FY 2021

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Federal Funds

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, [$587,000,000] *$590,318,000,* together with not to exceed $68,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Within this amount, [$27,000,000] *$13,000,000* to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

(Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2020.)

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	**2,057**	**$550,000**	**1,987**	**$587,000**	**1,977**	**$590,318**
Subtotal Appropriation	*2,057*	*$550,000*	*1,987*	*$587,000*	*1,977*	*$590,318*
Comparative Transfer To:						
Working Capital Fund for Shared Services	0	$6,787	0	$6,787	0	$0
Comparative Transfer From:						
BLS Compensation and Benefits for Shared Services	-46	-$6,787	-46	-$6,787	0	$0
Subtotal Appropriation (adjusted)	*2,011*	*$550,000*	*1,941*	*$587,000*	*1,977*	*$590,318*
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	164	$34,004	167	$34,924	167	$35,269
Trust Funds	0	$65,000	0	$68,000	0	$68,000
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*164*	*$99,004*	*167*	*$102,924*	*167*	*$103,269*
B. Gross Budget Authority	**2,175**	**$649,004**	**2,108**	**$689,924**	**2,144**	**$693,587**
Offsetting Collections To:						
Reimbursements	-164	-$34,004	-167	-$34,924	-167	-$35,269
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*-164*	*-$34,004*	*-167*	*-$34,924*	*-167*	*-$35,269*
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	**2,011**	**$615,000**	**1,941**	**$655,000**	**1,977**	**$658,318**
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	164	$34,004	167	$34,924	167	$35,269
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*164*	*$34,004*	*167*	*$34,924*	*167*	*$35,269*
D. Total Budgetary Resources	**2,175**	**$649,004**	**2,108**	**$689,924**	**2,144**	**$693,587**
FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-101	-$573	0	$0	0	$0
Reimbursements	-8	-$2,552	0	$0	0	$0
Subtotal	*-109*	*-$3,125*	*0*	*$0*	*0*	*$0*
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	**2,066**	**$645,879**	**2,108**	**$689,924**	**2,144**	**$693,587**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	$587,000	$590,318	+$3,318
Trust Funds	$68,000	$68,000	$0
Total	$655,000	$658,318	+$3,318
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	1,941	1,977	36
Total	1,941	1,977	36

Explanation of Change	FY 2020 Base		FY 2021 Change: Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	1,941	$206,670	0	$0	0	$3,193	0	$3,193
Personnel benefits	0	$67,400	0	$0	0	$1,025	0	$1,025
Built-Ins Subtotal	**1,941**	**$274,070**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$4,218**	**0**	**+$4,218**
B. Programs:								
Expand Data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey	484	$288,300	0	$0	16	$7,100	16	$7,100
Improve Poverty Measurement	950	$210,000	0	$0	20	$7,126	20	$7,126
Programs Subtotal	**1,434**	**$498,300**	**0**	**$0**	**36**	**+$14,226**	**36**	**+$14,226**
Total Increase	**1,941**	**$576,327**	**0**	**$0**	**36**	**+$18,444**	**36**	**+$18,444**
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
One day less of Pay	1,941	$274,070	0	$0	0	-$1,076	0	-$1,076
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	$322	0	$0	0	-$50	0	-$50
Built-Ins Subtotal	**1,941**	**$274,392**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$1,126**	**0**	**-$1,126**
B. Programs:								
Headquarters Relocation	0	$27,000	0	$0	0	-$14,000	0	-$14,000
Programs Subtotal	**0**	**$27,000**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$14,000**	**0**	**-$14,000**
Total Decrease	**1,941**	**$301,392**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$15,126**	**0**	**-$15,126**
Total Change	**1,941**	**$603,649**	**0**	**$0**	**36**	**+$3,318**	**36**	**+$3,318**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Request		Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	**474**	**$276,000**	**484**	**$288,300**	**500**	**$296,261**	**16**	**$7,961**
General Funds	474	211,000	484	220,300	500	228,261	16	7,961
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	65,000	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	0
Prices and Cost of Living	**922**	**$210,000**	**950**	**$210,000**	**970**	**$218,503**	**20**	**$8,503**
General Funds	922	210,000	950	210,000	970	218,503	20	8,503
Compensation and Working Conditions	**308**	**$83,500**	**311**	**$83,500**	**311**	**$84,031**	**0**	**$531**
General Funds	308	83,500	311	83,500	311	84,031	0	531
Productivity and Technology	**50**	**$10,500**	**51**	**$11,200**	**51**	**$11,295**	**0**	**$95**
General Funds	50	10,500	51	11,200	51	11,295	0	95
Executive Direction and Staff Services	**156**	**$35,000**	**145**	**$35,000**	**145**	**$35,228**	**0**	**$228**
General Funds	156	35,000	145	35,000	145	35,228	0	228
Headquarters Relocation	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**$27,000**	**0**	**$13,000**	**0**	**-$14,000**
General Funds	0	0	0	27,000	0	13,000	0	-14,000
Total	**1,910**	**$615,000**	**1,941**	**$655,000**	**1,977**	**$658,318**	**36**	**$3,318**
General Funds	**1,910**	**550,000**	**1,941**	**587,000**	**1,977**	**590,318**	**36**	**3,318**
Unemployment Trust Funds	**0**	**65,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**0**

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 2,057. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted**
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	1,751	1,675	1,711	36
	Other	260	266	266	0
	Reimbursable	164	167	167	0
	Total	2,175	2,108	2,144	36
	Average ES Salary	$187,000	$191,000	$194,000	$3,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	11/3	11/3	11/3	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	$97,000	$100,000	$102,000	$2,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	$187,882	$189,371	$195,853	$6,482
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,694	13,839	13,998	159
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,310	3,460	5,694	2,234
11.9	Total personnel compensation	203,886	206,670	215,545	8,875
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	65,922	67,722	69,909	2,187
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	156	80	80	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5,569	6,000	6,048	48
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	38,381	38,381	38,381	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	109	87	87	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,590	3,869	3,920	51
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,555	1,300	1,313	13
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33	33	33	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	13,919	8,088	8,400	312
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	139,470	158,342	149,442	-8,900
25.5	Research and development contracts	11,360	11,688	11,688	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	53,262	61,127	64,044	2,917
26.0	Supplies and materials	917	570	592	22
31.0	Equipment	5,409	12,600	10,393	-2,207
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	72,462	78,443	78,443	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$615,000**	**$655,000**	**$658,318**	**$3,318**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$41,475	$41,810	$41,810	$0
	DHS Services	5,574	5,154	5,154	0
	Census Bureau	90,550	91,875	92,375	500
	Services by Other Government Departments	1,871	19,503	10,103	-9,400

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 2,057. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

Legislation	Statute No. / US Code	Expiration Date
An Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884 (amended by Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor)	29 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.	n/a
The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended	29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.	n/a
Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988	38 U.S.C. 4110A	n/a
Trade Act of 1974	19 U.S.C. 2393	n/a
Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act	5 U.S.C. 5301-5304	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	29 U.S.C. 673	n/a

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Dollars in Thousands)										
	Budget Estimates to Congress		**House Allowance**		**Senate Allowance**		**Appropriation**		**FTE**	
2011	$645,351		$611,447	1/	$632,488	1/	$610,224	2/	2,338	
2012	$647,030				$611,224		$609,071	3/	2,313	
2013	$618,207						$577,213	4/	2,239	
2014	$613,794						$592,212		2,232	
2015	$610,082						$592,212		2,234	
2016	$632,737						$609,000		2,195	
2017	$640,943				$609,000		$609,000		2,185	
2018	$607,842		$607,936		$609,000		$612,000		2.022	
2019	$609,386		$612,000		$615,000		$615,000		2,057	
2020	$655,000		$675,800	5/	$615,000	5/	$655,000		1,987	
2021	$658,318								1,977	6/

1/ Reflects a full-year continuing resolution funding level passed by the Full House.
2/ Reflects a rescission of $1,223 pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
3/ Reflects a rescission of $1,153 pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
4/ Reflects a 0.2% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and the sequestration reduction pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
5/ This bill was passed by the House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.
6/ Note: FTE for 2021 reflect the Shared Services Realignment.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) is the principal federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the United States economy to support public and private decision-making. The June 27, 1884, Act that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

Like all federal statistical agencies, the BLS executes its statistical mission with independence from partisan interests. The BLS serves the general public, the U.S. Congress, DOL and other federal agencies, state and local governments, and business and labor by providing data products that are accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible, as well as providing technical assistance and consulting services. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the diverse needs of a broad customer base. The BLS protects the confidentiality of its data providers and employs innovative methods to keep pace with the rapidly-changing economy.

For FY 2021, the BLS requests $658,318,000, which is $3,318,000 above the FY 2020 Enacted level of $655,000,000, and 1,977 FTE. The FY 2021 request includes $13,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the remainder of the one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters for which BLS received partial funding in FY 2020, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility. In addition, the BLS request for FY 2021 includes $7,100,000 to improve the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) by expanding the sample to produce sample-based state estimates and more detailed industry data for the nation as a whole, accelerating data review and the production of estimates, and adding focused questions to provide more information about job openings, hires, and separations; as well as $7,126,000 to research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the Consumer Expenditure (CE) program in support of improved poverty measurement.

The BLS provides timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families to policy- and decision-makers while adhering to the highest quality standards and keeping up-to-date on technological improvements for its data collection and processing systems. These factors allow the BLS to contribute to key areas of the President's Management Agenda: IT modernization; data, accountability, and transparency; and the workforce of the 21st century. The BLS also supports DOL's Vision of *Helping American workers gain and hold good, safe jobs*.

The BLS conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's "Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies" and the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directives. The BLS measures accuracy, timeliness, relevance, dissemination, and mission achievement, and also reports the full cost to produce its data products. These six criteria are common among statistical agencies, because

they represent critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. Using these common concepts as a basis for measuring and reporting on statistical agency outcomes helps to inform decision-makers more consistently about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers and a broad base of data users and customers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance measures and targets in budget submissions and other documents. Additionally, in support of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, the BLS Commissioner is the Designated Statistical Official advising on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures for DOL.

Several BLS series are used in the administration of federal programs. For example, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ties changes in federal income tax brackets to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As of tax year 2018, the chained CPI is used to calculate tax brackets. The IRS also uses this CPI data to adjust income eligibility thresholds for the Earned Income Tax Credit. Select CPIs and Employment Cost Indexes also are used in updates to the Medicare Prospective Payment System, and CE data are used to adjust the U.S. cost of living allowances for U.S. military locations. Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall federal budget expenditures, including federal allocations to state and local jurisdictions. Local Area Unemployment Statistics data are used to allocate federal funds from assistance programs to states and local jurisdictions in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance. Businesses use BLS data to make employee wage and benefit decisions, and private citizens make relocation decisions based on unemployment data for states, metro areas, and major cities.

The BLS continues to focus on outputs of importance to the current economy, as well as collaborative efforts with other statistical agencies. In FY 2019, the BLS worked with the U.S. Census Bureau to include data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) in the Census Business Builder (CBB). The CBB is a user-friendly web data-mapping tool hosted by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides selected demographic and economic data to business owners and regional analysts. Also in FY 2019, JOLTS produced and published experimental state estimates and the Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) published experimental data and a study on state-level productivity growth.

The BLS seeks to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, and reach its customers better. The BLS will continue to be responsive to users' needs to understand changes in the 21st century economy while mitigating the risks posed by declining survey response rates, addressing concerns about safeguarding respondent confidentiality, and ensuring data are released appropriately. The BLS is offering alternative response modes to reduce the burden, including expanding electronic data interchange collection; adhering to all protocols to protect respondent identifiable information; and ensuring embargoed economic data are released fairly, securely, and orderly. The BLS will strive to provide new data and focus on leveraging new technologies and alternative data sources, particularly with an emphasis on price change and productivity data. For example, in FY 2021, the International Price Program (IPP) will collaborate with the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis to analyze the best approach to calculate research export price unit value indexes from administrative trade data, and begin calculating research import price unit value indexes from administrative trade

data for select product areas that are homogenous. In addition, the CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample to account for population changes, and will begin using the CE program as the outlet sampling frame source for the Commodities and Services samples, instead of a separate, more costly survey. Also, in FY 2021, OPT will incorporate detailed data from the 2017 Economic Census into its measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity. In FY 2020, Industry Productivity Studies (IPS) will explore the feasibility of adjusting hours of work for differences in labor compensation for 4-digit North American Industry Classification System industries.

The request of $658,318,000 and 1,977 FTE will enable BLS to meet its responsibilities through six budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The request of $296,261,000 and 500 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. In FY 2021, the Budget request includes $7,100,000 to change the JOLTS in three ways: (1) expand the sample to produce sample-based state estimates by broad industry sector as well as more detailed industry data for the nation as a whole; (2) accelerate data review and the production of estimates to reduce the publication lag and enable the more timely release of data to the public; and (3) add focused questions to provide more information about job openings, hires, and separations. More information can be found on BLS-25.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The request of $218,503,000 and 970 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a wide variety of information on price changes in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, the Producer Price Index (PPI), the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes from the IPP, and data from the CE program. In FY 2021, the Budget request includes $7,126,000 to research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the CE program in support of improved poverty measurement. More information can be found beginning on BLS-38.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The request of $84,031,000 and 311 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppage statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The request of $11,295,000 and 51 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity growth.

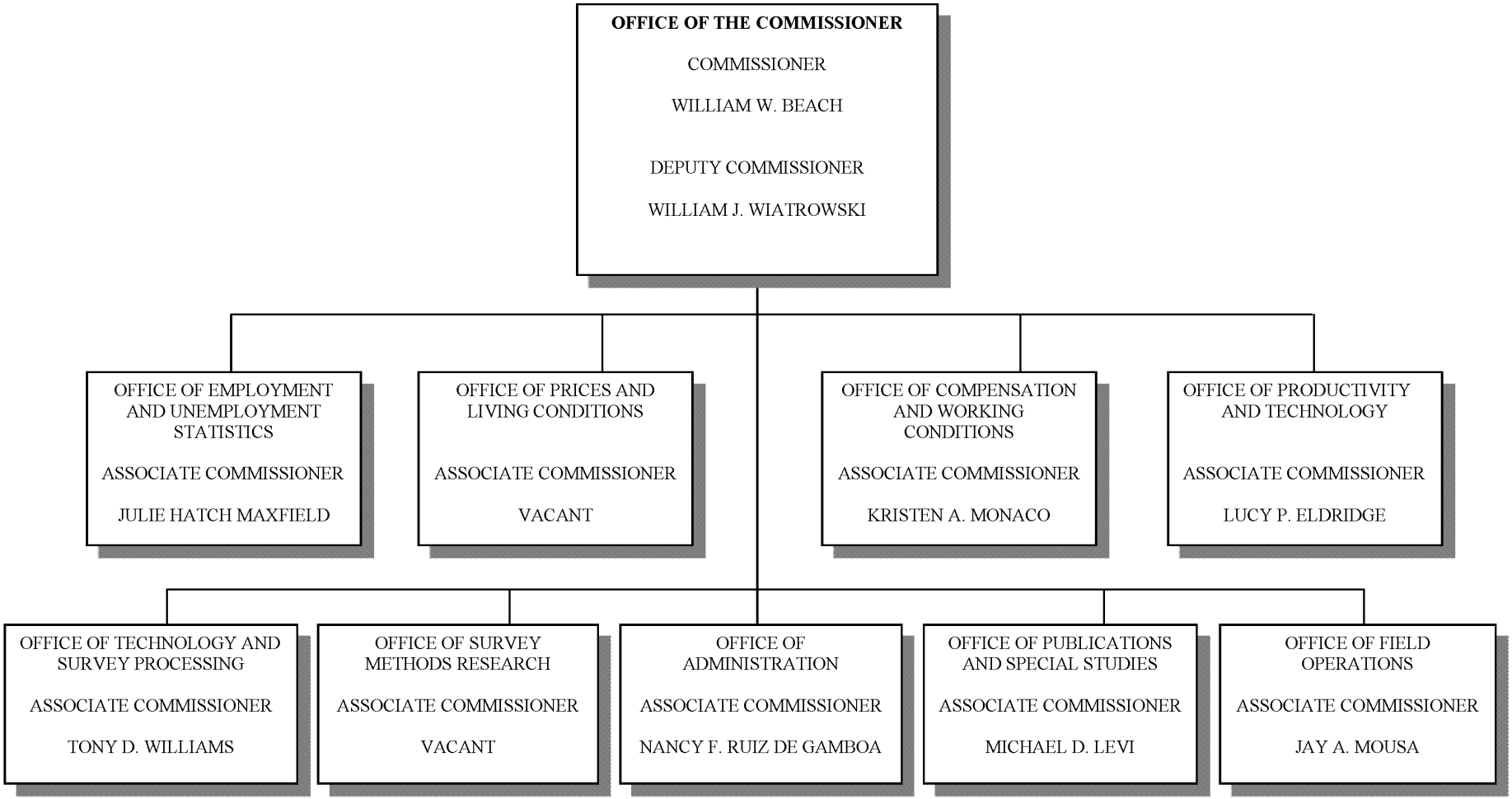
(5) **Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The request of $35,228,000 and 145 FTE supports agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as data dissemination, field operations, the Internet Data Collection Facility, and statistical methods research necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

(6) **Headquarters Relocation** – The request includes $13,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the remainder of the one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center for which BLS received partial funding in FY 2020, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility. The current lease for the BLS national office in Washington DC, which provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, expires in May 2022. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by the General Services Administration (GSA) as BLS will move into GSA-owned space following a GSA-executed repair and alteration project at the Suitland Federal Center.

In FY 2021, the Department is committed to implementing the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and an Enterprise Shared Services delivery model for administrative functions. The purpose of the Enterprise Shared Services initiative is to create an administrative services delivery model that is streamlined, consistent, and efficient. Instead of directly funding information technology, procurement, human resources, and personnel security functions, BLS will use shared services provider(s) through the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and the proposed IT Working Capital Fund (IT WCF). 46 FTE will be realigned from BLS to the WCF and/or IT WCF as part of the implementation of this model. The FY 2021 Budget reflects this FTE realignment and the corresponding realignment of personnel compensation and benefits. The Budget does not include any related changes to non-personnel funding.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ORGANIZATION CHART



BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 1.4 CCM.01.T	Percentage of timeliness targets achieved for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) 1/ 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.02.A	Percentage of accuracy targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 3/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.03.R	Percentage of relevance targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 4/	100%	75%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.04	Average number of BLS website page views each month (*Dissemination*) 5/	15,000,000	13,682,746	13,700,000	13,700,000
BLS 1.4 CCM.05	Customer satisfaction with the BLS website through the ForeSee Experience Index (FXI) (*Mission Achievement*) 6/	76	75	75	75

1/ PFEI programs are Current Employment Statistics (CES), Current Population Survey, CPI, PPI, IPP, Employment Cost Index, and Major Sector Productivity.
2/ Measure reflects seven timeliness measures for the PFEI programs.
3/ Measure reflects 20 accuracy measures for the PFEI programs.
4/ In FY 2019, BLS reached all but two of the underlying PFEI *relevance* targets (75% or 6 out of 8 measures), missing the CES *National monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained*, and the PPI *Indexes published monthly*. Through FY 2019, the measure reflects eight relevance measures for the PFEI programs; it changes to seven measures in FY 2020.
5/ Technology trends and data accessibility via modern methods, such as Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), potentially have impacted the number of website page views. BLS explored methods and tools to track API requests in FY 2019. BLS has established a baseline of API usage statistics in FY 2019 and beginning in FY 2020, will include API requests in the *Dissemination* measure.
6/ The BLS uses the ForeSee Experience Index (FXI) to measure customer feedback with its website. The FY 2019 year-end score of 75 was above the average score for federal agencies (74) that participate in the ForeSee survey.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$276,000**	**$288,300**	**$296,261**	**$7,961**
FTE	474	484	500	16

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 495. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

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

Labor Force Statistics programs are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Wagner-Peyser Act as amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...develop and maintain the elements of the workforce and labor market information system ..." as well as develop and maintain national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This legislation requires the development of information on jobs in demand to support states' efforts to better train for the hiring needs of business.

Current Population Survey

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

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups

of workers. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market, developing more complete data for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

- Employment status of the working-age population by age, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, marital status, family relationship, educational attainment, professional certification or license attainment, disability status, veteran status, and nativity (i.e., foreign born or native born);
- Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part time (i.e., economic or noneconomic);
- Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; duration of unemployment; reasons for unemployment; and methods used to find employment;
- Characteristics and job-seeking intentions of persons not in the labor force, including information on discouraged workers and others of significant public policy interest;
- Special topics on particular sub-groups of the population, such as women maintaining families and working women with children, or on particular topics, such as work experience and status of high school graduates and dropouts; and
- Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.

- In FY 2021, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey, with BLS supporting a sample of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data generally relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program

The BLS operates the CES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and LAUS programs in cooperation with the states and territories. As noted within their respective descriptions, these programs compose the BLS Labor Market Information (LMI) Cooperative Statistical Program, which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act as amended by WIOA. The BLS uses cooperative agreements to fund the states for these programs. BLS regional staff, under the direction of the Office of Field Operations in the national office, negotiate and monitor LMI cooperative agreements.

Current Employment Statistics

The CES program collects information on employment, hours, and earnings from the payroll records of employers. The BLS produces national, state, and major metropolitan area data. These data are released in partnership with the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs), which provide additional state analysis and help disseminate the estimates. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; all employee average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; production worker

average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; manufacturing worker overtime hours; indexes of aggregate hours and payroll; and diffusion indexes of employment change for the nation. Diffusion indexes are a measure of the dispersion of employment change, indicating how widespread employment increases and decreases are across industries. The program also provides similar data for all states, most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and metropolitan divisions, but with less industry detail.

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

- In FY 2021, each month, the BLS will survey about 142,000 businesses and government agencies (composed of approximately 689,000 individual worksites) nationwide. The sample is stratified by state, industry, and the employment size of the business. Respondents provide data for the payroll period that includes the 12th day of the month.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

The QCEW program provides national, state, MSA, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and size of establishment, with a five month lag after each quarter. These data originate largely from the administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system in each state. The program includes all employees covered by state and federal UI laws, or about 97 percent of total non-farm employment. The workers excluded from the UI files are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

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

In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OES, OSHS, and JOLTS programs. Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 47 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the nation, states, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie

state UI actuarial systems (tax rates, employer contributions, and benefit levels). Other uses include state and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocation of $500 billion in FY 2018 in federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for state and local implementation of the statutory requirements. QCEW also shares data with the BEA, Census Bureau, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies to assist with their ongoing production and special studies. For example, each quarter, QCEW provides hundreds of thousands of industry codes to the Census Bureau for mostly new and small businesses, which improves data quality and decreases respondent burden and costs for the Census Bureau. QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, data on establishment age and survival, and firm size. In addition, the series include data on establishment births, openings and expansions; and deaths, closings and contractions, by major industry and state. QCEW data also are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for state and federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

In addition, there is a wide array of uses at the state level. For example, decision-makers use QCEW data as an input into the state and local occupational employment projects and for revenue projections. Workforce information boards use QCEW data for job training. QCEW data also assist local economic developers in identifying occupational needs for attracting businesses. States also rely on QCEW data to conduct longitudinal analysis of firms, cluster analysis (e.g., biotech, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) jobs, healthcare, tourism, and high and low wage industries), and high growth business analyses; plan for local services and local transportation; determine wage rates; and define UI extended benefit triggers.

- In FY 2021, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 10 million establishments subject to UI laws. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 148,000 multi-unit firms (representing more than 1.7 million worksites and about 42 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, which improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will contact approximately one-third of all establishments in the private sector with more than three employees (about 1,200,000 establishments) to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys. While the majority of establishments are contacted on a three-year cycle, some establishments in industries that exhibit lower rates of change are selected for a six-year cycle.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Occupational Employment Statistics

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all metropolitan statistical areas, and balance-of-state areas for each state. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by nonfarm industry and occupation.

Uses of the data include evaluating employment and wages by industry, occupation, and geographic area; foreign labor certification; projecting occupational demand for the nation and states; vocational planning; estimating social security receipts, as an input to calculating reimbursement rates for Medicare and Medicaid providers; identifying STEM related employment and wages for the National Science Foundation; calculating occupational injury rates; as an input to the Employment Cost Index, the President's Pay Agent report, and is used to improve sample efficiency in the O*NET and Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS); and industry skill and technology studies.

The OES portions of the BLS public website generate some of the highest levels of activity among all program areas. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the Employment Projections (EP) program to produce national occupational projections. These data are a critical input to the states' production of jobs in demand to support WIOA. OES employment and wage data are used throughout the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and related career publications, as well as in similar products produced by the SWAs for state and local areas.

- In FY 2021, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of approximately 180,000 establishments, for a total of 360,000 for the year. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The LAUS program provides timely information on labor force and unemployment trends for states and local areas. The LAUS program issues monthly estimates for regions and states two weeks after the release of national estimates in *The Employment Situation*. Metropolitan area estimates, as well as all remaining sub-state area estimates, are issued about one-and-a-half weeks later. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators and are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the allocation of federal funds to states and local jurisdictions covered by 25 assistance programs across 9 Departments and independent agencies in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

Using data from the CPS, CES, and state UI programs, the LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan

divisions, the Cleveland and Detroit metropolitan areas, and the five respective balance-of-state areas. The LAUS program also seasonally adjusts the resultant model-based estimates for these areas. Estimates for counties in non-New England states and labor market areas in New England are produced through a building-block approach that also utilizes data from several sources, including the CES, QCEW, CPS, and state UI programs, as well as the American Community Survey (ACS) and Population Estimates Program of the Census Bureau, and are adjusted to statewide measures of employment and unemployment. The remainder of the sub-state area estimates are produced using a disaggregation technique.

Each month, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, develop the labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates. The LAUS program runs the state model-based estimates. Also, the LAUS program is responsible for the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures that states use in the preparation of sub-state labor force and unemployment estimates. Both the SWAs and the BLS analyze and publish the LAUS state and sub-state estimates each month.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for approximately 8,300 geographic areas, including all states, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England. The BLS will continue to generate monthly seasonally-adjusted estimates for non-modeled metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

National Longitudinal Surveys

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) provide a set of data on the labor force experience (current labor force status, employment status, work history, and characteristics of current/last job), as well as significant life events, of two groups of the U.S. population. These data are essential to understanding changes in labor force behavior of groups over time and informing policymakers at all levels of government.

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

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

In 1979, a cohort was fielded to research the “baby boomer” generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. This

survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

In 1997, the BLS began the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), a survey consisting of 9,000 individuals aged 12-16 as of December 31, 1996. This survey contains an oversample of blacks and Hispanics. The young age of this sample (when compared with past NLS cohorts) reflects the increased emphasis on early labor market activity and other aspects of youths' lives that have an impact on their labor market successes and their general success in becoming productive adults. The long-term objectives of the study are to relate early development and influences to later-life outcomes. In 2011, the NLSY97 survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

- In FY 2021, the NLS program will release data from round 28 and complete data collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 20 of the NLSY97.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups and by firm size. These measures complement the unemployment rate, which measures labor supply. Data published include the levels and rates for job openings, hires, and total separations, as well as three breakouts of separations: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. These data items also are provided at the total nonfarm level for four regions. Thus, policymakers and analysts have a better understanding of imbalances between the demand for and the supply of labor, and improved tools for assessing the presence of labor shortages in the U.S. labor market. JOLTS data are used for labor market analysis and by the Federal Reserve on decisions on monetary policy. These data also provide evidence of upward pressures on wage rates.

- In FY 2021, each month, the BLS will collect data from a sample of 21,000 businesses and derive estimates on levels and rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level for major industry groups, and at the regional level for total nonfarm employment. Also in FY 2021, the BLS is requesting $7,100,000 to expand JOLTS in order to better understand U.S. labor market dynamics. Additional information is provided on page BLS-25.

American Time Use Survey

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

Analysts use these data about time-use, combined with information about respondents' demographics, labor force status, and household composition, to examine how much time is being invested in childcare and eldercare in the United States; how time-use varies based on marital and employment status; and how much time people spend in education, among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also facilitate comparisons of time-use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries, including alternative measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that include measures of the value of non-market work. Depending on sponsor availability, modules periodically are added to the survey. Additional uses of ATUS data include supplying information to other BLS programs, including the EP program; federal agencies and forums, such as the BEA, and the Federal Interagency Forums on Aging-Related and Child and Family Statistics; and international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations.

- In FY 2021, each month, the BLS and the Census Bureau will survey about 850 individuals, ages 15 and older, drawn from households that recently have completed the monthly CPS.

Employment Projections

The EP program produces long-term (10-year) projections for the labor force, the overall economy, and industry and occupational employment and job openings by occupation. National employment projections from BLS are used by each state to develop state and area projections, which are funded by the ETA. Projections are a critical component of workforce development systems and serve as the basis for determining jobs in demand. Determining jobs in demand helps align education and training programs with the hiring needs of businesses and is a key component of WIOA. Projections also are used for individual career decision purposes by students, parents, counselors, dislocated workers, jobseekers, and career changers. The program relies on a wide variety of data from the OES, CES, CPS, and QCEW programs, and from other federal agencies, such as the BEA and the Census Bureau.

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

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

Finally, a national industry-occupation employment matrix and the industry projections are used to project employment by occupation. EP staff analyze the occupational structure of detailed

industries and evaluate the expected impact of changes in demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors on the demand for specific occupations. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by industry for both the current and projected years. The 2018-28 matrix, which was released in FY 2019, covered projections for 809 detailed occupations in 295 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates openings resulting from existing workers who separate from their occupation, either by transferring to a new occupation or exiting the labor force entirely.

The EP program also produces the *OOH*. This web-based publication provides information on the type of work; education, training, and other qualifications; employment; job outlook; wages; similar occupations; and sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations. The program also produces *Career Outlook*, a career information web-based publication that presents a wide variety of supplemental information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in these publications to advise students and adults/jobseekers on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *OOH*, and the information in the *OOH* is presented in numerous private publications and websites on vocational guidance and career planning.

- In FY 2021, the EP program will develop and release the 2020-2030 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, EP also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2016	$262,892	522
2017	$267,705	526
2018	$272,912	496
2019	$276,000	499
2020	$288,300	488

Funding Mechanism

As previously discussed, the LMI Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the states and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 USC 49l-1) authorizes the Secretary of Labor to reimburse the states to provide data for national statistical programs. Since 1917, the BLS has entered into cooperative arrangements to fund and use employment statistics collected by the states and territories.

On an annual basis, the BLS contracts with the Census Bureau to conduct the CPS. Under the agreement of November 18, 1959, between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, the BLS obtains budgetary support for this program and annually reimburses the Census Bureau for the collection and related support services associated with the monthly CPS

and selected supplements. The authority for the Census Bureau to enter into this agreement is 13 U.S.C. 8(b). The authority for the BLS to enter into this agreement is 29 U.S.C. 2.

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS will begin developing a new Contingent Worker Supplement (CWS), after considering recommendations from the consensus report of the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking. The CES program also will research and evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator for CES National estimates. With the release of the 2020 benchmark in March of 2021, CES State and Area expects to implement the recommendations of a team that is working to establish minimum publication standards for states and areas.

The QCEW program will continue to develop a new state information technology (IT) system. The QCEW program also will continue to test the feasibility of adding quick response surveys after the ARS. Additionally, the QCEW program will continue to compare industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the BEA.

The OES program will continue to implement the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system in collection, and publish the second and final year of data using a hybrid of the 2010 and 2018 SOC systems. If research is successful, OES will implement improvements to estimation methodology. Additionally, OES will plan sample changes to support OES time series. OES also will implement a new centralized data collection and processing system. OES will continue to expand electronic data collection and processing, auto-coding, and non-response follow up tools to improve efficiency and mitigate the downward trend in response rates.

The LAUS program will continue to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the sub-state methodology. The LAUS program also will continue to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation and will make improvements to its subnational estimation systems.

The NLS program will release data from round 28 and complete data collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 20 of the NLSY97, and continue planning the development of a new NLSY cohort.

The JOLTS program will begin publishing establishment size estimates as part of the official program outputs.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

In FY 2021, the BLS is requesting $7,100,000 to change the JOLTS program in three ways in order to better understand U.S. labor market dynamics:

1. Enhance relevance by expanding the sample by 20,000 establishments, or roughly double the current sample level. This will allow publication of JOLTS data at the 3-digit NAICS level for many industries for the Nation, and at least three high-level industries for each State. JOLTS data elements will be published for each State, at a minimum, for total nonfarm, total private, goods producing, private service-providing, and government industries. Also, the sample expansion will improve the reliability of the estimates currently produced.

2. Improve the timeliness of JOLTS data releases by changing the reference period to reduce the current 5- to 6-week publication lag. This will allow JOLTS to be published sooner, closer to the release of *The Employment Situation*—which reports the unemployment rate and nonfarm payroll job growth each month.

3. Add depth by allowing for a series of focused questions on labor market issues to enhance the understanding of Openings, Hires, and Separations. Questions could cover topics such as:

    - Duration of vacancies (a sign of labor shortages),
    - Intensity of recruiting efforts (a sign of the strength of labor demand),
    - Occupations and/or wages of hires (signs of labor demand), and
    - Tenure occupations, and/or demographics of workers involved in quits and layoffs.

The JOLTS series currently is the only BLS product that directly contributes information on current labor demand. JOLTS data have a demonstrated ability to measure the high level of churn in the labor market and the movements that underlie monthly employment change as measured by the Current Employment Statistics program. Currently, the monthly JOLTS program publishes data on job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations at the national and regional levels with a 5- to 6-week lag. The enhancements to the JOLTS program will provide policymakers with timely and invaluable data concerning the behavior of employers and employees before, during, and after shocks to the labor market, enabling them to craft more effective policy to promote economic vitality. Data on these and other issues will fill gaps in our real-time understanding of labor market conditions, wages and skills of jobs created versus destroyed, and employer perception of opportunities.

In FY 2021, the JOLTS program will research the necessary steps required to implement the change in the reference periods, modify questionnaires and interviewing procedures, and modify systems and data review procedures. As soon as that initial research phase is over and feasibility confirmed, and the questionnaires and interviewing procedures are updated, the BLS will begin to phase in the expanded sample, with the expanded sample implemented fully by the end of the third year of data collection.

ATUS will conclude an incentive study and determine if cash incentives reduced survey costs and increased response among 15- to 24-year-olds.

The EP program will develop and release the 2020-2030 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, EP also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS will review conclusions and recommendations on the CWS from the CNSTAT consensus report and determine next steps for a new supplement on contingent and alternative work arrangements. The CPS also will publish data from the Disability Supplement.

The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking.

The QCEW program will continue to develop the new state IT system. The QCEW program also will continue to test the feasibility of adding quick response surveys after the ARS. Additionally, the QCEW program will continue to compare industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the BEA.

The OES program will continue to implement the 2018 SOC system in collection, and publish 2019 data on a hybrid of the 2010 and 2018 SOC systems. If research is successful, OES will implement improvements to estimation methodology. Additionally, OES will plan sample changes to support OES time series. OES also will continue to develop a new centralized data collection and processing system. OES will continue to take advantage of technology improvements such as electronic data collection, auto-coding, and non-response follow up tools to improve efficiency and mitigate the downward trend in response rates.

The LAUS program will continue to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the sub-state methodology. The LAUS program also will continue to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation and will make improvements to its subnational estimation systems. In addition, the LAUS program will evaluate revised core based statistical area delineations and the 2011-2015 ACS journey-to-work dataset for potential inclusion. With the funds provided, the LAUS program also will restore production and publication of data for New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations less than 1,000.

OEUS will continue efforts to provide employers with streamlined methods of reporting their data through expansion of the BLS Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Center.

The NLS program will release data from round 18 and complete data collection of round 19 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. In addition, the NLS program will begin planning the development of a new NLSY cohort.

The JOLTS program will develop and begin to implement plans to make establishment size estimates part of the official program outputs.

The ATUS will publish a news release with 2017-18 eldercare results. ATUS also will begin collecting data to learn if the use of cash incentives can reduce survey costs and increase response among 15- to 24-year-olds.

The EP program will develop and release the 2019-2029 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. These projections are the first to be released on an annual rather than a biennial basis. Throughout the year, EP also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the area of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS continued work related to the contract with CNSTAT, which includes a panel of experts to review the CWS. The panel of experts conducted a public workshop to discuss views of data users, stakeholders, and survey experts. The panel began drafting a consensus report, which includes rapporteur-authored proceedings of the workshop, along with conclusions and recommendations on the CWS. The CPS published data from the Unemployment Insurance Non-filer Supplement.

The CES program consulted with its state partners to determine if preliminary announcements of anticipated benchmark revisions to state and metropolitan area data would be beneficial to state data users. CES improved the estimation process of State and Area estimates by a refinement to the identification of outliers beginning with the January 2019 hours and earnings data released in March 2019. The CES program continued to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking for State and Area, and national data, including more frequent benchmarking of seasonally adjusted CES estimates to seasonally adjusted QCEW data on a quarterly, rather than annual, basis, and the resources that would be needed.

The CES program also implemented an interactive real-time dashboard to monitor collection across collection methods. The initial release allowed CES to monitor all enrollment/collection contract deliverables on a month-to-month basis. A second release will include the ability to monitor and analyze enrollment/collection performance over time.

The QCEW program continued to develop the new state IT system. The QCEW program also continued to test the feasibility of adding quick response surveys after the ARS. Additionally, the QCEW program continued to compare industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the BEA.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

The OES program implemented the 2018 SOC system in the November 2018 panel data collection. OES continued to develop a new centralized data collection and processing system. In addition, OES continued research to improve the estimation methodology and published one year of research data using the new method. OES estimates published in FY 2019 no longer included metropolitan divisions, and the number of balance-of-state estimates in some states was reduced due to a reduction in sample that occurred in FY 2018.

The LAUS program continued to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the redesigned sub-state methodology. LAUS continued to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation. The LAUS program made improvements to its subnational estimation systems. In addition, the LAUS program evaluated revised core based statistical area delineations and the 2011-2015 ACS journey-to-work dataset for potential inclusion in LAUS methodology.

OEUS continued to explore ways to provide employers with streamlined methods of reporting CES and QCEW information by adding a new EDI Center. OEUS also continued to explore the feasibility of collecting the OES program data via the EDI Center.

The NLS program completed data collection of round 18 and began collection of round 19 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also released data from round 27 and completed data collection of round 28 of the NLSY79.

The JOLTS program discontinued production of experimental firm size estimates. Solicited user input did not prefer either size class methodology (establishment or firm). In addition, research concluded that there is a high level of correlation between firm size and establishment size estimates. Therefore, the JOLTS program decided to move forward with establishment size estimates as they are more aligned with the existing JOLTS sample and estimation methodology. The program produced experimental data for each state.

The ATUS finished collecting and processing a 2018 Leave and Job Flexibilities Module. ATUS published two news releases of 2017-18 data on workers' access to leave and job flexibilities, along with public use files containing data from the 2017-18 Leave and Job Flexibilities Modules.

The EP program published the 2018-28 economic and employment projections in September 2019. The EP program also updated the *OOH* with new wage data and produced web postings for *Career Outlook*.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Labor Force Statistics					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators 1/				
	Current Population Survey				
BLS 1.4 CPS.01.P	Monthly series 2/	14,900	14,927	14,900	14,900
BLS 1.4 CPS.02.P	Other series published annually, quarterly, or irregularly 3/	19,900	21,262	21,000	21,000
BLS 1.4 CPS.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CPS.04.A	Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage points in the monthly national unemployment rate is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6%)	12	12	12	12
	Current Employment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 CES.01.P	National monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained 2/ 4/	26,400	26,021	25,400	25,000
BLS 1.4 CES.02.P	State and local area monthly and annual series maintained 5/	23,800	23,853	23,800	23,000
BLS 1.4 CES.03.T	Percentage of national monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CES.04.T	Percentage of state and local area monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 6/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CES.05.A	Mean absolute benchmark revision of total nonfarm employment (averaged across five years)	<0.4%	0.1%	<0.4%	<0.4%
BLS 1.4 CES.06.A	Number of not seasonally adjusted 1st - 3rd closing revisions of total nonfarm employment > 0.1%	≤2	1	≤2	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages				
BLS 1.4 QCEW.01.W	Covered employment and wages for states and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries published quarterly	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.02.W	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 7/	9,950,000	10,109,201	10,000,000	10,050,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.03.P	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	83,700	83,726	83,700	83,700
BLS 1.4 QCEW.04.P	Quarterly press releases on *County Employment and Wages*; and *Business Employment Dynamics*	8	8	8	8

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Occupational Employment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 OES.01.P	National annual series published 8/	123,000	133,148	113,000	113,000
	Local Area Unemployment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 LAUS.01.P	Number of employment and unemployment estimates for states and local areas published monthly and annually 9/	102,600	102,600	108,200	108,500
BLS 1.4 LAUS.02.T	Percentage of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 10/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.03.A	Percentage of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are < 0.4 percentage points	≥90%	100%	≥90%	≥90%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.04.A	Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points	≤8	0	≤8	≤8
	National Longitudinal Surveys				
BLS 1.4 NLS.01.O	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	150	154	150	150
	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey				
BLS 1.4 JOLTS.01.P	Monthly and annual estimates 11/	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088
	American Time Use Survey				
BLS 1.4 ATUS.01.P	Annual estimates 12/	9,400	14,200	11,400	9,400
	Employment Projections				
BLS 1.4 EP.01.W	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections	205	205	205	205
BLS 1.4 EP.02.A	Percentage of total employment covered by projections	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 EP.03.P	Detailed occupations covered in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* 13/	576	576	567	558
BLS 1.4 EP.04.A	Percentage of detailed occupations covered by projections	100%	100%	100%	100%

1/ The two PFEIs produced by the CPS and CES programs are *The Employment Situation* and *Real Earnings*.
2/ This measure only relates to PFEIs.
3/ In FY 2019, CPS continued its comprehensive data review begun in FY 2018, which resulted in the addition of series.
4/ The FY 2019 result and FYs 2020 and 2021 targets reflect a decrease in series due to an insufficient sample size to estimate and publish data on some small industries separately, resulting in CES combining them with similar industries for estimation/publication purposes.
5/ The FY 2021 target reflects the estimated combined impact of staffing and new minimum publication standards for states and areas.

6/ This measure includes two monthly news releases: *State Employment and Unemployment* and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*. Due to the schedule of the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* release, the number of annual releases may fluctuate from the average of 24.
7/ This measure is dependent on economic conditions. Targets are based on current economic trends.
8/ The FY 2019 target reflects the expected impact of an approximate 5 percent sample reduction although OES exceeded its target because the number of annual series published did not decrease as expected. The FY 2020 target reflects an approximate 3 percent sample reduction and a reduction in the number of occupations in the OES structure due to a switch to a hybrid occupational classification system.
9/ The number of estimates increases as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added. In addition, the FY 2020 and FY 2021 targets reflect increases attributed to restoring estimates for the New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations less than 1,000.
10/ The LAUS program publishes two monthly news releases, *State Employment and Unemployment* and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*, and one annual release, *Regional and State Unemployment*. Due to the schedule of the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* release, the number of releases issued annually may fluctuate from the average of 25. For example, in FY 2012, there were 24 releases of state and local area data.
11/ The FY 2021 JOLTS initiative will increase the number of estimates produced starting in FY 2022, increasing yearly until the fully expanded level of estimates is reached in FY 2024.
12/ The FY 2019 result reflects more estimates from the Leave and Job Flexibilities Module than originally anticipated. In even fiscal years, ATUS updates a number of tables with multiyear estimates that are published on the BLS website. The FY 2020 target includes additional estimates for the eldercare news release.
13/ Content is updated on a continual or rolling basis throughout the year. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 targets reflect a decrease in occupations due to a reduction in the number of occupations published by OES.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2021, JOLTS will develop plans to make establishment size estimates part of the official program outputs. Also in FY 2021, the BLS is requesting resources to expand JOLTS in order to better understand U.S. labor market dynamics. Additional information is provided on page BLS-25.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$54,605	$55,216	$57,778	$2,562
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	468	473	5
11.5	Other personnel compensation	860	910	1,543	633
11.9	Total personnel compensation	55,465	56,594	59,794	3,200
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	18,212	18,747	19,614	867
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	100	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	894	935	935	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	8,935	8,935	8,935	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	18	14	14	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,541	2,065	2,105	40
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,143	988	1,001	13
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	7,730	893	1,085	192
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	69,511	70,824	70,824	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	11,360	11,688	11,688	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	34,382	42,798	46,393	3,535
26.0	Supplies and materials	202	162	173	11
31.0	Equipment	1,507	2,657	2,700	43
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	65,000	71,000	71,000	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$276,000**	**$288,300**	**$296,261**	**$7,961**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$8,335	$8,493	$8,493	$0
	DHS Services	1,392	1,281	1,281	0
	Census Bureau	59,177	60,551	60,551	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	607	499	499	0

CHANGES IN FY 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$878
Personnel benefits	282
One day less of pay	-299
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$861**
Net Program	**$7,100**
Direct FTE	**16**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$289,161**	**484**
Program Increase	**$7,100**	**16**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$210,000**	**$210,000**	**$218,503**	**$8,503**
FTE	922	950	970	20

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 977. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

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

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

The CPI program, the nation's principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, nine Census divisions, and 23 core-based- statistical-areas (CBSAs). Indexes are produced for two population groups: all urban consumers, and urban wage earners and clerical workers. For the population of all urban consumers, there are two indexes: the traditional index (CPI-U) and the superlative index, also known as the chained-CPI (C-CPI-U). The C-CPI-U reflects the effect of substitutions that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 93 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the urban wage-earner population group, the CPI-W, covers about 29 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual indexes; annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices for selected items.

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

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Through personal visits, telephone interviews, and selected data accessed from the internet, the program collects prices for food, rent, utilities, and a few other items monthly in all areas, and most other commodities and services monthly in the three largest areas, and bi-monthly in other areas.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will collect approximately 95,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 99,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually).

Producer Prices and Price Indexes

The PPI program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries, for selected construction industries, and for a number of service industries. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition and features comprehensive intermediate demand and final demand indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin.

Indexes from the PPI program are used extensively as: major indicators of inflationary trends in the economy; deflators of nominal dollar values over time; escalators of long-term contracts; market research tools; inventory valuation measures; and major inputs to the evaluation and formulation of economic policy. Net inputs to industry indexes, produced by PPI but also using import data from IPP, provide information on the average change in prices for domestic and imported inputs consumed by selected industries and industry groups.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will collect approximately 66,000 price quotations monthly.

International Price Program

The IPP measures price change of commodities in U.S. foreign trade classified by end use, NAICS, and the Harmonized System. The IPP also publishes a limited number of price indexes of international services, as well as goods-industry competitiveness measures that are country-specific, including U.S. import prices by locality of origin, U.S. export prices by locality of destination, and terms of trade.

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

- In FY 2021, the BLS will collect approximately 19,000 prices monthly from a probability sample of establishments and products.

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Consumer Expenditure Survey

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

These estimates are used for a variety of purposes, including revisions of weights and item samples of the CPI, economic policy analysis of particular segments of the population, market research, and economic research and analysis. As of FY 2019, the CE program also collects data on where consumers shop, which the CPI program uses to revise retail outlet samples for pricing.

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

- In FY 2021, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 15,300 weekly expenditure diaries and 21,800 quarterly interviews. Also in FY 2021, the BLS is requesting $7,126,000 to research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the CE program in support of improved poverty measurement. More information can be found beginning on BLS-38.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2016	$213,548	1,074
2017	$210,357	1,045
2018	$209,863	971
2019	$210,000	994
2020	$210,000	967

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI plans to introduce Commodities and Services (C&S) samples and Housing samples in the third wave of new primary sampling units (PSUs) into the index in the first quarter. Discontinuing third wave PSUs will be dropped from the sample at that time. CPI also plans to continue survey initiation activities in the fourth and final wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year. CPI will select and initiate C&S outlet samples selected from establishments reported in the Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CE) by the end of the fiscal year. This will be the first C&S sample rotation using CE as the outlet sampling frame source.

The Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) will complete conversion of legacy systems that run on Adobe's Flash Player to HTML5 and JavaScript since Adobe and internet browser vendors announced that the use of Flash will cease before January 2021. The programs also will continue modernizing the IPS Initiation System including conducting a production pilot.

The Industrial Price programs will create an OPLC public webpage devoted to the newly published net inputs to industry data series as a data product from both PPI and IPP. The series will be stored in LABSTAT. OPLC will publish this data a few days after the PPI or IPP data release (whichever happens to come later in a particular month) or simultaneously with a joint PPI-IPP data release.

The IPP program will collaborate with the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis to analyze the best approach to calculate research export price unit value indexes from administrative trade data, and begin work on calculating research import price unit value indexes from administrative trade data for select product areas that are homogenous.

The CE program will continue work on the redesign of its surveys, analyzing the results of the Large Scale Feasibility (LSF) Test of the online diary and, dependent on test results, preparing for implementation into production. The program also will continue fully developing the streamlined questionnaire with expected phased implementation into production, starting in April 2023.

In FY 2021, the BLS is requesting $7,126,000 to research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the CE program in support of improved poverty measurement. Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The current official U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960s and has not been substantially changed since then.

In FY 2021, the CE program will begin work to develop, implement, and maintain production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The production-quality thresholds will replace the Research Experimental SPM thresholds used by Census since 2011. Specifically, starting in FY 2021, the CE program will update and maintain the CE questionnaire to support SPM thresholds, including questions on topics such as school meals and subsidies for utilities. The program also will modify and maintain CE processing systems to accommodate questionnaire changes, produce SPM thresholds, and ensure regular annual release of CE publication tables in August to support the September release date of the Census income and poverty report. Prices and Cost of Living will conduct research activities needed to continually make improvements to the SPM thresholds to keep pace with changes in the economy.

Also in FY 2021, Prices and Cost of Living will begin research on the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure by evaluating external data sources to match existing CE data for both private data, such as the National Automobile Dealers Association data on market values of used vehicles, and public data such as the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for Medicaid and Medicare data. Prices and Cost of Living also will begin exploring additional questions to add to the survey on topics such as home production for own-consumption, goods and services received as gifts, participation in in-kind benefit programs (public and private)

that support consumption, the allocation of goods and services within the household, and bartering for the exchange of goods and services. Development and eventual production of a consumption-based poverty measure would improve the public's and policymakers' understanding of what families are able to consume, including that from ownership of durables like vehicles, regardless of the source of funding available (e.g., income, savings, credit). Such a measure could be used to better inform policies targeted towards reducing poverty. Additional resources would enable BLS to improve the CE and study changes that would be required to produce a consumption-based poverty measure to complement the SPM and Official Poverty Measure.

The two aspects of the initiative described above will incorporate relevant input as appropriate from the Interagency Technical Working Group on Evaluating Alternative Measures of Poverty (ITWG-EAMP), a working group chartered to evaluate possible alternative measures of poverty, how such measures might be constructed, and whether to publish those measures along with the measures currently being published.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI plans to introduce C&S samples and Housing samples in the second wave of new PSUs into the index in the first quarter. Discontinuing second wave PSUs will be dropped from the sample at that time. CPI also plans to continue survey initiation activities in the third wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year. CPI also will update the Sample Maintenance System to allow processing of CE-sourced establishment data into C&S outlet samples.

The Industrial Price programs will continue converting PPI's legacy systems that run on Adobe's Flash Player to HTML5 and JavaScript since Adobe and internet browser vendors announced that the use of Flash will cease before January 2021. The programs also will continue to modernize the IPS Initiation System by completing all features that will be used by regional office staff to initiate companies into the IPP and PPI surveys, and by starting the development of features for national office staff to review initiated units.

The PPI program will expand its net inputs to industry data series by publishing approximately 300 new indexes. Still experimental, these indexes will not be available in the official BLS LABSTAT database, but will be published and updated monthly on the BLS website. These indexes will include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

The IPP program will carry out a feasibility study to calculate export price indexes using administrative trade data for select product areas that are homogenous, covering 2012-2017. The IPP program will evaluate the indexes' quality and usability compared to directly collected data.

The CE program will continue work on the redesign of its surveys, fielding the LSF Test of the online diary. The CE program also will increase sample size as a result of incorporating outlet questions, funded by eliminating the Telephone Point of Purchases Survey (TPOPS) as a stand-

alone survey. The CE program will start providing outlet data to the CPI for use in sampling C&S establishments.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI program continued introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI completed initiation of C&S samples and began the pricing of Housing samples in the second wave of new PSUs.

The Industrial Price programs completed converting IPP's legacy systems that run on Adobe's Flash Player to HTML5 and JavaScript as Adobe and internet browser vendors announced that the use of Flash will cease before January 2021 and continued converting PPI's legacy systems. The programs also continued to modernize the IPS Initiation System.

The PPI program continued to work toward expanding its net inputs to industry data series by calculating approximately 300 new indexes on an experimental basis to be published beginning in FY 2020. These indexes will include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

The CE program continued work on the redesign of its surveys, based on the results of the reassessment completed in FY 2018.

Prices and Cost of Living completed the incorporation of the point of purchase questions into the CE program, thereby eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey, as well as its overhead costs, addressing the critical need for a cost-effective alternative to TPOPS, and reducing global respondent burden.

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Prices and Cost of Living					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators				
	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 CPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 1/	92,000	92,000	95,000	95,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.02.W	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations for annual collection 1/	100,000	103,000	97,000	99,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.03.P	Indexes published monthly 1/	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
BLS 1.4 CPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CPI.05.A	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index is ≤ 0.25 percentage points	12	12	12	12
BLS 1.4 CPI.06.I	Average Age of Housing Sample (years) 2/	3	3	Complete	--
	Producer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 PPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 3/	69,000	69,000	67,000	66,000
BLS 1.4 PPI.02.P	Indexes published monthly 4/	10,650	10,611	10,800	10,800
BLS 1.4 PPI.03.A	Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly 4/	81%	81%	80%	80%
BLS 1.4 PPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:				
BLS 1.4 PPI.05.A	Goods produced	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.06.A	Construction	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%
BLS 1.4 PPI.07.A	Services produced	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.08.A	Total production	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%
BLS 1.4 PPI.09.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Final Demand Index (not seasonally adjusted) > 0.4 percentage points	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	International Price Program				
BLS 1.4 IPP.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 5/	21,000	20,006	19,200	19,000
BLS 1.4 IPP.02.P	Indexes published monthly 6/	980	1,009	990	960
BLS 1.4 IPP.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.04.A	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.05.A	Services in trade 7/	10%	10%	9%	9%
BLS 1.4 IPP.06.A	Total in trade 7/	84%	84%	83%	83%

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.07.A	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.08.A	Services in trade 7/	8%	8%	7%	7%
BLS 1.4 IPP.09.A	Total in trade 7/	72%	72%	68%	68%
BLS 1.4 IPP.10.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Import Price Index > 0.5 percentage points	≤2	1	≤2	≤2
BLS 1.4 IPP.11.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Export Price Index > 0.3 percentage points	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Consumer Expenditure Surveys				
BLS 1.4 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Number collected from Consumer Units 8/	12,300	11,556	14,600	15,300
BLS 1.4 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 9/	23,200	22,199	21,800	21,800

1/ The FY 2019 through FY 2021 targets reflect the impacts of the CPI Geographic Revision.
2/ The average age of the housing sample is calculated at the end of the fiscal year based on the sample reflected in published indexes. The measure was set to be completed when the average age of the housing sample reached 3 years old, which it did in FY 2019.
3/ The FY 2019 through FY 2021 targets reflect the impacts of sample size reductions in FY 2018 and FY 2019.
4/ The FY 2019 through FY 2021 targets reflect the impacts of a decrease in the size of PPI's sample. PPI missed the FY 2019 target due to attrition in old samples and a backlog of survey units in the field for attempted initiation primarily due to a staffing shortage. Beginning in FY 2020, PPI expects to publish expanded net inputs to industry indexes, which is expected to offset the impact of the sample reduction.
5/ In FY 2019, IPP collected fewer quotes than expected due to workload constraints in the field and the loss of respondents that failed to switch from mail/fax to web repricing. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 targets reflect the impacts of workload constraints for reduced data collection staff.
6/ In FY 2020 and FY 2021 loss of series is expected due to declining response rates.
7/ Starting in FY 2020, target reflects updated Census 2018 international trade measures.
8/ In FY 2019, CE missed its target due to staffing shortages and effects from the December 2018 federal government shutdown. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 targets reflect a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions.
9/ In FY 2019, CE missed its target due to staffing shortages and effects from the December 2018 federal government shutdown. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 targets reflect falling response rates; however, these targets are partially offset by a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile, and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2021, the Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) will continue modernizing the IPS Initiation System including conducting a production pilot. Also in FY 2021, the BLS will research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the CE program in support of improved poverty measurement, as described beginning on page BLS-38.

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$75,765	$76,917	$80,182	$3,265
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,534	12,682	12,827	145
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,445	1,509	2,442	933
11.9	Total personnel compensation	89,744	91,108	95,451	4,343
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	28,882	29,594	30,746	1,152
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,523	3,773	3,821	48
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	17,064	17,064	17,064	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	36	39	39	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	397	744	755	11
24.0	Printing and reproduction	64	24	24	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	4,443	3,885	4,905	1,020
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	51,116	51,019	51,519	500
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	11,986	10,094	11,462	1,368
26.0	Supplies and materials	326	237	248	11
31.0	Equipment	2,419	2,419	2,469	50
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$210,000**	**$210,000**	**$218,503**	**$8,503**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$17,134	$17,436	$17,436	$0
	DHS Services	2,021	1,896	1,896	0
	Census Bureau	31,333	31,164	31,664	500
	Services by Other Government Departments	628	523	523	0

CHANGES IN FY 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$1,409
Personnel benefits	452
One day less of pay	-484
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$1,377**
Net Program	**$7,126**
Direct FTE	**20**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$211,377**	**950**
Program Increase	**$7,126**	**20**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$83,500**	**$83,500**	**$84,031**	**$531**
FTE	308	311	311	0

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 321. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

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

COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS

Compensation Levels and Trends programs include the National Compensation Survey (NCS) and Work Stoppages Statistics (WSS). The NCS outputs include the Employment Cost Index (ECI), a quarterly measure of wage-push inflation used by many economists and policymakers, and the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS). Data from the EBS measure the incidence and provisions of employment-based retirement, health care coverage, and other benefits. EBS data frequently are used to establish benchmarks when considering changes to national benefits policies. Together with additional data on wages, salaries, and work stoppages, the programs meet general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4) and specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees' Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 5301-5304].

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY

The NCS provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings (computed in conjunction with the OES program), compensation cost levels and trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the ECI and EBS. The NCS also supports the Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS), funded by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The ORS gathers job-related information regarding physical demands, environmental conditions, mental and cognitive demands, and vocational preparation requirements.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 11,400 private industry establishments and state and local governments providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and state and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Employment Cost Index

The ECI measures quarterly changes in total compensation (wages and salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits) for the civilian economy. The ECI coverage includes all private industry, and state and local government workers; and excludes federal government, farm, household, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. Indexes for compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs are available for selected industry and occupational groups and for workers in private industry by bargaining status and geographic region. In addition, the *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)* publication provides quarterly estimates of compensation costs per hour worked for those same categories as well as by establishment employment size, and full- and part-time employment status.

The ECI provides the estimate for the national pay adjustment for federal General Schedule (GS) workers in compliance with the FEPCA and information from the ECI is used in combination with data from the OES program to provide estimates of pay by area, occupation, and work level that are used to recommend the locality pay adjustments required under FEPCA. The ECI also provides the basis for pay adjustments for Congress, federal judges, and top government officials specified in the Ethics Reform Act, as well as the basis for pay adjustments for the military. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services uses the ECI to determine allowable increases in Medicare reimbursements for hospital and physician charges. In addition, the Wage and Hour Division uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. Other uses of ECI data include: setting and evaluating monetary policy; macro-economic forecasting; collective bargaining and other pay determinations; estimating compensation in the National Income and Product Accounts; contract cost escalation; and studies on the structure of employee compensation.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will publish 278 indexes and 332 levels quarterly, using a sample of 11,400 establishments.

Employee Benefits Survey

The EBS provides comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry and state and local governments. The benefits measured by the survey evolve to keep pace with changes in labor market practices. Examples of benefits included are: vacation and sick leave; long-term disability; health and life insurance; retirement plans; and health savings accounts. Incidence measures include the percentage of workers with access to and participating in employer-provided benefit plans, as well as take-up rates (an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan).

The BLS provides data on benefit incidence and provisions by full- and part-time status of employees, bargaining status, wage intervals, goods-producing and service-producing industries, establishment employment size, and by Census division. The BLS also provides statistics on both the employee and employer contributions to medical plan premiums. The EBS reports data separately for selected occupational groups in private industry and state and local governments representing virtually all of the total civilian economy.

The varied uses of these data include: benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors; collective bargaining; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers, including changes to retirement benefit plans, especially among small employers, and expanded sick leave policies. EBS data are used in studies that provide more details on health care services and limitations applicable to all covered Americans. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will collect data on benefit incidence and provisions from a sample of 11,400 establishments and will complete an analysis of benefit plans obtained from a sample of 3,350 private establishments.

WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS

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

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

OSHS assists employers and policymakers in focusing their safety and health efforts, and allows workers to be better informed about workplace hazards by providing relevant data on injuries, illnesses, and fatalities that affect America's workers. It includes the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics and make grants to states or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics." The survey of non-fatal injuries and illnesses and the fatal injury census serve as the nation's primary public health surveillance system for job-related injuries and illnesses.

The BLS conducts the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of workplace injuries and illnesses and to gather information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. The BLS also conducts an annual fatal injury census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally-injured workers and the circumstances of the injuries leading to their deaths. These data include the events or exposures incurred by the worker, and the nature and source of the injury or illness.

OSHS produces a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, these have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific groups, in a specific

industry, and details of selected types of injuries and illnesses. Other areas of research have focused on injuries and illnesses that have led to job transfer or restriction, and the expanded use of computer-assisted coding to review or assign codes for injury and illness circumstances.

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

The SOII provides injury and illness information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injury and illness incidence rates by nature of injury and event, industry, occupation, gender, and age for the nation and participating states. These estimates cover private industry and state and local government workers.

Government agencies, and industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze trends in these data. They also study the detailed circumstances of the injuries and illnesses to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 41 states, 3 territories, and 1 city, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating states through its regional offices to produce national data. The BLS will collect information, which is based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, from a sample of approximately 230,000 establishments. Additionally, the survey will collect detailed information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for approximately 250,000 injury or illness cases that require days away from work to recuperate.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

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

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and state level, by industry, and by occupation, as well as detailed information about the fatal incident. The detailed data include information on the characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, and occupation), the nature and sources of the injury and the circumstances leading to the fatality. Providing these details allows the BLS and other researchers to produce special analyses on specific types of work-related fatal injuries, such as

those associated with mine cave-ins, crane collapses, and explosions, and allows government, business, labor, and researchers to design strategies to reduce fatalities.

- In FY 2021, the BLS will conduct the fatal injury census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatal injury reports for the nonparticipating states and publish data for the nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2016	$85,793	349
2017	$84,344	369
2018	$82,880	326
2019	$83,500	328
2020	$83,500	318

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS will publish detailed information on the provisions of health plans provided to private sector workers.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS will continue its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates without an increase in annual sample size. The ORS program expects to publish combined estimates from all five years of the collection cycle in FY 2024.

The OSHS will complete the decennial update to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), including soliciting comments on the completed manual and publication of the manual on the BLS website.

The OSHS will complete a cost-benefit analysis for expanding the collection of detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction. The OSHS also will work with OSHA to implement a technological solution to reduce burden at the SOII data entry phase and will begin to modify systems for integrating OSHA-Injury Tracking Application (ITA) administrative data to enhance SOII estimates.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS will publish detailed information on the provisions of retirement benefit plans provided to private sector workers.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS will continue its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates without an increase in sample size.

The OSHS will continue the decennial update to the OIICS based on extensive outreach efforts to collect feedback on improving the system from stakeholders and the public.

In November 2019 The OSHS released SOII data that incorporated a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses and deployed the neural network auto-coder for automatically assigning occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes. The OSHS also is working with OSHA to develop and test options for a technological solution that will reduce duplicate burden at the SOII data entry phase. The OSHS will complete research on matching SOII and OSHA-ITA data and recommend ways to use combined data to enhance SOII estimates. The OSHS also will test a subset of Household Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses questions to evaluate causes of interview break-offs.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS published detailed information on the provisions of health benefit plans provided to private sector workers. The BLS continued to investigate new ways of disseminating benefit estimates so that trends and changes are more easily identified by our data users.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS continued its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates without an increase in sample size. The BLS published combined estimates from the first three production samples in the second quarter of FY 2019.

The OSHS began the decennial update to the OIICS after extensive outreach efforts to collect feedback on improving the system from stakeholders and the public.

The OSHS released a report on the pilot test collecting occupational injury and illness information from workers in the fourth quarter of FY 2019. The report included injury and illness estimates for several broad industry and occupation categories and an assessment of the feasibility of employing a household survey to complement SOII data. The OSHS also completed research linking 2016 SOII and OSHA data and analyzing the linked data for completeness and quality.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Compensation and Working Conditions					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Employment Cost Index				
BLS 1.4 ECI.01.W	Number of establishments	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 ECI.02.T	Percentage of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 ECI.03.A	Number of quarters that the standard error for the percentage change in the 3-month civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index is ≤ 0.3	4	4	4	4
BLS 1.4 ECI.04.P	Number of indexes published quarterly (not seasonally adjusted)	278	278	278	278
BLS 1.4 ECI.05.P	Number of levels published quarterly	332	332	332	332
	Other Programs				
	Employee Benefits Survey				
BLS 1.4 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments (benefit incidence)	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 EBS.02.P	Number of annual releases	3	3	3	3
BLS 1.4 EBS.03.W	Number of establishments (detailed provisions)	3,350	3,355	3,350	3,350
	Work Stoppages Statistics				
BLS 1.4 WSS.01.P	Number of monthly and annual releases	13	13	13	13
	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1/				
BLS 1.4 SOII.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 2/	45	45	45	45
BLS 1.4 SOII.02.W	Number of establishments surveyed	230,000	232,433	232,433	230,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.03.W	Cases for which case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected and coded	250,000	248,651	250,132	250,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.04.P	Number of national industry estimates produced	21,000	21,309	21,564	21,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.05.P	Number of national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and circumstances of the injury or illness	2,100,000	2,027,628	2,015,835	2,000,000
	Percentage of employment for which national estimates are produced:				
BLS 1.4 SOII.06.A	Private Sector 3/	92%	92%	92%	92%
BLS 1.4 SOII.07.A	Public Sector	87%	87%	87%	87%
BLS 1.4 SOII.08.A	The margin of error on the annual estimate of the national incidence rate for total job-related injuries and illnesses at the 95% confidence level (calendar year data)	$\leq \pm 0.10$	± 0.02	± 0.02	$\leq \pm 0.10$

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 4/				
BLS 1.4 CFOI.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 5/	51	51	51	51
BLS 1.4 CFOI.02.W	Number of source documents per fatal injury	≥4.3	4.6	4.7	≥4.5
BLS 1.4 CFOI.03.A	Percentage of employment covered by fatal occupational injury statistics	100%	100%	100%	100%

1/ The BLS reported results for the 2017 SOII in FY 2019 and the 2018 SOII in FY 2020. The BLS will report results for the 2019 SOII in FY 2021. FY 2020 reflects results from the 2018 SOII released in first quarter 2020.
2/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
3/ The SOII does not collect data on several groups of private industry employees, including: self-employed nonagricultural workers; self-employed agricultural workers; wage and salary agricultural workers at establishments sized 10 or fewer; railroad workers; mine workers outside of oil and gas extraction; domestic workers; and unpaid family workers.
4/ The BLS reported results for the 2017 CFOI in FY 2019 and the 2018 CFOI in FY 2020. The BLS will report results for the 2019 CFOI in FY 2021. FY 2020 reflects results from the 2018 CFOI released in first quarter 2020.
5/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatal work injuries. The targets reflect 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation and compile data on work stoppage statistics and work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. In FY 2021, the OSHS will complete the decennial update to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, including soliciting comments on the completed manual and publishing of the manual on the BLS website.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$33,345	$33,734	$34,119	$385
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	384	389	5
11.5	Other personnel compensation	603	629	930	301
11.9	Total personnel compensation	33,948	34,747	35,438	691
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,001	11,527	11,655	128
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	817	1,017	1,017	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	9,152	9,152	9,152	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	45	27	27	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	525	753	753	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	318	268	268	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33	33	33	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,247	716	716	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	12,438	12,314	12,314	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,278	4,246	3,958	-288
26.0	Supplies and materials	192	72	72	0
31.0	Equipment	1,044	1,185	1,185	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,462	7,443	7,443	0
	Total	**$83,500**	**$83,500**	**$84,031**	**$531**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$10,562	$10,756	$10,756	$0
	DHS Services	1,394	1,285	1,285	0
	Census Bureau	40	40	40	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	442	233	233	0

CHANGES IN FY 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$533
Personnel benefits	171
One day less of pay	-173
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$531**
Net Program	**$0**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$84,031**	**311**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$10,500**	**$11,200**	**$11,295**	**$95**
FTE	50	51	51	0

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 50. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. Data from these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change and growth in the economy. Data produced by the Productivity and Technology programs aid economic policymakers, business leaders, and researchers in analyzing current economic activity. In addition, these data are used as economic indicators; in studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment; and as an aid in understanding sources of economic growth. The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in the manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries." The BLS carries out its mandate to produce impartial and objective economic data for the nation in the area of productivity as described below for each program.

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops quarterly and annual measures of labor productivity for broad sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. These data are used to analyze current economic activity; study the relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment; and to aid in understanding sources of economic growth. Data available include indexes and percentage changes for output per hour worked, unit labor costs, real and current dollar compensation per hour, and unit non-labor payments.

In addition, the BLS develops annual indexes and percentage changes of multifactor productivity, output per combined inputs of capital and labor, for the private business and private nonfarm business sectors. The BLS also develops annual multifactor productivity measures for: manufacturing industries (roughly corresponding to 3-digit NAICS industries); total manufacturing, durable goods manufacturing, and nondurable goods manufacturing sub-sectors; and non-manufacturing industries. The measures for industries are constructed as output per combined inputs of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services. The multifactor data help explain trends in output per hour worked and form a basis for research on the sources of productivity advancement and the identification of policy options that can affect the pace of productivity change. For example, multifactor productivity data from the BLS continue to be used to set the payment schedule of physicians treating patients under the Medicare program.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

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

Industry Productivity Studies

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity for a large number of detailed industries. These industry productivity measures are used to compare trends in efficiency across industries, to analyze and compare trends in production costs, to examine the effects of technological improvements, and to understand the sources of aggregate productivity growth.

Labor productivity measures are developed for all 3- and 4-digit NAICS mining, manufacturing, trade, and food services industries and an extensive selection of other service-providing industries. Measures include productivity, unit labor costs, and related indexes; rates of change; and levels of industry employment, hours worked, nominal value of production, and labor compensation.

The BLS develops multifactor productivity measures relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for all 4-digit NAICS manufacturing industries, as well as for air transportation and the line-haul railroads industry.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Census Bureau and other sources, to calculate productivity and related measures for detailed industries.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2016	$10,795	52
2017	$10,974	57
2018	$10,798	50
2019	$10,500	50
2020	$11,200	51

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

The Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) will incorporate detailed data from the 2017 Economic Census into its measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity.

OPT will complete a new database to house the multifactor productivity and state-level productivity data.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

FY 2020

In FY 2020, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity (MSP) will design a new database structure to centralize source data and estimates for easier data verification, internal analysis, and tracking of historical vintages of data.

Industry Productivity Studies (IPS) will explore the feasibility of adjusting hours of work for differences in labor composition at the 4-digit level.

OPT will determine the appropriate annual publication format for measures of state-level productivity.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

MSP incorporated data from the 2018 comprehensive revision published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis into its measures and developed a prototype product for explaining industry contributions to aggregate growth.

IPS expanded industry measures to include estimates of gross output and value-added output for 4-digit industries for internal analysis.

OPT published experimental data and a study on state-level productivity growth.

OPT completed the multiyear collaborative "micro-productivity" project with the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies, which included the development and publication of experimental statistics to inform productivity dispersion across firms.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Productivity and Technology					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Major Sector Productivity				
BLS 1.4 MSP.01.P	Series updated	44	44	44	44
BLS 1.4 MSP.02.T	Percentage of initial and revised quarterly *Productivity and Costs* releases on schedule (8 out of 8)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 MSP.03.A	Percentage of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Other Programs				
	Industry Productivity Studies				
BLS 1.4 IPS.01.P	Series updated 1/ 2/	4,020	4,020	4,020	4,290
BLS 1.4 IPS.02.A	Percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures 3/	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
	Other Output Measures				
BLS 1.4 OPT.01.P	Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures 4/ 5/	111	111	153	153
BLS 1.4 OPT.02.P	Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports	17	17	17	17

1/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries, and not 6-digit NAICS industries, because the availability of source data at the 6-digit level is subject to frequent changes.

2/ Due to delays in the release of the 2017 Economic Census data, IPS did not update 270 series in FY 2019 and also will not update these series in FY 2020, but will resume publication in FY 2021.

3/ The percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures is based on the coverage of NAICS 4-digit industries.

4/ Although all measures were available to data users in FY 2019, 88 industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures were not updated due to delays in the release of the 2017 Economic Census data.

5/ In FY 2020, OPT will begin including 42 additional industries with the official measures of multifactor productivity to fully cover the private business sector.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Productivity and Technology programs produce data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries, and examine the factors underlying productivity change. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2021, MSP and IPS will complete a new database for multifactor productivity and state-level productivity data.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$5,673	$6,084	$6,154	$70
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	96	101	169	68
11.9	Total personnel compensation	5,769	6,185	6,323	138
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,934	2,091	2,114	23
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	40	15	15	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,059	1,059	1,059	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	14	25	25	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	87	78	78	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,281	1,288	1,288	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	212	361	295	-66
26.0	Supplies and materials	20	14	14	0
31.0	Equipment	84	84	84	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$10,500**	**$11,200**	**$11,295**	**$95**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$1,067	$1,088	$1,088	$0
	DHS Services	161	149	149	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	53	51	51	0

CHANGES IN FY 2021
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$95
Personnel benefits	31
One day less of pay	-31
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$95**
Net Program	**$0**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$11,295**	**51**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$35,000**	**$35,000**	**$35,228**	**$228**
FTE	156	145	145	0

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 168. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

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

Office of the Commissioner

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, in cooperation with program and support offices, plan, direct, and manage all BLS activities. In support of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, the Commissioner is the designated statistical official for DOL. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner also represent the agency in both national and international forums, including those with the U.S. Congress, the Administration, and economic and statistical organizations.

Administration

The Administrative programs are responsible for planning, executing, and evaluating a broad and responsive management and administrative program that supports the programmatic and technical responsibilities of the BLS. Major functions of this program include budget formulation and execution; budget and performance integration; strategic planning; financial management; grants management; accounting and payment services; administrative and management information systems; administration of the employee awards and recognition program; administration of equal employment opportunity programs; facilities and space management; security of the national office; safety, and health; print, mail, property, and records management; management of statistical confidentiality policy (Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA)); and information system security compliance (Federal Information Security Modernization Act); management control and oversight; emergency management; employee ethics; and legal guidance and legislative research.

Technology and Survey Processing

The Technology and Survey Processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities integral to the production of accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic data in accordance with CIPSEA and OMB Statistical Policy Directives. This includes the development, maintenance, and operation of systems that are used for collecting and editing survey data, producing the PFEIs and other statistical measures, and disseminating BLS data to the public. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data, as well as adherence to the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. This infrastructure includes the Internet Data Collection Facility, a Web-based data collection system that allows respondents of numerous BLS surveys to have a single entry point when reporting data over the internet. The program also maintains and manages the BLS Central Storage Facility, a secure, high performance system for sharing, managing, protecting, and backing up data and applications. The program researches and evaluates new IT tools, technologies, and software for use in the BLS IT infrastructure and ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing federal IT activities.

Publications

The Publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications, information dissemination, and communications activities of the BLS. Utilizing current technology to improve efficiency and customer service, this program makes the statistical materials and research findings of the agency available to the public and responds to inquiries from the public and the media on a timely basis. Information is available to the public 24 hours a day via the BLS website. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by e-mail, telephone, mail, fax, telecommunications devices for the deaf, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available online or in print as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed or coordinated within this program, including the *Monthly Labor Review*, *The Economics Daily*, the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, *Beyond the Numbers*, *Spotlight on Statistics*, and the *Customer Service Guide*, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses across all programs.

Survey Methods Research

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

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of non-sampling error through,

for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer-assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, analysis of survey nonresponse, the use of focus groups, and surveys of key stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center focuses on estimating and increasing the efficiency of sample designs and estimators to improve BLS data and statistics. This includes the development of computationally-intensive methods for analyzing complex survey data, utilizing unstructured text fields, addressing confidentiality constraints, integrating alternative data sources, developing better seasonal adjustment methods, and handling missing data. The Survey Methods Research program also supports BLS programs through research activities that address the areas of machine learning, human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

Field Operations

The Field Operations program consists of a national office component and six regional offices. The national office provides overall operations planning and allocates workload and resources to regional offices. It monitors and evaluates national operation performance, provides technical direction and training, and provides collection expertise to other programs as they plan their survey approaches. The regional offices manage their workload and resources as assigned to complete various tasks, such as collecting survey data, providing and administering federal/state grants, monitoring and evaluating state work on BLS grants, disseminating region-specific data and information, and providing outreach to local and national audiences. These functions of the Field Operations program directly support survey response rates, which impact the quality of data received and produced by the BLS.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2016	$35,972	198
2017	$35,620	188
2018	$35,547	179
2019	$35,000	186
2020	$35,000	163

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs will continue to provide agency-wide policy and management direction as described above, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, field operations, and statistical methods research areas.

Also in FY 2021, the Department is committed to implementing the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and an Enterprise Shared Services delivery model for administrative functions. The purpose of the Enterprise Shared Services initiative is to create an administrative services delivery model that is streamlined, consistent, and efficient. Instead of directly funding

information technology, procurement, human resources, and personnel security functions, BLS will use shared services provider(s) through the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and the proposed IT Working Capital Fund (IT WCF). 46 FTE will be realigned from BLS to the WCF and/or IT WCF as part of the implementation of this model. The FY 2021 Budget reflects this FTE realignment and the corresponding realignment of personnel compensation and benefits. The Budget does not include any related changes to non-personnel funding.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs will continue to provide agency-wide policy and management direction as described above, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, field operations, and statistical methods research areas.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs provided agency-wide policy and management direction as described above, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, field operations, and statistical methods research areas.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Executive Direction and Staff Services					
BLS 1.4 ED.01	Percentage of time the LANWAN infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics	≥99.50%	99.99%	≥99.50%	≥99.50%
BLS 1.4 ED.02	Number of financial audit findings	≤3	0	≤3	≤3

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2021, OTSP, within Executive Direction and Staff Services, will continue to maximize the amount of time in which Local Area Network Infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$18,494	$17,420	$17,620	$200
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	160	305	309	4
11.5	Other personnel compensation	306	311	610	299
11.9	Total personnel compensation	18,960	18,036	18,539	503
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	5,893	5,763	5,780	17
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	80	80	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	295	260	260	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,171	2,171	2,171	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	7	7	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	113	282	282	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	30	20	20	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	412	916	916	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	5,124	5,197	5,197	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,404	1,528	1,236	-292
26.0	Supplies and materials	177	85	85	0
31.0	Equipment	355	655	655	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$35,000**	**$35,000**	**$35,228**	**$228**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$4,377	$4,037	$4,037	$0
	DHS Services	606	543	543	0
	Census Bureau	0	120	120	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	141	497	497	0

CHANGES IN FY 2021
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$278
Personnel benefits	89
One day less of pay	-89
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	-50
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$228**
Net Program	**$0**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$35,228**	**145**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
Activity Appropriation	**$0**	**$27,000**	**$13,000**	**-$14,000**
FTE	0	0	0	0

NOTE: FY 2019 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2019 was 0. FTE for all years reflects the FTE reduction from the Shared Services Realignment. FY 2020 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Introduction

The Headquarters Relocation activity reflects the funding required for BLS to relocate its National Office Headquarters and data center to new locations. Funding appropriated for this activity in FY 2020 is available to obligate through September 30, 2024. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by the General Services Administration (GSA) as BLS will move into GSA-owned space following a GSA-executed repair and alteration project at the Suitland Federal Center.

The current lease for the BLS national office in Washington DC at the Postal Square Building expires in May 2022. This location provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, as well as hosts the BLS data center. As detailed in the FY 2020 President's Budget, the Administration proposed that BLS relocate to the Suitland Federal Center in Suitland, Maryland due to the expiration of the current lease.

As part of the headquarters move, the BLS also will relocate its data center to a shared facility. As BLS publishes economic data every week on a pre-determined schedule, any disruption to this schedule could have a significant impact to the U.S. economy and financial markets in the U.S and abroad. The relocation of the data center will utilize an approach that ensures any potential for disruption is minimized. Accordingly, the data center relocation plan will be designed to responsibly manage and reduce operational risks, maintain existing standards for protection of sensitive data and timely, equitable dissemination, leverage best practices and existing services, and reduce overall agency move cost by allowing for a controlled migration of services with minimal downtime.

FY 2021

In FY 2021, Headquarters Relocation requests $13,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the remainder of one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, for which BLS received partial funding in FY 2020, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

FY 2020

In FY 2020, BLS received partial funding associated with its headquarters relocation activities, including funding for planning to help ensure that the agency will be able to maintain critical production processes and timely release of critical economic data during a move. In particular, planning efforts will focus on move and replication plans for the workspace at the GSA-owned Suitland Federal Center. The BLS will continue to consider the needs of its employees during the transition to the new location and work with the GSA to address safety and office space considerations for the production of sensitive economic indicators. Further, in conjunction with GSA, the BLS, Census, and BEA will actively engage in working groups focused on facilities, technology, communication, and other critical program functions to ensure a smooth transition and optimal use of space within the shared Suitland Federal Center for all three statistical agencies.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	**FY 2020 Enacted**	**FY 2021 Request**	**Diff. FY 21 Request / FY 20 Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$0	$0	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	0	1,600	700	-900
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	0	17,700	8,300	-9,400
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	2,100	700	-1,400
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	0	5,600	3,300	-2,300
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$0**	**$27,000**	**$13,000**	**-$14,000**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Services by Other Government Departments	$0	$17,700	$8,300	-$9,400

NOTE: Specific moving-related activities funded in 2020 are estimates and will be determined following the conclusion of a GSA space study of the Suitland Federal Center, which is currently ongoing.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

CHANGES IN FY 2021
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day less of pay	0
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$0**
Net Program	**-$14,000**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$27,000**	**0**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**-$14,000**	**0**