$130.0 million); the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) (\$129.0 million); and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (\$100.5 million). They are followed by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (\$96.8 million) and NSF (\$75.5 million). During FY 2000, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$1,276 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. Of this total, over half of the services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the states are ETA (\$129.0 million); BLS (\$72.0 million); CDC (\$52.3 million), including NCHS (\$16.8 million); SAMHSA (\$25.1 million); and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) (\$19.0 million). The ETA funds support the states in developing the statistical resources for the One-Stop Career Centers. The BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. The CDC funds reimburse the states for their participation in the collection of vital statistics and for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. The SAMHSA funds are provided to states to implement the minimum data standards developed by the Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program and to develop an assessment of their needs for substance abuse treatment and prevention services under the block grant program. The NASS funds support data collection services provided by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. In all cases, the cooperation of the states is essential to the production of Federal data in these areas.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2000, 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 \$662 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2000. Of that total, approximately \$338 million (or 54 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: NCES (\$114.0 million), CDC and NCHS (\$78.5 million total), SAMHSA (\$74.3 million), and NSF (\$70.9 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.

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services,
FY 2000**
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
BLS	421.0	147.0	72.0	15.0	60.0
NCES	139.0	130.0	2.0	114.0	14.0
ETA	130.0	129.0	129.0	0.0	0.0
SAMHSA.....	103.8	100.5	25.1	74.3	1.1
NCHS.....	109.6	96.8	16.8	46.8	33.2
NSF.....	74.0	75.5	0.0	70.9	4.6
CDC (w/o NCHS).....	157.5	71.8	35.5	31.7	4.6
NIH	367.0	59.1	0.0	41.5	17.6
AHCPR	92.8	40.5	0.0	34.0	6.5
ACF	40.0	40.0	0.0	19.5	20.5
BJS	37.8	32.6	4.1	5.5	23.0
EPA.....	167.4	32.5	4.3	26.7	1.5
OASPE.....	24.3	32.3	0.0	27.3	5.0
FHWA	36.1	31.7	10.4	17.5	3.8
PD&R	29.1	29.1	0.0	5.0	24.1
EH.....	23.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	23.5
NHTSA.....	23.2	23.3	7.0	16.0	0.2

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services,
FY 2000—Continued**
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
EIA.....	72.6	22.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
BTS.....	31.0	11.5	0.0	6.0	5.5
NASS.....	101.0	20.0	19.0	0.0	1.0
FNS.....	17.2	17.2	0.0	17.1	0.1
AID.....	17.0	17.0	0.0	14.2	2.8
HCFA.....	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.8	—
ERS.....	55.6	7.2	2.4	0.3	4.5
NOAA.....	50.4	7.2	4.0	3.2	0.0
VA.....	80.0	5.4	0.1	5.0	0.3
FAS.....	30.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
OFHEO.....	7.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
OSHA.....	26.5	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0
RSPA.....	5.2	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0
CPSC.....	6.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
FAA.....	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.6	2.4
FEMA.....	3.5	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.0
P&IH.....	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
FTA.....	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0
ATSDR.....	6.0	2.7	0.5	2.0	0.2
ARS.....	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	—
ITA.....	3.8	2.5	0.0	1.1	1.4
BoR.....	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Census.....	4,804.7	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.2
BEA.....	49.4	1.8	—	0.3	1.5
Corps.....	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.9
ESA (DOL).....	3.7	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.8
FRA.....	2.5	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.3
OASP.....	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
SBA.....	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.8
NPS.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.6
OPA.....	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0
EEOC.....	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1
CP&D.....	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	7,390.7	1,273.0	335.7	660.3	276.9

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 2000 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

The principal agency that produces general-purpose health data is the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). NCHS is responsible for the collection, 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; the use of health care services; health resources; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events (i.e., births and deaths). CDC also provides data on morbidity, infectious and chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety studies.

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

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) produces and disseminates scientific and policy-relevant information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHCPR is responsible for the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, a very detailed survey which has been conducted once every ten years to produce national estimates for a variety of measures related to health status, health insurance coverage, health care use, and expenditures and sources of payment for health services.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducts public health assessments, health studies, and health surveillance for those exposed to hazardous materials, and maintains exposure and disease registries for long-term follow-up or specific scientific studies. ATSDR analyzes the sta-

tistical significance of disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination, to establish possible relationships between exposure and health.

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) collects administrative data associated with its oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and studies the quality of care delivered by those programs.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) collects data about general health services, the health professions workforce, and resource issues relating to access, equity, quality, and cost of care. HRSA maintains the Scientific Registry for Organ Transplants.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) collects social and economic statistics on all American Indians and Alaska Natives, as well as patient care and morbidity information for those who use IHS services.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides information on health problems related to the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol, substance abuse treatment, and the mental health condition of the population, and administers and evaluates Federal block grants to the states.

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

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for NCHS includes funds to:
 - Stabilize core statistical programs, and adapt them to meet the challenges of the next decade, including continuous field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, sample redesign of the National Health Interview Survey, and improvements to the National Vital Statistics System and the National Health Care Surveys;
 - Support additional steps in a multi-year effort to retool existing systems and build new ones in order to meet new demands for health statistics; and
 - Fill critical gaps not now addressed through national surveys, including new approaches for providing data at the state level and on racial and ethnic population groups.
- The budget request for NIH includes funds to:
 - Investigate cancer patterns in the population and determinants of cancer risk; monitor cancer burden on the U.S. population; and develop and analyze a surveillance, epidemiology, and end results data base for use in tracking cancer treatments, costs, and disease status;
 - Conduct basic epidemiological and biometric methods research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases;

- Provide statistical support for programs such as the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study, the Women's Interagency HIV Study, and Centers for AIDS Research;
 - Support studies involving oral health, skin diseases, and neurological, visual, and hearing disorders;
 - Support the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Use and Related Health Conditions;
 - Conduct research on issues such as maternal-prenatal, pediatric developmental, and preventative health measures that promote maturity to adulthood;
 - Expand research to improve the validity of self-reported drug use on surveys, including studies addressing the relationship between gender and/or ethnicity, community/environmental factors, and patterns of drug use and supply-distribution sources;
 - Develop epidemiologic data related to major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases with emphasis on diabetes and its complications; and
 - Continue support for research and development in toxicity testing and test development in risk estimation methods related to environmental health hazards.
- The budget request for CDC includes funds for several activities in the area of tobacco control. These activities include: translating research and surveillance efforts into public health practice; providing "best practices" statistical training for states as they begin to develop settlement-funded tobacco control and prevention programs; and monitoring national and state-based tobacco surveillance systems for behaviors and attitudes.
 - The budget request for AHCPR includes funds to enhance two data bases, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, and to create new tools so these data bases can be more effectively used by Federal, state, and community policymakers.
 - The budget request for IHS includes funds to fill data gaps on American Indians by supporting special samples in existing national surveys, in particular, the National Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and the National Maternal and Infant Health Survey.
 - The budget request for SAMHSA includes funds to continue periodic surveys in the National Reporting Program for Mental Health Statistics and the Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program. The President's budget reflects a 22 percent reduction in FY 1999 funding for the statistical activities for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The funding level for CSAP eliminates all new prevention programs and reduces funds for ongoing projects by 12 percent.
 - The budget request for EH includes funds to provide a central repository of epidemiologic and other health-related data from DOE-funded studies; determine the prevalence and distribution of illness and injury in populations potentially affected by DOE operations and among DOE workers; and identify current and former DOE and DOE contractor employees subject to sig-

nificant health risks due to exposure to hazardous or radioactive substances during employment.

Safety

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and reports data on the occurrence of work-related injuries and illnesses.

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) maintains overall responsibility for the national injury and illness record keeping system, based upon employer records, which is used to determine the cases that are included in the annual BLS Occupational Safety and Health Survey. OSHA provides guidance to both the public and private sectors, sets standards, develops regulations, and evaluates programs on injury and illness data.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- CPSC plans to expand data collection to *all* injuries treated in NEISS hospitals (on a reimbursable basis funded by CDC). Prior to FY 2000, CPSC collected data only for product-related injuries.
- FEMA plans to improve the completeness and validity of the NFIRS data base by increasing participation in the system at the state and local levels.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

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

Census 2000: FY 2000 is the data collection year for the 2000 decennial census. In the spring of 2000, every American household will receive a census questionnaire, either in the mail or by hand. The major data collection (i.e., enumeration) activities for Census 2000 will occur between April and September. Throughout the data collection phase, there will be a parallel data processing phase; information will be entered into the computer and checked. Once data collection is complete, data processing will continue to ensure the accuracy of the census results.

For FY 2000, the President's budget includes funding to:

- Open 12 temporary Regional Census Centers in Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Seattle to supplement the 12 permanent regional offices;
- Create approximately 860,000 temporary jobs nationwide at the peak of Census 2000, enabling the Census Bureau to hire people to work in the neighborhoods and areas where they live;
- Operate 520 temporary offices nationwide—more than 40 for each Regional Census Center—to conduct the local data collection activities primarily from households that do not mail back a questionnaire;
- Hire nearly 5,000 former welfare recipients through the Administration's "Welfare to Work" initiative;
- Conduct data capture activities using private contractors, in partnership with the Census Bureau, to scan millions of census questionnaires and convert the data into machine readable form using state-of-the-art imaging technology in four centers located in Pomona, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Baltimore, Maryland; and Jeffersonville, Indiana;
- Award contracts to purchase and set up optical scanning equipment; manage the data capture centers; develop the American Fact Finder, the system for release and publication of Census 2000 data over the Internet; establish decentralized phone centers to assist the public with completing census forms; and develop and implement an advertising campaign;
- Create 15,000 temporary jobs in questionnaire assistance centers, located primarily in neighborhoods that are linguistically isolated;
- Assist non-English speaking residents, by making questionnaires available in five languages other than English; and
- Enumerate Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories.

American Community Survey: In FY 2000, the Census Bureau plans to collect nationally representative American Community Survey data and compare them to Census 2000 data to address the long-term goal to eliminate the "long form" from the 2010 decennial census.

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

Current Demographic Statistics

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

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in the Department of Defense (DOD) has responsibility for collecting and integrating manpower and personnel data to support department-wide studies, analysis, research, and reporting requirements.

The Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) in the Department of Defense has responsibility for collecting data on active duty military personnel casualties, civilian manpower, and worldwide active duty military and civilian personnel employment, and for producing workforce strength and distribution statistics for DOD, the Congress, and other Federal agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

The Social Security Administration (SSA) collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiary populations. SSA also performs actuarial and demographic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) statistical programs provide data on the volume, characteristics, financing, price, and suitability of housing in the United States.

The statistical activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) include developing estimates and projections of the veteran population, collecting information on the socioeconomic characteristics of veterans and the care provided to veterans in VA health care facilities; conducting surveys that provide information on the users and nonusers of VA benefit programs, as well as veteran

satisfaction; performing medical research; evaluating VA programs; and conducting performance measurement studies.

The Agency for International Development (AID) collects and analyzes data to assist developing countries in planning and evaluating population programs and programs for socioeconomic development.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) collects data from public and private employers and union and labor organizations about the composition of their workforces by sex, race, and ethnicity. These data are used to carry out EEOC's enforcement activities under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Science Resources Studies conducts surveys that measure the number and demographic characteristics of individuals trained as, or working as, scientists and engineers, and participates in international collaborations to yield comparable measures of the same items. The division also collects data on the Nation's investments in research and development, along with international comparisons of these measures. In addition, NSF provides funding to support biological sciences research data bases and social science research studies, such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Studies, as well as surveys and data collection methodologies to assess the state of U. S. education and the impact of NSF programs on curriculums in science and mathematics.

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY2000 are:

- The Census Bureau's budget request includes an increase in funds primarily for Census 2000, which will be in its peak year for data collection and processing.
- The budget request for DIOR includes funds for computer modernization and the dissemination of both current and historical statistical data. DIOR has discontinued hard copy publications and now reports solely through the World Wide Web.
- The budget increase for ACF includes funds for a longitudinal study of children and families in the child welfare system and a study on the roles and program participation of low income fathers in the Early Head Start program.
- The budget request for FNS includes funds to restore research and evaluation activities in food and nutrition assistance programs for analyses of proposed policy changes and program improvements.
- The budget request for NSF includes funds to begin the redesign of the data system on the labor force of scientists and engineers.
- The budget request for OPA includes funds to support the data collection for the sixth cycle of the National Survey of Family Growth.
- The budget request for VA includes funds for completion of the fifth National Survey of Veterans, which collects information on the veteran population for both users and nonusers of VA programs; actuarial analyses; other statistical studies, such as the collection of information about veterans, in-

cluding minority, female, and homeless veterans; and acquisition of data from the Census Bureau and other sources.

- The budget request for AID includes funds to continue development of alternatives to complete national surveys conducted by developing countries that should be less costly and more flexible. Statistical activities will focus on measuring the impact of AID programs on key indicators to provide core data needed for program planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

Crime and Justice Statistics

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

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

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

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting program collects data on the incidence of criminal acts as reported by 16,000 local law enforcement agencies nationwide.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) produces and analyzes data on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (non-immigrant), naturalizations, and apprehension and removal of illegal aliens.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for BJS includes funds to:
 - Compensate for cost-of-living and locality adjustments payable to the Census Bureau for BJS data collection projects and programs, including support for the required National Crime Victimization Survey sample redesign based on Census 2000 data;
 - Develop and implement a program to produce consistent annual measures of the incidence of hate crimes and to estimate the extent and nature of change from year to year;
 - Develop a tribal data collection program that includes conducting a complete census of approximately 500 recognized Indian tribes to provide data on the types and characteristics of criminal justice agencies operating in these jurisdictions, services provided to these communities, and the tribes' capacity to collect and report information on crime in their jurisdictions; improving crime measurement capabilities and information systems; integrating tribal crime statistics into existing national reports; and conducting studies on violent crime in Indian country;

- Collect and analyze data on pretrial drug testing of offenders; treatment policies, practices, and services available to arrestees; case processing of drug abuse violators; state court management of drug-related cases and services; and drug-free workplace policies in state and local agencies; and
- Develop and monitor statistical measures designed to examine case-processing data to identify racial disparities in the administration of justice.
- The BoP budget request includes funds to support collection and dissemination of information on mental health and substance abuse services for individuals with co-occurring disorders who come in contact with the justice system.
- The INS budget request includes funds to increase statistical services and computer support, such as keying naturalization data, developing a strategy to deliver workload information through the intranet, and archiving statistical records.

Education Statistics

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the Department of Education collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics on education in the United States; conducts studies on international comparisons of education statistics; and provides leadership in developing and promoting the use of standardized terminology and definitions for the collection of those statistics.

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

Major program changes and new activities in education statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for NCES includes increases in statistics funding to address the following four Congressional priorities listed in the Higher Education Act (HEA):
 - Redesign the Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS) to develop a web-based computer system to replace the old pencil and paper forms;
 - Conduct additional education studies on college costs and tuition and improve dissemination of consumer information concerning college tuition;
 - Implement, in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a market basket for a college cost index; and
 - Conduct studies on teacher education and athletic/campus crime reports.

- The budget request for NCES' National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) includes funds to support the initiative to have all states participate in NAEP. This new funding will focus on states that currently do not participate and will be used to provide a comprehensive training and support program to help states analyze, interpret, and report NAEP data. NAEP also plans to focus on redesign activities through the enhancement of the market basket and computer based assessments. The market basket approach permits the Federal Government and individual state and local jurisdictions to provide annual/biennial NAEP-like indicators of educational progress in off-cycle years when NAEP assessments are not given.
- The budget request for NSF includes funds for a competitive research program aimed at improving the usefulness and relevance of the *Science and Engineering Indicators* report in future years, as requested by the National Science Board.

Transportation Statistics

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

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

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

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

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) maintains the primary data base for statistics on the transit industry, known as the National Transit Database (NTD). These data, which must be reported by every FTA formula grant recipient, are used to report to Congress on the performance of the transit industry, to make transit service and investment planning decisions, and to apportion FTA formula funds.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) collects and maintains data on foreign and domestic trade, vessel characteristics and itineraries, port facilities, shipbuilding and repair, ship values, financial reports and vessels' operating expenses, shipping activities, and maritime employment, and publishes an annual Intermodal Equipment Inventory.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) collects information on motor vehicle-related accidents and fatalities and highway safety. In addition, NHTSA's pilot Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System links police reports of crashes with medical treatment data for seven states.

The Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) collects, analyzes, and publishes data in support of the Department's programs and policy initia-

tives. Statistical activities include monitoring competition in the airline and maritime industries, supporting international negotiations on aviation matters, and maintaining systems to provide grant information and financial assistance awards for DOT.

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

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Department of Defense collects and publishes statistical data on waterborne commerce and vessel operations in waterways, ports, and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The responsibility for the foreign waterborne transportation statistics program was transferred from the Bureau of the Census to the Corps in FY 1998.

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for BTS includes funds to:
 - Develop national transportation indices and indicators;
 - Continue implementing quality improvements for national transportation statistics;
 - Compile data and develop tools to integrate geographic information systems for transportation into the National Spatial Data Infrastructure;
 - Continue cooperative efforts with other modal administrations to improve the quality of data used in measures for the Government Performance and Results Act; and
 - Expand the bureau's National Transportation Library.
- Key activities of the Office of Airline Information, for which funding is included in the BTS request, would improve the collection of passenger movement and airline financial and market data, and develop systems to enhance user access to data.
- The NHTSA budget request includes funds to investigate crashes involving vehicles equipped with advanced and new generation airbag systems, and non airbag-related vehicle safety problems.
- The RSPA budget request includes funds to upgrade the Hazardous Materials Information System; expand an electronic image and data management system to allow easier and more user friendly access to hazardous materials data; increase visibility of RSPA data on the World Wide Web; and improve electronic reporting within the industry.
- The Corps, Customs, and the Maritime Administration jointly have dedicated funds to design a system for automating the collection of data on foreign vessel movements. The system has been implemented in more than 30 major Customs port areas. This has resulted in an improvement in data quality and geographic specificity and reduced the data entry volume by 75 percent.

Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitors the quality of the air; the quality of drinking, surface and ground water; ecosystem status; and the introduction of toxic or hazardous substances into the environment. It conducts research and studies to provide baseline data and to evaluate and support environmental monitoring systems.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) gathers worldwide environmental data about the ocean, earth, air, space, and sun and their interactions to describe and predict the state of the physical environment. NOAA also maintains a national environmental data base, in which the agency's data are combined with selected environmental information collected by other agencies in support of their respective missions.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remote-sensed data to support climate research and to describe and measure the energy and environmental phenomena that may contribute to climate variation and change.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS), through its Water Resources Division, collects and maintains data on the quality, availability, and use of the Nation's water, including stream flow data for hydropower plants, groundwater subsistence, erosion, backwater, flooding, water contamination, and sedimentation.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The EPA budget request includes funds to:
 - Increase support of the air toxics characterization analysis, which will include efforts to collect additional air toxics emission inventory and ambient monitoring data that will be used to model air toxics pollutant levels across the Nation;
 - Continue the nationwide survey effort for the Drinking Water Needs Survey; and
 - Develop the National Contaminant Occurrence Data Base.
- The USGS budget request includes funds for the continued development of a national hydrogeologic data base, which would store digital/spatial data on the Nation's groundwater resources.

Energy and Minerals

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects and disseminates information on energy reserves, production, consumption, distribution, prices, technology, and related international, economic, and financial matters. Coverage of EIA's programs includes data on coal, petroleum, natural gas, and electric and nuclear energy.

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) collects data on off-shore and Federal and American Indian oil, gas, and minerals, as part of its responsibility

for management of both the Outer Continental Shelf Lands and the Royalty Management programs. The MMS is responsible for resource evaluation and classification, lease management activities, and the collection of revenues from minerals leasing.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) collects information on nonfuel minerals and materials, including mineral resources, production, demand, use, recycling, and trade; maintains the Mineral Resource Data System, which contains information on the location and geologic occurrence of mines and mineral deposits; maintains the National Geochemical Data Base, for hydrogeochemical and stream sediment analyses, based on the National Uranium Resource Evaluation; maintains computer-based information systems of oil and gas resources—an areal data file on size of oil and gas pools and fields, year of discovery, and rate of production and a point-source data file on individual wells; and operates the National Coal Resources Data System, which provides information on location, distribution, quality, chemical content, and availability of coal.

Major program changes and new activities in energy and mineral statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for EIA includes funds to continue the redesign of the electricity and natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect the changes in these energy industries brought on by deregulation and restructuring; continue the development of international modeling and analysis capabilities to assess issues related to climate change, in order to address increasing requests by Congress and others for carbon analysis on the international level; and begin the redesign of the energy consumption survey.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Department of Agriculture conducts soil surveys and maintains and updates a national soils data base containing physical land facts; administers Water Supply and Snow Surveys used in water supply forecasts to manage seasonal use of water for irrigation, flood control, fish and wildlife, recreation, power generation, municipal and industrial water supply, and water quality management; and conducts a national resources inventory, providing data on the status and condition of natural resources on non-Federal lands.

The Forest Service (FS) conducts renewable resource inventories of forest lands and collects statistics on forest products. These data are used to identify trends in the extent, condition, ownership, and quantity and quality of timber and other forest resources.

The National Park Service (NPS) supports research on water quality assessment in nationally owned public lands and natural resources, and gathers, compiles, and issues public use data on units of NPS for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities, and initiating marketing strategies.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) collects and analyzes data to characterize the water quality of reservoirs and streams affected by reclamation facility operations in high priority watersheds in the western part of United States.

The USGS' Biological Resources Division collects and analyzes data on birds and fish to determine trends in environmental contamination, tracks species and their habitats, and studies migratory game and nongame birds. Data from the annual breeding bird survey are used to identify species whose populations are declining and which may eventually become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in NOAA focuses on domestic commercial and recreational fisheries, fishery management monitoring, and stock assessments of the health of living marine resources. NMFS is responsible for such data as the volume and value of commercial fish and shellfish landings; the catch by recreational fishermen; employment of people and craft in the fisheries; number of recreational fishermen; production of manufactured fishery products; and fishery prices.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducts annual surveys to monitor the fish and migratory bird populations, track diseases of cultured and wild fish, measure the changing status of waterfowl and game bird populations, and evaluate harvests by fishermen and hunters.

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for NRCS includes funds to accelerate the acquisition of digital orthophotography maps and data digitization, analyze data from the National Resource Inventory, and implement the continuous inventory process.
- The Forest Service budget request provides funding that will shorten the re-measurement period but will not fully achieve the requirement of the 1998 amendment to the 1978 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act to complete inventories for each state every five years.
- The USGS budget request reflects the incorporation of statistical programs formerly conducted by the National Biological Survey. For example, the Breeding Bird Survey and Migratory Bird Banding efforts are now under the monitoring program in the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.
- The budget request for FWS includes funds to continue the expansion of the sample of fish surveyed in the National Wild Fish Health Survey; plan and design the next National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation; and continue the ongoing development of a complete sample frame of all licensed migratory bird hunters under the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program.

Economic Statistics

Periodic Economic Statistics

The principal source of periodic economic statistics is the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau conducts several periodic censuses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The Economic Censuses include censuses of manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation and other businesses. They also provide statistics on businesses owned by minorities and women

and companies operating at multiple locations. The Census of Governments collects state and local data on public finance; public employment; and governmental organization, powers, and activities.

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2000 are:

- FY 2000 is the sixth and last year in the 1997 Economic Censuses funding cycle. Efforts will focus on publication and dissemination of information collected and processed in the previous two years.
- FY 2000 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. Efforts will concentrate on planning and preparation for the content, coverage, methodologies, and procedures appropriate for the several component surveys and programs that will constitute the next Census of Governments.

Current Economic Statistics

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

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

The statistical activities of the International Trade Administration (ITA) in the Department of Commerce involve data on imports, exports, production, prices, foreign direct investment in the United States, and other economic data to analyze domestic and foreign market situations. ITA also tracks data on international travel to and from the United States for many private sector firms.

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

The U.S. Customs Service collects and verifies tariff and trade data, which are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) maintains a small business data base and conducts economic and statistical research into matters affecting small businesses.

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Science Resources Studies collects, publishes, and analyzes data on the size and health of U.S. research and development enterprises. Four annual surveys provide information on research and development funded and performed by government, industry, and universities, and a periodic survey provides comparable information on the nonprofit sector.

The Compliance Research Division technical staff of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is involved in statistical activities to design and develop workload selection systems for tax compliance activities, studies for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of operational programs, and IRS-wide projections of workload. The National Office Research and Analysis/District Office Research and Analysis technical staffs are involved in statistical activities to sample internal and external multi-year data on both nationwide and local levels and conduct related data analysis to improve administration of tax laws. These offices are under the IRS' Chief Compliance Officer.

Major program changes and new activities in current economic statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for ITA includes funds to complete the development of a Travel and Tourism Satellite Account with BEA that will more accurately account for the impact of travel and tourism on the economy, and to increase the sample size of the In-Flight Survey to improve estimates for evaluating the travel and tourism component of the GDP.
- The SBA budget requests funds for the Office of Advocacy to continue development of the census-based data bases by firm size and to restart the Characteristics of Business Owners survey, which is the only source of data on women and minority owned firms.
- The NSF budget request includes funds to develop a new survey that would provide improved understanding of linkages between research in science and engineering and technological innovation. The survey would include internationally comparable data on innovation indicators, investments, and impacts.

National Accounts

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has primary responsibility for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the National Income and Product Accounts. BEA programs include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; and the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts.

Major program changes and new activities in national accounts planned for FY 2000 are:

- BEA proposes to update and improve its source data for GDP and national income accounts by:

- Developing concepts and indirect estimates, using existing and new source data, to improve the measurement of services and other key product-side components; and
- Working with BLS to improve estimates of wage and salary income, employer-provided benefits, and other nonwage compensation, and with IRS and Census to improve estimates of profits, proprietors' income, interest, and rent.
- In addition, funding is requested for BEA to:
 - Provide new and improved measures of output and prices by working with BLS and others to develop quality adjustments for more "high-tech" products and new methods for measuring difficult-to-measure services, by revising the structure and methodologies for BEA's estimates to accommodate the revised source data that will result from the implementation of the new North American Industry Classification System, by developing estimates that separate nonprofit institutions from households in the economic accounts, and by providing a more comprehensive picture of government;
 - Provide better measures of investment, saving, and wealth by updating the national economic accounts to include investments in computer software, developing measures of government inventories and inventory investment, and improving the integration of capital stock and flow estimates in the accounts;
 - Provide improved measures of international transactions by expanding the coverage of international trade in volatile and rapidly growing services and by capturing more and better information on portfolio investments and new financial instruments; and
 - Continue the development of comprehensive data base architectures and electronic bridges to data suppliers and customers and the development of analytical tools that will take advantage of the real time capabilities of BEA's enhanced information technology infrastructure.

Statistics of Income

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

Major program changes and new activities in statistics of income planned for FY 2000 are:

- Substituting a full-scale SOI study of sales of capital assets reported on individual income tax returns for a panel study that included returns with sales of capital assets.
- Continued expansion of the amount of data available for electronic dissemination through the IRS Internet home page.

Labor Statistics

Four agencies in the Department of Labor are responsible for various aspects of labor statistics.

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

The statistical activities of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA/DOL) support surveys of occupational wages in selected industries, to determine prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits for service occupations in Federal procurement activity.

The statistical activities of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) support the collection and dissemination of local, state, and national occupational, wage, and other labor market information, for administration of employment and training programs, as well as the production of Unemployment Insurance (UI) information for administration of UI programs.

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

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for BLS provides funds to:
 - Continue the multi-year program of improvements to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which includes revising the housing sample, introducing computer assisted data collection into the commodities and services component, redesigning the processing system for the Consumer Expenditure Survey, and converting the Point of Purchase Survey to telephone collection;
 - Expand the application of quality adjustment techniques and accelerate the introduction of new products for rapidly changing industries in the Producer Price Index (PPI), in order to extend PPI coverage for the first time to the construction sector and enhance the ongoing expansion of the service sector;
 - Improve the Employment Cost Index (ECI) component of the National Compensation Survey by adding 7,000 establishments to the sample to strengthen measurement of changes in compensation; increasing the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhancing the ability to link data on benefits costs, prevalence, and plan features;

- Contract with the National Research Council to investigate methods to expand and improve the measurement of discrimination in labor markets and employment relationships;
- Continue the transition to the North American Industry Classification System; and
- Improve and expand the BLS Internet public access site.
- The budget request for ETA includes funds to continue:
 - The multi-year development of the Labor Department's One-Stop Career Center System that provides a standard means for disseminating information on employment and training programs to the states;
 - Support of ALMIS, America's Labor Market Information System, that provides all American workers and businesses with the information and value-added services needed to make informed choices in their workforce-related decisions; and
 - Work on the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), which will replace the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*. O*NET is a vast network of businesses, developers, agencies, and organizations working to create material that will enhance the employment potential of all Americans.
- The budget request for OASP includes funds to implement two supplements to the NAWS survey focusing on the labor conditions and educational barriers faced by child farm workers. Both child farm workers and their parents will be the respondents to these supplements.

Agriculture Statistics

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data on a wide range of items, including number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grains, hay, oilseeds, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, selected vegetables, floriculture, and selected specialty crops; inventories and production of hogs, cattle, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, mink, catfish, trout, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid for commodities and services, and related indexes; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and related areas of the agricultural economy. The Census of Agriculture is conducted by NASS every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The census provides national, state, and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The statistical work of the Economic Research Service (ERS) includes research, commodity market projections and outlook analyses, and development of economic and statistical indicators in the following areas—farming and farm households, commodity markets, agricultural trade, food and consumer economics, nutrition and feeding programs, natural resources and the environment, and the domestic rural economy.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) maintains a global 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 computer-aided analyses of satellite, meteorological, agricultural, and related data. The FAS program serves as the analytical foundation for USDA's export programs and is an important source of information in trade policy efforts.

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2000 are:

- The budget request for NASS, which includes a decrease of \$1.0 million resulting from efficiencies in the agricultural estimates program gained from the census of agriculture, provides funds to:
 - Collect pesticide-use statistics in the fast growing nursery and greenhouse industries;
 - Conduct the Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey to provide state level data on land ownership, financing, and inputs by farm operators and landlords;
 - Conduct a survey of fruit and vegetable growers as well as fruit and vegetable packing houses to establish baseline data for agricultural practices as they relate to microbial food safety issues;
 - Establish a cooperative program with the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture;
 - Initiate a pilot project to collect chemical use and management practices data in the mid-Atlantic region; and
 - Continue a multi-agency collaborative effort to develop a data warehouse containing information from a number of ongoing assessment activities.
- The budget request for ERS includes a decrease of \$12.2 million, reflecting the Administration's proposal to transfer the evaluation of food assistance programs to the Food and Nutrition Service. Funds are included for:
 - Commodity market analysis enhancements;
 - An initiative to focus on the economic potential for domestic carbon sequestration and control of greenhouse gases in agriculture through the use of economic incentives to encourage carbon sequestration on agricultural lands and the targeting of USDA conservation programs to promote greenhouse gases mitigation activities in the farm sector;
 - Assessment activities for the U.S. Global Change Research Program to assemble and synthesize scientific results, increase interaction among scientists and the public, and identify gaps in knowledge;
 - Economic analysis in food-safety risk assessment;

- Activities to meet analytical information needs of small farmers, niche marketers, and others in the agricultural sector; and
- An interagency assessment of the potential impacts of electric utility deregulation.

CHAPTER 3: Long-Range Plans

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

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

In 1995, the Paperwork Reduction Act reauthorization (44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(8)) provided an explicit statutory basis for OMB's council of statistical agency heads. Known as the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP), this group enables OMB to obtain more direct participation from the agencies in planning and coordinating Federal statistical activities. The members of the ICSP currently include the heads of the principal statistical agencies, plus the heads of the statistical units in the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Social Security Administration. Because the members have management responsibility for statistical programs in their respective agencies, their advice and cooperation are essential for effective implementation of OMB statistical policy decisions and for planning improvements in Federal statistical programs.

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues overlap and/or cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. During 1999, agenda topics included establishing priorities for further interagency collaboration and monitoring progress of working groups tasked to address these priorities; assessing the potential impact of various legislative proposals to study or reorganize agencies in the statistical system; continuing efforts to elaborate the potential benefits of interagency data sharing; enhancing further access to products of the Federal statistical system through an agreement to develop, maintain, and fund the *FedStats* Internet site; facilitating agency involvement in identifying and addressing areas to augment or revise OMB statistical policy guidance; inaugurating a collaborative program to undertake research in various aspects of survey methodology; exploring the development of performance measures for statistical agency programs; establishing new opportunities for student placements in the statistical agencies under the auspices of the Joint Program in Survey Methodology; and re-engineering recruiting and hiring of Federal statistical system personnel.

Long-range plans for the ICSP include continuing and expanding collaborative efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Federal statistical system. The focus of these activities will be on areas of broad common interest. Among the initiatives that have cross-agency themes are the following:

- Addressing significant statistical issues for improving the measurement of income and poverty, including the availability of data to implement new definitions;

- Organizing efforts to meet emerging welfare and health data needs, through the design of new questions or rethinking of existing surveys and the development of collaborative arrangements with the states;
- Strengthening data on national and personal income by filling gaps in existing data sources;
- Developing plans for better coordination and integration of data on employer-provided health benefits and other forms of non-wage compensation;
- Improving availability and use of education data by applying consistent definitions, thereby permitting better integration of data from different sources;
- Managing implementation of the new North American Industry Classification System, in order to provide a bridge between the old and new coding structures; and
- Increasing access to Federal statistics through One-Stop Shopping on the World Wide Web.

Successful implementation of these initiatives will depend on passage of the Statistical Confidentiality Act, described below; adequate funding support for these efforts, particularly in the case of multi-year activities; recognition of the interagency collaborative nature of these initiatives when developing budgets for Federal statistical agencies; and careful consideration of burden reduction efforts to ensure that these activities are not adversely impacted.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

The Congress has recognized that a confidential relationship between statistical agencies and their respondents is essential. At times, however, the specific statutory formulas devised to implement this principle in different agencies have created barriers to effective working relationships among these agencies. The development of a uniform confidentiality policy that substantially eliminates the risks associated with sharing statistical data would permit significant improvements in data used for both public and private decisions without compromising public confidence in the security of information respondents provide to the Federal Government.

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

The centerpiece of the Administration's longer term initiatives to address these challenges is the proposed Statistical Confidentiality Act, which would ensure consistent and uniform application of the confidentiality privilege and permit limited sharing of data among designated agencies for exclusively statistical purposes. Under this proposal, eight Federal agencies would be designated as Statistical Data Centers: the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistics Service, National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, the Energy Consumption Division of the Energy Information Administration, and the Science Resources Studies Division of the National Science Foundation. A key component of the proposed legislation is functional separation—data or information acquired by an agency for purely statistical purposes could be used only for statistical purposes and could not be shared in identifiable form for any other purpose without the informed consent of the respondent. The procedural strategy for implementing the legislation would involve written data sharing agreements between or among statistical agencies.

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 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. This objective would be achieved by carefully defining statistical needs and taking advantage of the efficiencies that can be achieved by modern sampling methods.

Culminating efforts that literally have spanned decades, the Statistical Confidentiality Act initially was introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House of Representatives in 1996. Late in 1997, the Administration's proposed legislation was included in a broader bill, S. 1404, introduced on a bipartisan basis in the Senate. Early in 1999, both the Senate and the House introduced revised legislative proposals that addressed Administration concerns related to a commission that would consider whether agencies in the Federal statistical system should be reorganized. With bipartisan support in both houses, and the recent passage of H.R. 2885, the Administration is optimistic that the provisions set forth in the Statistical Confidentiality Act and the complementary amendment to the Internal Revenue Code may be enacted.

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

It is difficult for the general public, and even frequent data users such as social science researchers, to know about and to access the entire wealth of information produced by the Federal statistical system. With widespread adoption of the Internet's World Wide Web, individual statistical agencies have made tremendous progress in developing easy access to their data. Data users accessing information electronically from one Federal agency have begun to learn about related statistics available from another agency, thanks to cross-agency links that some agencies now provide. Noting these successes, the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy has agreed that a coordinated interagency effort

promised even broader and simpler access to the full range of Federal statistics.

In mid-1997, building on the foundation of the Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms (www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr), the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy released *FedStats*. This interagency web site (www.fedstats.gov) permits easy access via an initial point of entry to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public. *FedStats* provides a centralized set of links to the Internet sites that individual agencies have developed for disseminating Federal statistics. The site's primary objective is to help users find the information they need without having to know and understand in advance how the decentralized Federal statistical system is organized or which agency or agencies may produce the data they are seeking. Since its inception, *FedStats* has logged over 2.5 million user sessions and has garnered enthusiastic public support. The site has been well received by such media as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, the Associated Press wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, *ABCNews.com*, *Lycos*, *USA TODAY Online*, and *Yahoo*.

For the future, the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's Task Force on One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistics plans to continue improving *FedStats*, based on the suggestions and comments received on the site, and intends to expand its coverage of Federal statistical sources. The *FedStats* site provides a user gateway to information at more than 70 Federal agencies and is currently providing enhanced search capabilities by indexing 40 of their web sites. The Task Force expects to have the system indexing additional agencies by the close of 1999. In addition, development is nearing completion on a Kid's Page, an interactive map-based application to access state and county data, and a Data Access Toolkit expected to be introduced by the end of 1999.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and technological issues related to survey design has the potential to benefit greatly the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, supported a special competition in FY 1999 for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys.

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

In FY 1999, NSF and participating Federal statistical agencies collaborated to provide funding for four research projects. The first wave of projects will fo-

cus on the development and testing of a computer tool that critiques survey questions, cognitive issues in the design of web surveys, an analysis of seam effects in panel surveys, and the development of statistical methods for small area estimation. Given the success of the first year's competition, the agencies have agreed to support continuation of this collaborative research program in FY 2000.

2000 Decennial Census

Efforts to re-engineer the 2000 decennial census have been driven by two major concerns about which there is general agreement within the broader statistical community: first, that traditional counting methods—which are expensive and have been only marginally effective in recent censuses—have in the past shown limited potential to improve the accuracy of the decennial count; and second, that the cost of conducting decennial censuses has increased dramatically in the past few decades. Finding new ways to deal effectively with both concerns has been the motivating force in re-engineering the 2000 decennial census. OMB has worked closely with the Department of Commerce to evaluate the results of research and testing and to identify new methodologies that will reduce both the differentials in coverage and the costs of conducting Census 2000.

In developing the plan for Census 2000, the Census Bureau built extensively on the lessons learned in 1990. The result has been a series of innovations designed to strengthen efforts to include everyone in the final count. These include: a more extensive advertising campaign, a census-in-the-schools program that will cover 100 percent of the Nation's schools, a more comprehensive address file, a more effective questionnaire mail-out/mail-back campaign, and advanced technologies to increase the accuracy and speed of the data collection and data processing phases of the enumeration. The Census Bureau will implement these innovations to produce counts for congressional apportionment by December 31, 2000, in accordance with the January 1999 Supreme Court ruling.

The Census Bureau will also conduct an Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation using modern statistical sampling techniques in order to provide more accurate and complete numbers for all uses of census data other than apportionment. These data will be available prior to April 1, 2001, for states and Federal agencies to use them, if it is so decided, for redistricting purposes, for determining the allocation of Federal funds, and for ongoing statistical and programmatic purposes.

Efforts to update the address file that will be used to deliver the Census 2000 questionnaires will continue into FY 2000. The Census Bureau is working with local and tribal governments to review the address list and identify missing addresses for inclusion in the census. For city-style address areas, the Census Bureau recently announced a major new program in Census 2000 that will allow local and tribal governments to identify new construction between January 15, 2000, and Census Day. This new program responds to concerns raised by local and tribal governments that housing units constructed between January 2000 and Census Day would not be included in the Census.

Through partnerships with local, state, tribal, and private sector organizations, the Census Bureau will be working with community groups, businesses, and others to heighten awareness of Census 2000 and its benefits to their communities, in order to encourage greater participation.

American Community Survey

Comparable state and local data on the economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population currently are available only once every 10 years from the decennial census long form. The American Community Survey (ACS) will provide community profiles every year for geographic areas with populations greater than 65,000. For smaller areas, the ACS will accumulate or average data over several years to obtain estimates similar in quality and reliability to those currently available from the decennial census. These multi-year estimates will be updated every year so that, eventually, every jurisdiction will have information about change over time. (The official counts of the population will continue to come from the decennial census and the intercensal estimates program.) A major component of the program is the Community Address Updating System, which is designed to build and update the address list for use during the decade by the American Community Survey, the current demographic surveys, and the 2010 decennial census.

Starting in 1999, the American Community Survey is collecting data in 31 diverse sites across the country. The Census Bureau will compare the results of the American Community Survey (1999-2001) in those sites with the results from Census 2000. The Census Bureau plans to implement the American Community Survey in every county, beginning in 2003 and continuing each year thereafter.

Because the American Community Survey will provide essentially the same information as the current decennial census long form, the Census Bureau plans to eliminate the long form in the 2010 census, thereby focusing that effort solely on counting the population.

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

In 1994, the Chief Statistician at OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs and the leaders of six agencies created the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The forum, which now has participants from 18 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of collection and reporting of Federal data on child and family issues and conditions. The forum was formally established by Executive Order No. 13045 in April 1997. Its members work 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 1999, as required by the Executive Order, the forum released its third annual report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 1999*. The report presents 23 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives, including their economic security, health, behavior and social environment,

and education. These indicators are easy to understand by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group. The report also presents data on six key demographic measures and one special feature concerning children who have difficulty performing everyday activities.

The 1999 report updates information displayed in the 1998 report and incorporates several improvements: the racial/ethnic categories have been made more consistent across indicators; additional detail has been added to the population and family characteristic, Births to Unmarried Women; and the Food Security indicator has been expanded to include a measure of the nutritional quality of children's diet. In addition to the paper copy of the 1999 report, the forum is making *America's Children* available on its recently established World Wide Web site (www.childstats.gov). The web site also includes other forum reports, information about the overall structure of the forum, and news on current activities.

During the coming year, the forum's web site will be enhanced with linkages to agencies that produce the indicators as well as to international data sources. The forum's data collection committee will continue to work on issues of fatherhood and marriage and cohabitation; assess the comparability of background variables; and consider new indicators for the 2000 report. The state and local data committee of the forum will work with the National Partnership on Reinventing Government on a community-based initiative, Better Opportunities and Outcomes for Children Starting Today (BOOST).

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

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

In response to changes in the Federal statistical system, this Forum was reorganized in 1998. As part of this reorganization, six additional agencies (Administration on Aging, Health Care Financing Administration, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Management and Budget,

and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS) were invited to become organizing members of the Forum.

The inaugural meeting of the “new” Forum was held in March 1999. At this meeting, the organizing members agreed that the Forum should focus its efforts on developing an indicators chartbook, exploring opportunities to integrate data for research applications, and initiating projects to improve measurement methods and data quality.

The Forum’s Indicator Chartbook working group has been charged with creating a chartbook that highlights important indicators on the well-being of America’s aging population. It will focus on several important areas in the lives of older people, including health, economics, and housing and living arrangements. During the coming year, the Forum expects to publish an Indicators Chartbook, establish the Integrated Data Working Group, and develop a web site.

Establishing Comparability in Measures of Educational Attainment

Analyses of social and economic issues often use educational attainment as an explanatory variable. The importance of education in shaping life experiences and outcomes has been well documented in relation to health status, labor force experience, criminal activity, and participation in democratic processes as well as various support programs. The importance accorded this measure is demonstrated by its inclusion in virtually all Federal social surveys.

At the present time, these surveys do not ask educational attainment questions in the same way. There are, in many cases, minor but analytically difficult differences that make analyses across data sets questionable if not impossible. For example, some surveys ask about years of school completed, some ask about degrees attained, and others ask a combination of the two.

Consistency among survey questions on educational attainment would permit greater comparability of analyses, thereby enhancing understanding of relationships between education and other variables across all areas of research and analysis. While there may be some need for continuing differences among educational attainment measures, access to a series of recommended, standard ways to inquire about different aspects of educational attainment should improve the usefulness of data.

To address this opportunity for improved collaboration highlighted by the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, OMB has established the Federal Interagency Committee on Measures of Educational Attainment. Chaired by the National Center for Education Statistics, the committee has been chartered to review various measures for collecting and reporting data on educational attainment that are used by Federal statistical agencies. This review will assemble different measures used by the agencies; outline specific legislative and programmatic needs for such information; synthesize results of evaluations and other studies that support particular measures; and review measures being used and/or developed by international agencies. Based on its review, the committee will develop and present to the Federal statistical community rec-

ommendations for standard measures of educational attainment, including a "standard set of categories" for use in surveys.

Improving and Integrating Health Surveys

Unprecedented changes in health care and welfare are making investments in information a key priority within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). There is significant demand, as well as growing opportunity, for using new approaches to monitoring, assessing, and evaluating key public health, health policy, and welfare policy changes.

Beginning in 1995 with the HHS Survey Integration Plan, HHS has taken steps to improve the coordination and integration of surveys (including linkages, analytic coordination, and sample integration). Steps have included the integration of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), the integration of several HHS surveys of employer-provided health insurance benefits, and the coordination of questionnaire content across surveys to enhance analytic linkages. Under the auspices of its Data Council, HHS is also continuing to implement long-range efforts to integrate surveys and to make strategic investments to meet critical data needs.

Several specific steps currently under way within HHS provide examples:

The fourth National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) began field operations as a continuous survey in March 1999, after extensive scientific input, development, and testing. NHANES literally takes the pulse of America, and is one of the primary tools for monitoring the health of the American people. NHANES and companion surveys set the agenda for prevention by documenting health conditions, showing the relationships between risk factors and illness, and identifying opportunities for prevention programs. Unique among Federal statistical efforts, NHANES is based on sophisticated laboratory and examination centers that move around the United States to obtain standardized medical information from direct physical examinations, diagnostic procedures, and laboratory tests.

Data on racial and ethnic populations are of critical concern to ongoing public health programs, and have been given new emphasis through the President's initiative on race and the process of developing Healthy People 2010 objectives for the Nation. NCHS is developing the "Defined Population Health and Nutrition Examination Survey" as one new approach to obtain data on racial and ethnic populations. DP-HANES, under development in FY 1999 and scheduled for initial implementation with funds included in the President's budget for FY 2000, is an examination survey that can quickly and cost-effectively obtain objective measurements. This special study will be tied to the more comprehensive NHANES and allow for comparisons across racial and ethnic groups.

Continuing pilot testing of the State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey is being undertaken as a response to needs for comparable data at state and local levels to monitor health and welfare reforms. Key features of this effort include integration of the telephone survey mechanism used for the National Immunization Survey with the questionnaire content of the NHIS and

other ongoing national surveys. The President's budget for FY 2000 includes funding to move toward full implementation of this new survey.

A consensus process is nearing completion for updating the content of birth and death certificates, the basis for fundamental measures such as prenatal care, teen and out of wedlock births, infant mortality, causes of death, and life expectancy. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has convened a panel of experts to develop revised "standard certificates" that serve as a model for states. Through the development of this consensus, a high degree of uniformity across states is achieved, allowing for the development of national statistics and for comparisons between states. It is expected that states will begin efforts in 2000 to complete implementation in 2002.

NCHS and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) are proceeding with plans to integrate and link the NHANES and USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intake for Individuals. This integration will be based in part on the dietary intake interviews that will take place in NHANES mobile examination centers, and in part on telephone interviews. With this integrated approach, NCHS and ARS can efficiently meet the needs for data on population groups, and accomplish a long-standing goal of the National Nutrition Monitoring System.

Perhaps more than any other sector of the economy, the health care delivery system is undergoing fundamental changes. The ways health practitioners are organized, affiliated, and financed, and the rules and incentives under which they work, are changing. Many of these changes are driven by increasing managed care penetration and associated cost considerations, while other changes are driven by legal, regulatory, professional, and other considerations. HHS is continuing efforts to address data concerns that have resulted from these changes and is engaged in a broad public/private dialog on data needs, gaps in current data systems, and potential collaborative endeavors to address these gaps.

Extending Capabilities to Measure Discrimination

Equal opportunity to participate as a full and functioning member of American society is vitally important to all Americans. Evidence of racial and ethnic discrimination—exclusion based primarily on race or ethnicity—suggests that equal opportunity has not yet been fully achieved. To document current differences in well-being by race and Hispanic origin, several of the Federal statistical agencies worked with the Council of Economic Advisers during 1999 to prepare a compendium of key indicators of disparity in areas such as education, labor markets, health, and crime. The information presented in *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin* provides a benchmark for measuring future progress.

Unfortunately, the presence or absence of discrimination is not something that can be easily deduced simply by looking at existing data. Observed differentials by race and ethnicity by themselves may or may not signal discrimination. For instance, lower average wage levels for one group may result from lower education levels, rather than labor market discrimination due to race or ethnicity.

To deduce whether and how much of a statistical differential is due to discrimination requires a methodology that allows separation of discriminatory behavior from other differences that should validly affect outcomes. Such analysis is typically difficult; there are strengths and weaknesses associated with all commonly used methodologies to deduce the presence of discrimination.

To address the critical need to improve and extend current capabilities to measure and track discrimination in key sectors of society, the President's budget for FY 2000 proposes to initiate development of a coordinated research agenda and related work plans for new analyses. As a starting point, the initiative will focus on five areas: education, health services and treatment, labor markets and employment relationships, housing markets and access to credit, and criminal justice. The goal of this multi-year effort is to expand existing knowledge on appropriate and credible ways to measure the presence of discrimination, and to support empirical studies that measure the scope of discrimination using new and existing techniques and data.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

The Economic Statistics Initiative seeks to improve the quality of statistics in rapidly changing areas of the economy where accurate information is most needed. Implementation of the initiative will significantly improve data provided by the Federal statistical system and support better informed national debate on the economic challenges facing the United States.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) began this effort in 1994 by reviewing the performance of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other economic accounts data and formulating a Mid-Decade Strategic Plan for maintaining and improving its national, regional, and international accounts. The scheduled improvements included updated measures of output and prices; more comprehensive and accurate measures of investment, savings, and wealth; and improved coverage of international trade and finance.

Although slowed by the lack of funding for budget initiatives related to the Strategic Plan, significant improvements have been made in BEA's economic accounts in recent years. For example, BEA has introduced chain-weighted indexes of real GDP and prices, the new North American Industry Classification System, quality-adjusted measures of output and prices for certain high-tech products, measures of investment and capital that treat government purchases of equipment and structures symmetrically with private investment, improved measures of depreciation, broader coverage of international trade in services, and new measures of portfolio investment abroad.

Another significant step in BEA's effort to keep pace with the rapidly changing economy will occur in October 1999, when BEA releases a comprehensive revision of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA's). This revision, the second under BEA's Strategic Plan, will come a year ahead of the normal five-year revision cycle and will include the following major improvements:

- Software will be recognized as fixed investment. Estimates that include purchased, custom, and own-account software investment by the private

and government sectors will be incorporated in the calculation of GDP. New quality-adjusted price indexes for software will be used to calculate the growth in real product.

- Government employee retirement plans will be treated symmetrically with private plans, and the saving associated with those plans will be shown as personal saving in the accounts.
- The growth in real personal consumption expenditures will be calculated using newly available consumer price index data that carry recent improvements back to earlier years.
- A new presentation will integrate the investment and depreciation flows with the estimates of the stock of produced assets.

BEA will make other improvements in its national, regional, and international economic accounts in 2000. For example, as part of its continuing efforts to upgrade the industry accounts, BEA will reintroduce annual input-output estimates after a lapse of eight years. These important annual estimates track goods and services produced by each industry as they move through the production process to retail markets. In addition, BEA's next benchmark revision of the input-output accounts is scheduled for release in 2002, which will meet the publication goal set in the Strategic Plan.

In 2001, BEA will turn its attention to the rapidly growing phenomenon of E:Business, which is causing fundamental changes in the nature of economic transactions. BEA will work with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census to develop new data sources and methods to measure more accurately E:Business and its impact on more traditional aspects of economic activity, such as sales, inventories, investment, and income.

Revising and Improving the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the principal source of information concerning trends in consumer prices and inflation in the United States. Both the private and public sectors use this measure extensively for economic analysis and policy formulation as well as to escalate contract values between individuals and organizations. The CPI also has a significant impact on the finances of the Federal Government because it is used to adjust payments to Social Security recipients, to Federal 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. Because of its extensive use and impact on the U.S. economy, it is essential to maintain the currency of this economic indicator.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has undertaken a comprehensive updating of the index approximately every 10 years. The decennial revision currently underway includes activities designed to reflect changes in the geographic distribution of the population and in consumers' buying habits, to incorporate improvements in technology and index methodology, and to redesign survey questionnaires and computer systems to make the index a more accurate and reliable reflection of economic conditions. The CPI revision is scheduled to be completed over a seven-year period. BLS released a revised

index for January 1998 and introduced a revised housing sample for January 1999.

BLS also has requested funds to continue the effort to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the CPI. This initiative includes resources to expand the sample size of the Consumer Expenditure Survey by approximately 50 percent. This expansion, taken together with additional improvements included in this proposal, will enable BLS to reduce substantially the time it takes to update the CPI market basket. BLS has recently announced that it will partially update the CPI every two years, beginning with the data for January 2002. Timely updates of the CPI market basket will ensure that the CPI more quickly captures changes in purchasing patterns and better reflects current consumer spending patterns.

In addition, these data will enable BLS to calculate and publish new supplemental indexes that will more fully reflect the substitution among goods and services that consumers make in response to changes in relative prices in the market place. The new indexes will take the so-called "superlative" form, and provide a production-quality version of experimental indexes that BLS now produces on a research basis.

Finally, the present CPI program does not have samples of many consumer durables large enough to support direct adjustment of prices for changes in item quality using the method known as hedonic regression analysis. This proposal, when implemented, will provide for the collection of periodic supplementary samples of retail prices along with detailed item characteristics. This additional data collection will provide the information necessary for BLS to explore the feasibility of using more precise quality adjustments than are now possible. In addition, for particular areas that are greatly affected by the introduction of new goods, BLS will be able periodically to augment or initiate new samples. Bringing new goods into the CPI on a more timely basis will make it more reflective of current consumer spending.

Expanding Service Sector Price, Output, and Productivity Measures

Federal and private users of the Producer Price Index (PPI), and of price statistics in general, have stated the critical need for two fundamental improvements in the data. The first is a more effective accounting for quality changes, including the introduction of totally new goods and services. In recent years, the PPI program has developed and implemented innovative approaches to account for quality change and new goods in product areas such as prescription drugs, semiconductors, and computers. A number of PPI approaches were subsequently deployed, with corresponding success, in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). To improve further the accuracy of the PPI, these methods can be extended and generalized to additional price indexes for both capital equipment and services.

The second critical need of both PPI users, and users of other Federal statistics such as the National Income and Product Accounts that incorporate PPI data, is for expanded data on the service sector as well as the construction sector of the U.S. economy. The lack of price indexes for these important production

sectors may be compromising the measurement of real growth in the economy. This proposal, when implemented, will help provide for the sampling and collection of information on price change for the outputs of service and nonresidential construction sector industries.

The initiative to expand service sector price, output, and productivity measures will focus on the application of quality adjustment techniques and the acceleration of the introduction of new products for rapidly changing industries in the PPI, extension of PPI coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U.S. economy, and enhancement of the ongoing expansion of PPI coverage of the service sector. In addition, BLS is requesting resources to develop practical solutions to difficult conceptual issues in the measurement of service sector output and productivity, to develop new industry labor and multifactor productivity series in the service-producing sector, to construct a new data set of unit labor cost measures for service sector industries, and to evaluate the data that are available for possible use in productivity statistics for all service-producing industries lacking such statistics.

BLS also plans to increase the coverage of the service sector in its productivity statistics, which will aid policy makers and researchers in analyzing and understanding the service sector overall. Research on conceptual productivity issues may allow existing data to be utilized more effectively in industry productivity studies. BLS expects to evaluate existing relevant data for possible use in new productivity measures for service industries and determine where appropriate data are not available. This evaluation may lead to the collection of needed data by other government agencies.

Enhancing the Employment Cost Index Component of the National Compensation Survey

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is the principal Federal economic indicator that provides the Nation's most comprehensive measure of changes in employer costs for all compensation (including wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits). The index is used by a wide variety of public and private sector analysts to measure both inflationary pressures and compensation costs levels, and by wage and salary administrators to escalate wages and benefits. The proposed expansion of the ECI sample will improve the ability of the survey to measure changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhance the capacity to link data on benefits costs, prevalence, and plan features.

Policy makers, particularly at the Federal Reserve Board, as well as analysts in both the private and public sectors, have increasingly turned to the ECI as a measure of trends in labor costs and, therefore, of inflationary pressures. As a result, users of the ECI have demanded survey data of greater precision, so that labor cost trends can be more accurately measured and significant trends recognized more quickly. By increasing the precision of estimates, smaller changes in wage, benefit, and compensation costs will be identified as being statistically significant. The sample increase will result in an 18 to 20 percent reduction in the sample error for the ECI estimates, thereby improving the ability of the survey to pinpoint statistically significant changes in compensa-

tion and permitting the publication of series for additional industries and occupations.

The sample increase not only will enhance BLS' ability to publish data on key employee benefit plans, but also will bolster opportunities to link data on costs to specific plan benefits. This linked data will allow policy makers to analyze the impact on plan costs of changes in plan benefits. Examples of the analyses that may be made possible by this expansion include studying the impact on health insurance plan costs of making changes to managed care provisions; examining the relationship among pension plan costs, pension benefits earned by employees, and Social Security coverage; and exploring the interplay among sick leave, health insurance, and workers compensation plan benefits and costs.

The ECI enhancement proposal also includes a research element that may lead to additional capabilities. BLS may be able to publish indexes for several of the major individual employee benefits, such as health insurance and retirement plans, in addition to the current series that show changes in total benefits costs. Individual benefit indexes would help policy makers and analysts identify trends in major types of benefits, such as health insurance, retirement plans, or legally required benefits. The redesign also may allow more frequent updating of cyclical types of compensation such as work schedules, overtime, and shift differentials. The new data base will offer more detailed insights into which industries, occupations, geographic regions, or specific forms of compensation are most affecting the acceleration or deceleration of compensation costs.

Integrating Surveys of Employment-Related Health Insurance

Federal surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage are used to measure the growth and structure of the economy, to assess changes in the compensation of employees, and to address public health policy concerns. Several agencies currently sponsor or conduct surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage. While these statistics provide a wide variety of information about health insurance, including availability, options, usage, benefits, costs, funding methods, impacts, and participating entities, it has become clear that substantially improved coordination of these data collections is essential. Improved coordination will align survey data elements, concepts, and definitions to facilitate analyses of employer-provided health benefits and other forms of non-wage compensation across series. Coordinating surveys also has the potential to reduce respondent burden and conserve funds by eliminating redundant requests for information. To improve coordination in this area, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment-Related Health Insurance Surveys was created in spring 1998 under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy.

Led by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Center for Health Statistics, the committee now includes members from a dozen agencies. During its first year of operation, the committee made considerable progress in accomplishing its objectives. The committee's early products include a comprehensive compilation of Federal

and major non-Federal sources of health insurance statistics; a detailed comparison of two primary Federal sources of information on employment-related health insurance, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research's Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey; and a report that identifies and prioritizes gaps between needed and available data on employment-related health insurance issues, and recommends ways to reduce these gaps.

Over the next year, the committee will develop an action plan that includes both short-term and long-term recommendations to improve employment-related benefits statistics. Improvements in statistics on health benefits and other forms of nonwage compensation will be evaluated, not only in their own right, but also with reference to their role as components of broader statistical measures, including the Employment Cost Index, the National Health Accounts, and the National Income and Product Accounts.

Re-engineering the Agriculture Statistics Program

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is undertaking a major initiative to re-engineer the entire agricultural statistics program, from the gathering of user views and the development of data collection instruments, to data processing and analysis, data warehousing and products. The impetus for the Project to Re-engineer and Integrate Statistical Methods (PRISM) was the transfer of the census of agriculture program to NASS on October 1, 1996. With the completion of the 1997 Census of Agriculture, NASS now has the opportunity to conduct an in-depth program review, develop new systems so that all future NASS surveys and censuses will be processed on the same platform, and determine the content, scope, coverage, and frequency of all NASS reports, including the annual statistics program as well as the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The PRISM effort will improve NASS's coverage of the agricultural industry, improve efficiency, reduce respondent burden, and allow NASS to be more responsive to emerging data requirements, such as genetic engineering, the changing structure of agriculture, the need for small area and spatial statistics, and the increasing demand for environmental statistics.

North American Industry Classification System

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents an international effort—by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) of Mexico; Statistics Canada; and the United States, through the Office of Management and Budget's Economic Classification Policy Committee—to foster comparability in the industrial statistics produced by the three countries. NAICS is the first industry classification system developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation, that is, units that use similar production processes are grouped together in the classification. NAICS also reflects, in a much more explicit way, the enormous changes in technology and in the growth and diversification of services that have marked recent decades.

NAICS replaces the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and will be used by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. It is also expected to be widely used by state agencies, trade associations, businesses, and other organizations. The *1997 NAICS-United States Manual* containing definitions for each industry, tables showing the correspondence between 1997 NAICS and 1987 SIC codes, and an alphabetical index of types of business activities and their NAICS codes, was published by OMB in July 1998 in hard copy and on CD-ROM.

NAICS implementation began with the 1997 data year in Canada and the United States, and the 1998 data year in Mexico. U.S. agencies will implement NAICS from 1999 to 2004. For example, among the first major data programs to use the new system are the 1997 Census of Agriculture with February 1999 data release, the 1997 economic censuses, with advance statistics released in March 1999, and the 1997 Foreign Direct Investment Benchmark Survey that will also be published in 1999. For most current economic surveys conducted by the Census Bureau, NAICS data will be introduced over several years: for manufacturing data, with the 1998 reference year; for services data, 1999; and for economic indicator data, such as Monthly Retail Sales, 2001. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin its conversion to a NAICS basis with its Employment and Wages Report for the 2001 reference year. Data series may not always be revised for years before the respective program's implementation of NAICS United States; instead, bridges will be developed to permit comparisons of pre-and post-NAICS data.

INEGI, OMB, and Statistics Canada have put in place a process for ensuring that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. Regularly scheduled meetings among the three countries will ensure that there is a smooth transition to NAICS. In addition, the three countries plan to review and update NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and to extend NAICS to the 5-digit industry level in those sectors where agreement is now at only the sector, subsector, or industry group level.

North American Product Classification System

In a February 1999 *Federal Register* Notice, OMB proposed the development of a comprehensive classification system for products produced by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. This initiative will be conducted as a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) proposes, over the long term, to develop a comprehensive and integrated North American Product Classification System for the products produced by industries classified under NAICS. The long-term objective of the joint initiative is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based classification system for products that is not industry-of-origin based but can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification System of the United Nations.

Given the dynamic and intangible nature of many service products, the ECPC anticipates that conceptual and data collection issues involved in developing applicable measures for them will require innovative, comprehensive efforts to ensure that the resulting classifications are conceptually sound, feasible to implement, and relevant. Consequently, the overall initiative will be implemented in two phases. An interim, or exploratory, phase to be completed during 2000 (Phase 1), will develop preliminary product classifications for a subset of NAICS service industries. Phase 1 will be confined to identifying and classifying the products produced by the industries in four selected NAICS service sectors—Information (sector 51); Finance and Insurance (sector 52), except Insurance (subsector 524); Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (sector 54); and Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services (sector 56). These results will be incorporated in the 2002 economic censuses and related programs.

Phase 2 of the initiative will be launched after the 2002 economic censuses. Exploiting the lessons and insights gained from the deliberations of Phase 1 and the data collection activities of the 2002 economic censuses, this phase will develop a complete and fully integrated product classification system that extends to all NAICS industries, including the full range of service sectors. The results of Phase 2 are expected to be incorporated in the 2007 economic censuses and related programs.

Standard Occupational Classification System

In 1994, OMB chartered the Standard Occupational Classification Revision Policy Committee (SOCRPC) to take a fresh look at the concepts, methodologies, procedures, and uses of occupational classifications for statistical purposes. The SOCRPC was charged with revising and modernizing the SOC and integrating the structure of the SOC and the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* in time to incorporate the new SOC classifications in the 2000 decennial census. The revision is intended to produce a pragmatic occupational classification system that will support economic analysis, strengthen the ties between education and work force data, unify Federal agency occupational classification usage, and foster international comparability.

All Federal agencies that collect occupational data will use the new system; similarly, all state and local government agencies are strongly encouraged to use this national system to promote a common language for categorizing occupations in the world of work. The new SOC system will replace the Occupational Employment Statistics classification system, currently used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for gathering occupational information. It will also replace the Bureau of the Census' 1990 occupational classification system and will be used for Census 2000. In addition, the new SOC will serve as the framework for information being gathered through the Department of Labor's Occupational Information Network, which will replace the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*.

OMB published a series of Notices in the *Federal Register* between February 1995 and July 1997, announcing the SOC revision process and requesting public comment on the uses of occupational data; the purpose and scope of occupational classification; the principles underlying the current and new SOC;

and a preliminary revised classification, which included a new structure, new categories, and crosswalks between the old and new SOC's. During 1997, the SOCRPC, with the help of six work groups, reviewed public comments and constructed the preliminary (1997) revision. The SOCRPC made its final recommendations to OMB in January 1999. OMB has issued the revised SOC (see *Federal Register* 64 FR 53135–53163) and expects to publish the new 1998 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* in 1999. In the coming years, committee members will also complete definitions, assign associated titles, and develop cross reference lists to existing systems.

Metropolitan Area Definitions

OMB has issued geographic definitions of metropolitan areas for use in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics since 1950. The standards for defining metropolitan areas have been reviewed and modified several times since then, but the underlying concepts have remained essentially the same over the decades.

OMB is currently undertaking a thorough review of the concepts and methods underlying the definitions of metropolitan areas that are used for statistical purposes. Earlier this decade, a set of research papers commissioned by the Bureau of the Census and an open conference addressed a series of issues, including whether the Federal Government should define metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas; the geographic units to be used in defining areas; the criteria to be used to aggregate the geographic units in defining statistical areas; whether there should be hierarchies or multiple sets of areas in the classification system; the kinds of entities that would receive official recognition in a new system; whether a system should reflect statistical rules only or allow a role for local opinion; frequency of updating; and territorial coverage.

Efforts are now focused on research and evaluation of alternative approaches to defining metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. As part of this work, OMB has convened a committee comprising representatives of Federal statistical agencies to review the underlying concepts and recommend revisions, if any, to the current standards. This phase in the metropolitan area standards review included publication on December 21, 1998, of a *Federal Register* Notice (63 FR 70526–70561) that outlined the review task, addressed general definitional issues, and presented four alternative approaches to defining metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, a January 1999 seminar and open forum on “Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas for a New Decade,” offered opportunity for public discussion and comment on the alternatives, as have meetings with a number of professional and stakeholder groups. Evaluation of comments received and drafting of standards led to publication of a second *Federal Register* Notice (64 FR 56628–56644) that outlines changes recommended by the Metropolitan Areas Standards Review Committee and solicits public comment on the proposals. OMB will publish final standards before the 2000 decennial census is conducted.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 (62 FR 58781–58790), OMB announced “Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.” These standards superseded the standards originally adopted in 1977. The 1997 standards reflect a change in data collection policy whereby Federal agencies are now required to offer respondents who wish to do so the option of selecting one or more of the five racial categories included in the standard (American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White). As a result of the change in policy for collecting data on race, the categories used to present these data in agency analyses and publications must similarly reflect this change.

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, the Tabulation Working Group of the Interagency Committee for the Review of the Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity developed a report released by OMB on February 17, 1999, entitled “Draft Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.” The guidance focuses on three areas: collecting data using the new standards, tabulating data collected under the new standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the new and old standards. Following a period of several months of discussion by stakeholders within and outside government, some revisions to the guidance are being made. For some aspects of the guidance, the work is ongoing and the guidance will be amended as additional research and analyses are completed. By early 2000, OMB expects to issue for public comment a revised draft of the provisional guidance. The guidance will evolve further as data from Census 2000 and other information collections employing the 1997 standards become available.

Definition of Poverty

In 1995, the National Research Council (NRC) released its panel report on the measurement of income and poverty, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. The report recommends that the official U.S. poverty thresholds be changed to comprise a budget for the three basic categories of food, clothing, shelter (including utilities), and a small additional amount to allow for other needs, such as household supplies, personal care, and nonwork-related transportation.

In attempting to demonstrate the potential of the NRC approach, there are significant statistical issues that need to be addressed. These include the availability and reliability of the data required to implement the NRC recommendations; the recommendation to change the primary vehicle for poverty data collection from the March supplement of the Current Population Survey to the Survey of Income and Program Participation; the coverage of the Consumer Expenditure Survey which is limited in its applicability to buying habits of persons in poverty; and the scope of data development work needed to implement the NRC recommendations for making geographic adjustments, refining cost-of-housing indices, and measuring medical expenditures.

In light of such issues, OIRA's Statistical Policy Office formed a working group under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy to undertake a thorough review of available options for improving the measurement of income and poverty. The working group has identified research currently underway on the issues raised in the NRC report, as well as issues still needing attention. Using the initial research findings, the working group has coordinated closely with the Census Bureau to advise its development of experimental poverty measures that incorporate relevant NRC recommendations. The Census Bureau issued an initial report, *Experimental Poverty Measures, 1991–1997*, presenting alternative experimental poverty measures in July 1999 as a constructive first step in the development of improved measures of income and poverty. Over the next few years, poverty experts and the public will have an opportunity to scrutinize, comment upon, and suggest ways to improve the experimental measures.

APPENDICES

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases,
FY 2000**
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Reimbursements				Purchases		
	Direct Funding	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AGRICULTURE							
ARS	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	—
ERS	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.3	4.5
FAS	30.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.0
FNS	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.1
FS	25.3	4.2	—	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASS	101.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	19.0	0.0	1.0
NRCS	110.6	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA	49.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	—	0.3	1.5
Census	4,804.7	0.0	10.1	175.3	0.0	0.7	1.2
ESA	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.4
NOAA	50.4	0.2	3.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	0.0
DEFENSE							
CORPS	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
DIOR	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DMDC	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCES	139.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	2.0	114.0	14.0
ENERGY							
EH	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5
EIA	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	22.0	0.0
HHS							
ACF	40.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	19.5	20.5
AHCPR	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	6.5
ATSDR	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.2
CDC(w/o NCHS)	157.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	35.5	31.7	4.6
HCFA	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	—
HRSA	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3
IHS	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
NCHS	109.6	0.0	0.9	27.5	16.8	46.8	33.2
NIH	367.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	17.6
OASPE	24.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	27.3	5.0
OPA	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
SAMHSA	103.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	74.3	1.1
HUD							
CP&D	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Housing	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
OFHEO	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
PD&R	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	24.1
P&IH	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
INTERIOR							
FWS	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MMS	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases,
FY 2000—Continued**
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Reimbursements				Purchases		
	Direct Funding	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
BoR.....	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
USGS.....	71.8	53.6	2.8	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS.....	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.5	23.0
BoP.....	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	5.3	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INS.....	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
LABOR							
BLS.....	421.0	6.0	2.0	13.0	72.0	15.0	60.0
ESA.....	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8
ETA.....	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.0	0.0	0.0
MSHA.....	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
OASP.....	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0
OSHA.....	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.5
FAA.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4
FHWA.....	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	17.5	3.8
FRA.....	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
FTA.....	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
MARAD.....	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	—
NHTSA.....	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	16.0	0.2
OST.....	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSPA.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
TREASURY							
Customs	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRS.....	43.2	—	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.1
SOI.....	30.5	—	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS..	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.0	0.3
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	2.8
CPSC	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
EEOC	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
EPA	167.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	26.7	1.5
FEMA	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0
NASA	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF	74.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	70.9	4.6
SBA	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
SSA	7.5	—	—	0.2	—	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	7,741.7	68.6	21.1	317.9	335.7	662.3	278.3

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

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

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

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

	Agency	Staff	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000
Census*	Total		11,541	7,702	7,523
	Full-time permanent		3,780	3,728	3,706
	Other than full-time permanent		7,761	3,974	3,817
	Statisticians.....		1,343	1,285	1,281
BLS	Total		2,595	2,642	2,718
	Full-time permanent		2,120	2,193	2,316
	Other than full-time permanent		475	449	402
	Statisticians.....		152	174	188
NASS	Total		1,146	1,135	1,127
	Full-time permanent		1,081	1,075	1,072
	Other than full-time permanent		65	60	55
	Statisticians.....		596	580	572
ERS	Total		550	546	546
	Full-time permanent		513	513	513
	Other than full-time permanent		37	33	33
	Statisticians.....		4	4	4
NCHS	Total		521	526	556
	Full-time permanent		454	471	495
	Other than full-time permanent		67	55	61
	Statisticians.....		180	189	199

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels—Continued

	Agency	Staff	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
BEA	Total		436	520	520
	Full-time permanent.....		419	469	469
	Other than full-time permanent.		17	51	51
	Statisticians.....		6	6	6
EIA	Total		385	371	375
	Full-time permanent.....		360	351	351
	Other than full-time permanent.		25	20	24
	Statisticians.....		63	60	56
NCES	Total		115	115	115
	Full-time permanent.....		115	115	115
	Other than full-time permanent.		0	0	0
	Statisticians.....		75	75	75
BJS	Total		60	65	65
	Full-time permanent.....		55	58	58
	Other than full-time permanent.		5	7	7
	Statisticians.....		32	34	36
BTS	Total		44	50	60
	Full-time permanent.....		43	49	59
	Other than full-time permanent.		1	1	1
	Statisticians.....		3	9	11

*Notes: (1) Bureau of the Census figures do not include Decennial Census staffing. In FY 1998, this staff included 1,087 full-time permanent and 11,004 other than full-time permanent employees. In FY 1999 these numbers were 2,613 and 15,964, respectively, and in FY 2000 these levels will be 2,910 and 860,000, respectively. (2) FY 1998 other than full-time permanent, and thus total, level reflects staffing associated with the conduct of the quinquennial economic and government censuses.

Glossary of Department and Agency

Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AHCPR	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (HHS)
AID	Agency for International Development
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (Agriculture)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (HHS)
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis (Commerce)
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics (Justice)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BoP	Bureau of Prisons (Justice)
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Transportation)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CEIS	Center for Environmental Information and Statistics (EPA)
Census	Bureau of the Census (Commerce)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CP&D	Community Planning and Development (HUD)
CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Commission
Customs	United States Customs Service (Treasury)
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DIOR	Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (Defense)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EH	Office of Environment, Safety and Health (Energy)
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service (Agriculture)
ESA/DOC	Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce)
ESA/DOL	Employment Standards Administration (Labor)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (Labor)

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (Transportation)
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (Agriculture)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Transportation)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (Agriculture)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (Transportation)
FS	Forest Service (Agriculture)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior)
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration (HHS)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Housing	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (HUD)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (Interior)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (Agriculture)
NBS	National Biological Survey (Interior-abolished)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (HHS)
NEI	National Eye 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 Disease (HHS)
NIAMS	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (HHS)
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute of Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)

NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NINDS	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (HHS)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (Agriculture)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASP	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (Labor)
OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OFHEO	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (HUD)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research(HUD)
P&IH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SSA	Social Security Administration
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey (Interior)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

(As of July 1999)

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

Federal Statistics

www.fedstats.gov/

(For the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology,
go to "Policy;" go to "Statistical Policy Working Papers")

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov/

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

www.ars.usda.gov/

ERS—Economic Research Service

www.econ.ag.gov/

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

www.fas.usda.gov/

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

www.usda.gov/fcs/

FS—Forest Service

www.fs.fed.us/

(Go to "Products")

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

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

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov

(Go to "Technical Resources")

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov/

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov/

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

cher.eda.doc.gov/agencies/esa/index.html

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov/

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.gov/

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov/

Department of Defense

www.defenselink.mil/

CORPS—Army Corps of Engineers

www.environmental.usace.army.mil/

DIOR—Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

web1.whs.osd.mil/diorhome.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil/

Department of Education

www.ed.gov/

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics

nces.ed.gov/

Department of Energy

www.doe.gov/

EIA—Energy Information Administration

www.eia.doe.gov/

EH—Office of Environment, Safety and Health

www.eh.doe.gov/

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.dhhs.gov/

OASPE—Office of the Secretary

aspe.os.dhhs.gov/

ACF—Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.dhhs.gov/

AHCPR—Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

www.ahcpr.gov/

(Go to “Data & Surveys”)

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry

atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov/

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/

(Go to “Data and Statistics”)

HCFA—Health Care Financing Administration

www.hcfa.gov/

(Go to “Stats & Data” or to “Publications and Forms”)

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration

www.hrsa.dhhs.gov/

(Go to “Overview and Programs”)

IHS—Indian Health Service

www.ihs.gov/

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics

www.cdc.gov/nchswww/

NIH—National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov/

(Go to “Health Information” or “Scientific Resources”)

OPA—Office of Population Affairs

www.dhhs.gov/progorg/opa/

SAMHS—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov/

(Go to “Publications, Reports and Statistical Information”)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov/

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

www.huduser.org/

Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov/

Bureau of Reclamation

www.usbr.gov/

FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

www.fws.gov/

MMS—Minerals Management Service

www.mms.gov/

NPS—National Park Service

www.nps.gov

USGS—United States Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov/

Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov/

BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

BoP—Bureau of Prisons

www.bop.gov/

DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

www.usdoj.gov/dea/

(Go to “Drug Data”)

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

www.fbi.gov/

(Go to “FBI Uniform Crime Reports”)

INS—Immigration and Naturalization Service

www.ins.usdoj.gov/

(Go to “Statistics”)

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov

(Go to “Statistics & Data”)

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

www.bls.gov/

ETA—Employment and Training Administration

www.doleta.gov/

(Go to “Labor Market Information”)

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration

www.msha.gov/

OASP—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy

www.dol.gov/dol/asp/

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

www.osha.gov/

(Go to “Statistics & Inspection Data”)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov/

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

www.faa.gov/arp/330home.htm

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration

www.fhwa.dot.gov

(Go to “Publication and Statistics”)

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration

www.fra.dot.gov/

FTA—Federal Transit Administration

www.fta.dot.gov/

(Go to “National Transit Library”)

MARAD—Maritime Administration

www.marad.dot.gov/

(Go to “Publications”)

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/ncsa/

Department of the Treasury

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.ustreas.gov/

SOI— Statistics of Income

www.irs.ustreas.gov/tax_stats/index.html

United States Customs Service

www.customs.treas.gov/

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

www.va.gov/

(Go to “Data”)

Agency for International Development (AID)

www.info.usaid.gov/

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/

(Go to “About Us;” go to “CPSC’s Clearinghouse” or Go to “Library;” go to “Data Relevant to Consumer Product Safety”)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov/

(Go to “Data bases & Software”)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

www.fema.gov/

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

National Science Foundation (NSF)
www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/

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

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