FY 2023

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

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, $673,744,000, 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, $15,410,000, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.		FY 2023 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	**1,965**	**$587,000**	**1,965**	**$587,000**	**2,094**	**$673,744**
Subtotal Appropriation	*1,965*	*$587,000*	*1,965*	*$587,000*	*2,094*	*$673,744*
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	$27,000	0	$38,626	0	$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	179	$40,745	170	$43,208	170	$44,253
Trust Funds	0	$68,000	0	$68,000	0	$68,000
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*179*	*$108,745*	*170*	*$111,208*	*170*	*$112,253*
B. Gross Budget Authority	**2,144**	**$722,745**	**2,135**	**$736,834**	**2,264**	**$785,997**
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	-$27,000	0	-$38,626	0	$0
Offsetting Collections To:						
Reimbursements	-179	-$40,745	-170	-$43,208	-170	-$44,253
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*-179*	*-$40,745*	*-170*	*-$43,208*	*-170*	*-$44,253*
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	**1,965**	**$655,000**	**1,965**	**$655,000**	**2,094**	**$741,744**
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	$27,000	0	$38,626	0	$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	179	$40,745	170	$43,208	170	$44,253
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*179*	*$40,475*	*170*	*$43,208*	*170*	*$44,253*
D. Total Budgetary Resources	**2,144**	**$722,745**	**2,135**	**$736,834**	**2,264**	**$785,997**
Unexpired Unobligated Balance Carried Forward	0	-$25,626	0	$0	0	$0
FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-20	-$507	0	$0	0	$0
Reimbursements	-16	-$4,212	0	$0	0	$0
Subtotal FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring	*-36*	*-$30,345*	*0*	*$0*	*0*	*$0*
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	**2,108**	**$692,400**	**2,135**	**$736,834**	**2,264**	**$785,997**

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	$587,000	$673,744	+$86,744
Trust Funds	$68,000	$68,000	$0
Total	$655,000	$741,744	+$86,744
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	1,965	2,094	+129
Total	1,965	2,094	+129

Explanation of Change	FY 2022 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	1,965	$220,483	0	$0	0	$13,212	0	$13,212
Personnel benefits	0	$80,515	0	$0	0	$8,005	0	$8,005
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Benefits for former personnel	0	$120	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Travel and transportation of persons	0	$500	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Transportation of things	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Rental payments to GSA	0	$39,675	0	$0	0	$4,800	0	$4,800
Rental payments to others	0	$45	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	$2,431	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Printing and reproduction	0	$1,052	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Advisory and assistance services	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0	$6,469	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Working Capital Fund	0	$42,285	0	$0	0	$5,753	0	$5,753
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0	$99,561	0	$0	0	$2,437	0	$2,437
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0	$5,200	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	$15,027	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Research & Development Contracts	0	$12,760	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	$38,224	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Supplies and materials	0	$500	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Equipment	0	$9,791	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	$80,090	0	$0	0	$1,727	0	$1,727
Insurance claims and indemnities	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**1,965**	**+$654,728**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$35,934**	**0**	**+$35,934**

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<div align="center">FY 2023 Change</div>

Explanation of Change	FY 2022 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
B. Programs:								
Develop a New Youth Cohort for the National Longitudinal Surveys	513	$299,041	0	$0	3	$14,500	3	$14,500
Improve Poverty Measurement	987	$233,033	0	$0	25	$11,870	25	$11,870
Rebuild Statistical Capacity at BLS	0	$0	0	$0	69	$10,394	69	$10,394
Expand Data on the Dynamics of the U.S. Labor Market and on the Supply of and Demand for Skills	513	$299,041	0	$0	27	$9,600	27	$9,600
Add Funding for BLS Headquarters Relocation	0	$66,000	0	$0	0	$2,410	0	$2,410
Restore Occupational Employment and Wage Data for Agricultural Industries	513	$299,041	0	$0	1	$1,137	1	$1,137
Improve the Timeliness of the Chained CPI-U	0	$0	0	$0	4	$1,000	4	$1,000
Programs Subtotal			**0**	**$0**	**129**	**+$50,911**	**129**	**+$50,911**
Total Increase	**1,965**	**+$654,728**	**0**	**$0**	**129**	**+$86,845**	**129**	**+$86,845**
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	$272	0	$0	0	-$101	0	-$101
Built-Ins Subtotal	**0**	**+$272**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$101**	**0**	**-$101**
B. Programs:								
Total Decrease	**0**	**+$272**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$101**	**0**	**-$101**
Total Change	**1,965**	**+$655,000**	**0**	**$0**	**129**	**+$86,744**	**129**	**+$86,744**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.		FY 2023 Request		Diff. FY23 Request / FY22 Full Year C.R.	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	**500**	**$290,370**	**503**	**$290,370**	**548**	**$329,454**	**45**	**$39,084**
General Funds	500	222,370	503	222,370	548	261,454	45	39,084
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	0
Prices and Cost of Living	**935**	**$220,324**	**944**	**$220,324**	**1,003**	**$252,000**	**59**	**$31,676**
General Funds	935	220,324	944	220,324	1,003	252,000	59	31,676
Compensation and Working Conditions	**308**	**$84,337**	**316**	**$84,337**	**331**	**$92,976**	**15**	**$8,639**
General Funds	308	84,337	316	84,337	331	92,976	15	8,639
Productivity and Technology	**50**	**$11,464**	**50**	**$11,464**	**53**	**$12,853**	**3**	**$1,389**
General Funds	50	11,464	50	11,464	53	12,853	3	1,389
Executive Direction and Staff Services	**152**	**$35,505**	**152**	**$35,505**	**159**	**$39,051**	**7**	**$3,546**
General Funds	152	35,505	152	35,505	159	39,051	7	3,546
Headquarters Relocation	**0**	**$13,000**	**0**	**$13,000**	**0**	**$15,410**	**0**	**$2,410**
General Funds	0	13,000	0	13,000	0	15,410	0	2,410
Total	**1,945**	**$655,000**	**1,965**	**$655,000**	**2,094**	**$741,744**	**129**	**$86,744**
General Funds	**1,945**	**587,000**	**1,965**	**587,000**	**2,094**	**673,744**	**129**	**86,744**
Unemployment Trust Funds	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**0**

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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	BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS				
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.**
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	1,717	1,717	1,846	129
	Other	248	248	248	0
	Reimbursable	179	170	170	0
	Total	2,144	2,135	2,264	129
	Average ES Salary	$191,000	$194,000	$202,000	$8,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	11/2	11/3	11/3	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	$100,000	$103,000	$107,000	$4,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	$192,777	$201,701	$219,956	$18,255
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	13,619	12,651	14,450	1,799
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5,931	6,131	6,467	336
11.9	Total personnel compensation	212,327	220,483	240,873	20,390
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	75,654	80,787	89,316	8,529
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	120	120	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,094	500	3,142	2,642
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	38,381	39,675	42,675	3,000
23.2	Rental payments to others	109	45	109	64
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4,689	2,431	3,734	1,303
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,380	1,052	1,392	340
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	13,988	6,469	11,565	5,096
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	145,427	162,073	171,953	9,880
25.5	Research and development contracts	16,766	12,760	23,766	11,006
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	55,621	38,224	61,261	23,037
26.0	Supplies and materials	688	500	722	222
31.0	Equipment	8,309	9,791	10,065	274
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	78,511	80,090	81,051	961
	Total	**$655,000**	**$655,000**	**$741,744**	**$86,744**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$37,463	$42,285	$48,038	$5,753
	DHS Services	5,660	5,200	5,200	0
	Census Bureau	94,122	99,561	101,023	1,462

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

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	APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Dollars in Thousands)									
	Budget Estimates to Congress		**House Allowance**		**Senate Allowance**		**Appropriation**		**FTE**	
2013	$618,207						$577,213	1/	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	2/	$615,000	2/	$655,000		1,961	
2021	$658,318		$655,000	2/	$641,000	2/	$655,000		1,965	
2022	$700,653		$700,653	2/	$685,183	2/		3/	2,038	
2023	$741,744								2,094	

1/ 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.

2/ This bill was passed by the House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.

3/ A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

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 mission with independence from partisan interests while protecting the confidentiality of its respondents and their data. 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 needs of a diverse customer base. The BLS protects the confidentiality of its data providers and employs innovative methods to keep pace with the rapidly-changing economy.

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. BLS data are essential in supporting the President's priority of providing evidence and supporting evaluation activities. Furthermore, by producing gold-standard statistics and analyses, the BLS supports the Secretary's vision for the DOL to empower workers morning, noon, and night.

The BLS measures the timeliness, accuracy, and relevance of its Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) and accessibility of and customer satisfaction with accessing its statistical products. These 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.

FY 2023 Request Summary

For FY 2023, the BLS requests $741,744,000, which is $86,744,000 above the FY 2022 Full-Year Continuing Resolution (CR) level of $655,000,000, and 2,094 FTE. The FY 2023 Request includes $10,394,000 and 69 FTE to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency to begin to restore staffing levels, and is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of

advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure; and $1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U), by reducing the current lag in the publication of the final by 3 months.

The FY 2023 request includes $14,500,000 to continue development of a new National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) youth cohort. This multiyear effort will result in the first new youth cohort in almost 30 years that will allow the BLS to collect data on a younger generation of workers and over time provide a rich, new dataset. The new cohort will allow NLS to incorporate measures that reflect how emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, may affect the training needs of a new generation and the application of learned skills in the labor market. Starting in FY 2023, the BLS plans to complete development of the new cohort's data collection design, data processing systems, dissemination systems, and materials needed to support these processes. In addition, the BLS will begin to pretest the systems and to make preparations to begin screening and collecting the first round in FY 2026.

In addition, the FY 2023 request includes $9,600,000 to improve the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data timeliness by producing earlier preliminary (first release) estimates; enhance relevance and reliability by expanding the sample by 20,000 establishments, or roughly doubling the current sample level; and add depth by allowing for a series of focused questions on labor market issues to enhance the understanding of openings, hires, and separations. The FY 2023 request includes $1,137,000 to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. As part of the continued effort to improve Prices and Cost of Living data, the FY 2023 request also includes $11,870,000 to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained CPI for low-income households.

The FY 2023 request includes funding for carry-over and new mandatory built-ins for the following: pay and benefit-related built-ins for federal BLS staff; as well as pay-related increases for Census staff funded by Interagency Agreements and state partners funded through Cooperative Agreements; Working Capital Fund increases; and funding for a lease extension at the Postal Square Building (PSB). Lastly, as a contingency assuming the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level, the FY 2023 request includes $15,410,000 for one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters from the PSB to the Suitland Federal Center, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, to remain available until September 30, 2026. Since the enacted FY 2022 appropriation includes the $28,470,000 requested for this project in the FY 2022 Budget, the additional funding is not needed in FY 2023.

Key Uses of BLS Data

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 changes in the chained CPI. The IRS also uses the CPI to adjust income eligibility thresholds for the Earned Income Tax Credit. In addition, the Social Security Administration uses the CPI as an adjustment mechanism for payments to its beneficiaries. Select CPIs and Employment Cost Indexes also are

used in updates to the Medicare Prospective Payment System, and Consumer Expenditure (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.

New and Continuing Statistical Work

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. The BLS will continue to be responsive to users' needs to understand changes in the economy while safeguarding respondent confidentiality and ensuring data are released appropriately. Additionally, in support of the Administration's priorities for equity in government and the federal workforce, the BLS will continue to assist agencies in determining the availability of BLS data for equity planning, action development, and tracking.

Building upon lessons learned during a mandated telework posture for all staff as a result of the pandemic, the BLS is offering alternative response modes to reduce the burden and in-person interactions associated with collecting data from businesses and households. Alternatives include collection over the telephone, videoconferencing, expanded electronic data interchange collection, as well as expanded use of corporate, administrative, and other large data sets from non-traditional sources that could complement and supplement directly-collected data. The BLS plans to continue these innovations in tandem with in-person data collection even after the pandemic. The BLS is adhering to all protocols to protect respondent identifiable information and is ensuring embargoed economic data are released fairly, securely, and orderly. The BLS has successfully released economic data in a virtual environment on schedule through targeted website and server improvements.

The BLS also will strive to provide new data and focus on leveraging new technologies and non-traditional data sources, particularly for price change and productivity data. For example, in FY 2023, the International Price Program (IPP) will launch activities to integrate administrative trade data for homogeneous product areas into its news releases. In addition, the CPI program will continue to improve the collection of the CPI Housing Survey by providing new functionality that will increase the quality of the data collected and provide an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting, which may reduce respondent burden and improve response rates. Also, in FY 2023, the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program will continue a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restrictions. These data will be available for all industries using a new sampling methodology that will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size.

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The BLS is advancing efforts to examine the impact of automation on the economy through several of its statistical programs. The Employment Projections program is preparing to publish an analysis of how BLS projections compare against outside studies on the potential impacts of automation on the workforce in the future. The program also conducted an external review of its methods to ensure that those methods remain appropriate in light of developments in the forecasting discipline and in the economy. In addition, the BLS continues development work on data collection related to the impact of automation on the workforce, which will be of use to future efforts. The BLS is continuing this work on two parallel tracks: a case-based study of employers' experience of the impact of automation, artificial intelligence, and digitization, and evaluating the feasibility of leveraging task data in the Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS). First, the case study approach will provide valuable information about the impact of existing and emerging automation on the workforce through in-depth interviews with at least ten employers in retail, healthcare, transportation, and warehousing. Second, the ORS is evaluating approaches to standardize or aggregate task data, currently collected as unstructured text, which could make it suitable for research focused on which occupations are likely to be impacted by new technologies that complement or substitute specific worker activities.

FY 2023 Agency Request by Budget Activity

In FY 2023, the request of $741,744,000 and 2,094 FTE will enable the BLS to meet its responsibilities through its six budget activities:

> (1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The request of $329,454,000 and 548 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. The FY 2023 budget request includes $2,109,000 and 14 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the labor force surveys. The budget request also includes $14,500,000 and 3 FTE to continue development of a new NLS of Youth (NLSY) cohort. More information can be found on BLS-28. Additionally in FY 2023, the budget request includes $9,600,000 and 27 FTE to release JOLTS data earlier and expand the data, found on BLS-29. Lastly, in FY 2023, the request includes $1,137,000 and 1 FTE to restore agricultural industries to the OEWS, found on BLS-27.

> (2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The request of $252,000,000 and 1,003 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 2023, the budget request includes $4,519,000 and 30 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the price change and expenditure surveys, as well as $1,000,000 and 4 FTE to enhance the CPI by reducing the current lag in the publication of the final superlative Chained CPI (C-CPI-U) by 3 months. More information can be found on BLS-46. The budget request also includes $11,870,000 and 25 FTE to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty

Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained CPI for low-income households, found on BLS-45.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The request of $92,976,000 and 331 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. In FY 2023, the budget request includes $2,260,000 and 15 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the compensation and working conditions surveys.

(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The request of $12,853,000 and 53 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. In FY 2023, the budget request includes $452,000 and 3 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the measurement of productivity and technology.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staff Services** – The request of $39,051,000 and 159 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. In FY 2023, the budget request includes $1,054,000 and 7 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity across all programs, including information technology, survey methodology research, and dissemination.

(6) **Headquarters Relocation** – As a contingency based on the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level, the FY 2023 request includes $15,410,000, for one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters from the PSB to the Suitland Federal Center. Since the enacted FY 2022 appropriation includes the $28,470,000 requested for this project in the FY 2022 Budget, the additional funding is not needed in FY 2023.

Equity in Budgeting

The BLS supports its partner agencies within DOL and throughout the government by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity and supporting underserved communities. In FY 2022, the BLS began publishing labor force estimates for American Indians and Alaska Natives on a more frequent basis, with key economic metrics, including the unemployment rate, employment-population ratio, and labor participation rate, now published on a monthly basis. The FY 2023 Request includes resources for continued evidence and evaluation to make data-driven decisions to empower workers and build a modern, inclusive workforce. In particular, a new NLSY cohort will support these priorities by providing a rich, new data set on a younger generation of workers. The BLS will oversample racial and ethnic groups to facilitate statistically reliable analyses of sub-groups. Previous NLSY cohorts have provided a lens for in-depth study of race-, ethnicity-, gender-, and income-based
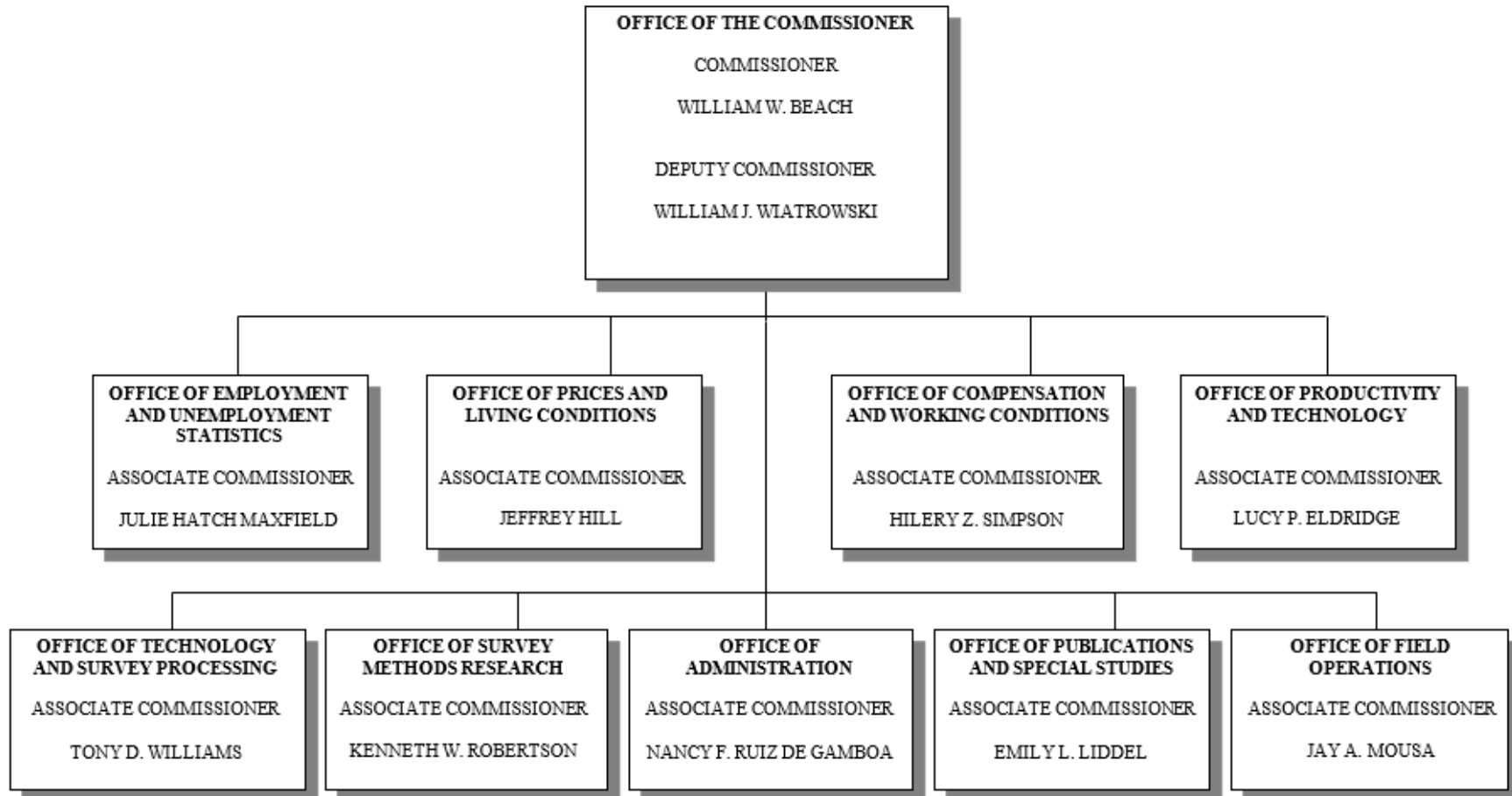
differences, and a new cohort will advance these lines of research and allow for comparisons across cohorts.

Additionally, by restoring coverage of the agricultural sector, OEWS data in this sector will be more relevant and helpful for studying racial inequities. Hispanic and Latino workers are overrepresented in the agricultural industry—for example, they make up 30 percent of workers in the crop production industry, but represent 18 percent of workers overall. Although OEWS does not collect demographic data, by supplementing with additional sources OEWS data could be a powerful tool in studying race and gender inequities.

ORGANIZATION CHART

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM W. BEACH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM J. WIATROWSKI

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

JULIE HATCH MAXFIELD

OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

JEFFREY HILL

OFFICE OF COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

HILERY Z. SIMPSON

OFFICE OF PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

LUCY P. ELDRIDGE

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SURVEY PROCESSING

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

TONY D. WILLIAMS

OFFICE OF SURVEY METHODS RESEARCH

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

KENNETH W. ROBERTSON

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

NANCY F. RUIZ DE GAMBOA

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS AND SPECIAL STUDIES

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

EMILY L. LIDDEL

OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

JAY A. MOUSA

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES					
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 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%	95%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.03.R	Percentage of relevance targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 4/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.04	Percentage of time the BLS public website is available for data dissemination	>99.5%	99.98%	>99.5%	>99.5%
BLS 1.4 CCM.05	Customer satisfaction with the BLS website through the Verint Experience Index (VXI) (*Mission Achievement*)	75	76	76	76

1/ PFEI programs are Current Employment Statistics (CES), Current Population Survey (CPS), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), International Price Program (IPP), Employment Cost Index (ECI), and Major Sector Productivity (MSP).

2/ Measure reflects seven timeliness measures for the PFEI programs.

3/ Measure reflects 20 accuracy measures for the PFEI programs. In FY 2021, the BLS reached all but one of the underlying PFEI accuracy targets (95% or 19 out of 20 measures), missing the target of ≤ 2 for the IPP *Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Export Price Index > 0.3 percentage points* measure. IPP had three revisions that exceeded the beyond-threshold revisions: one was due to export crude price volatility and the other two were impacted by the Texas freeze and electrical blackouts. In FY 2022, this underlying measure is being revised to > 0.5, due to weather and crude oil price shocks.

4/ Measure reflects seven relevance measures for the PFEI programs.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.
Activity Appropriation	**$290,370**	**$290,370**	**$329,454**	**$39,084**
FTE	500	503	548	45

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2021 was 499. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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 non-workers, 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.

- In FY 2023, the BLS request includes $2,109,000 and 14 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Labor Force Statistics and restore staffing levels. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policy making by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure, including labor force measures and analyses of labor market developments.

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.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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:

- o 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);
- o 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);
- o Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; duration of unemployment; reasons for unemployment; and methods used to find employment;
- o Characteristics and job-seeking intentions of persons not in the labor force, including information on discouraged workers and others of significant public policy interest;
- o 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
- o Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.

  - In FY 2023, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey, with the 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 and Wage Statistics (OEWS), 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.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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 Bureau of Economic Analysis (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 2023, each month, the BLS will survey about 144,000 businesses and government agencies (composed of approximately 697,000 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 nonfarm 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, OEWS, 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, OEWS, 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 $547 billion in FY 2020 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 2023, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 10.7 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) will 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.

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics

The OEWS 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 OEWS 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; updating prevailing wages for foreign labor certification; projecting occupational employment for the nation, states, and areas; informing 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; serving as an input to the Employment Cost Index and to the President's Pay Agent report; and improving sample efficiency in the O*NET and Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS) and industry skill and technology studies.

The OEWS information available on the BLS public website generates some of the highest levels of activity among all program areas. In addition, OEWS 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. OEWS 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 2023, 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. Also in FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $1,137,000 to restore agricultural industries to the OEWS. More information can be found beginning on BLS-27.

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 the SWAs 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 2023, the BLS will publish 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 seasonally adjust 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 randomly sampled 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 changes in individual labor force behavior by re-interviewing the same individuals multiple times 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:

- o Employment and earnings of workers in the labor market;
- o Educational experience, achievement, and the transition from school to work;
- o The effects of training on future employment and wages;
- o The ability to advance out of low-wage jobs;
- o Relationships between work and various indicators of family well-being;
- o The long-term effects of unemployment; and
- o 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. It contained oversamples of Black and Hispanic civilians; economically disadvantaged, non-Black, non-Hispanic civilians; and members of the military. The latter two oversamples were dropped in 1991 and 1985, respectively, leaving a total sample of about 10,000 individuals. 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. Like the NLSY79, 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 2023, the BLS will release data from round 29 of the NLSY79 and begin data collection of round 21 of the NLSY97. The BLS also will complete data collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. In addition, the BLS is requesting $14,500,000 for the NLS program to continue developing a new NLSY cohort. More information can be found beginning on BLS-28.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups and by establishment 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. JOLTS also publishes state data at the total nonfarm level for all states and the District of Columbia. 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, by the Federal Reserve in setting monetary policy, and by states in analyzing state labor market

dynamics. These data also provide evidence of upward pressures on wage rates at the national and state levels.

- In FY 2023, 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. At the total nonfarm industry level, the BLS also will publish data at the regional level for total nonfarm employment, size-class estimates at the national level, and state data estimates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $9,600,000 to release JOLTS data earlier and expand the data. More information can be found beginning on BLS-29.

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 2023, each month, the BLS and the Census Bureau will survey about 800 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 the 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 OEWS, 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 2020-30 matrix, which was released in FY 2021, covered projections for 790 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 2023, the BLS will develop and release the 2022-2032 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, the BLS also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2018	$272,912	496
2019	$276,000	499
2020	$288,300	484
2021	$290,370	499
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

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 2023

In FY 2023, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS will field a redesigned Contingent Worker Supplement in July 2023. Also, contingent on funding from sponsors, CPS will field a Veterans Supplement and will publish data from the 2022 UI Nonfiler Supplement and the 2022 Veterans Supplement. In addition, The CPS will develop the survey questionnaire for a new Work Schedules Supplement planned for fielding in FY 2024. Also in FY 2023, CPS will coordinate with the Census Bureau to discuss potential research approaches to generating estimates about smaller

population groups, including but not limited to those who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander.

The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements to the model that tracks net business births and deaths. The CES program also will continue to research and evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator, used to identify outliers within a dataset, for CES National estimates. With the release of the 2022 benchmark in March 2023, the CES State and Area program expects to implement the recommendations following the new publication standards for states and areas and NAICS 2022 industry classification changes.

The QCEW program will complete deployment of a new state data processing system. Additionally, the QCEW program will continue to compare industry codes that are different between the BLS and Census Bureau business registers in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

The OEWS program will complete its second year of estimation with the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system and evaluate the feasibility of implementing a time series sample. The program will research improvements in methodology to use point wage rate data in the wage prediction model. In addition, program staff will begin research for revisions to the 2028 SOC system.

In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $1,137,000 to increase the OEWS sample by restoring agricultural industries that were eliminated due to sequestration in FY 2013 in order to publish new national, state, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level employment and wage data, thereby ensuring better coverage of the major agricultural sub-sectors. By restoring coverage of the agricultural sector, OEWS data in this sector will be more relevant and helpful for studying racial inequities. Hispanic and Latino workers are overrepresented in the agricultural industry—for example, they make up 30 percent of workers in the crop production industry, but represent 18 percent of workers overall. Although OEWS does not collect demographic data, by supplementing with additional sources OEWS data could be a powerful tool in studying race and gender inequities.

The agriculture industries have changed since data were last published in 2012, and new data will improve both current labor market employment and wage data as well as provide a vital input for occupational projections. Currently, the EP program uses data that predate the elimination of these data almost 10 years ago.

With the additional resources, the BLS will add several agricultural industries to ensure better coverage of the major sub-sectors, including crop production, as well as animal production and aquaculture. The expanded scope will advance evidence-based policy and inform decision-making for policies supporting the agricultural workforce. In addition to providing better labor market information for researchers and decision markers, the restored data will improve projections for agricultural industries and occupations and will improve the wage estimates that the BLS provides to the Employment and Training Administration's Foreign

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Labor Certification program. The OEWS will begin collecting the additional agricultural sample in late FY 2023.

The LAUS program will prepare to incorporate substantial geographic changes into its estimation, pending availability of the 2020-based metropolitan and micropolitan area delineations from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for a target implementation effective the January 2025 reference month. The LAUS program also will determine the scope of changes to its substate estimation methodologies for implementation in early 2025, to allow for adequate time to develop inputs, modify production systems, and engage in dual estimation testing with state partners.

The NLS program will release data from round 29 and complete data collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 21 of the NLSY97.

In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $14,500,000 for the NLS program to continue development of a new NLSY cohort. This multiyear effort will result in the first new youth cohort in almost 30 years that will allow the BLS to collect data on a younger generation of workers and over time provide a rich, new dataset. Data collected from these individuals and their families will provide researchers and policy makers with invaluable data on the development of skills through education and training, the effects of early labor market experiences, the impacts of public policies, the dynamics of early career employer-employee matching, and many other relevant topics. Longitudinal data on the labor market activity of youth are vital for understanding the determinants of labor market success for adults.

Although research based on the currently active NLSY cohorts remains strong, fundamental questions about changes in labor market dynamics, such as movements into and out of the labor force and earnings growth over a working life, and differences in labor market dynamics, including those among racial and ethnic groups, for young workers continue to emerge. Many factors could have altered employment and earnings dynamics, including new trends in demographics, education, technology, social relationships, and job characteristics; new programs, policies and legislation; and new conditions in the nation's public health, physical environment, and economy. Most recently, the coronavirus pandemic has produced both fundamental and long-lived changes to the economy and in work arrangements. Such significant changes along with the recession and recovery that the pandemic wrought highlight the need for in-depth information on the dynamics of the labor market.

Comparing results across cohorts provides insights for policy makers to evaluate the extent to which outcomes have changed over time. The BLS anticipates that a new cohort will include 15,000 individuals born between 2010 and 2014, and that the first round of collection could begin as early as FY 2026, although details are subject to change as planning and development activities continue. The BLS will oversample racial and ethnic groups to facilitate statistically reliable analyses of sub-groups that may inform policy and decision making. The BLS also will ensure that the NLS programs contain the necessary infrastructure to support potential externally-funded questions or supplements to be conducted under the new cohort.

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Starting in FY 2023, the program proposes to complete development of the new cohort's data collection design, data processing systems, dissemination systems, and materials needed to support these processes. In addition, work will begin to pretest the systems, make revisions accordingly, and conduct preparations to enable screening and first round collection to begin in FY 2026. The *Bureau of Labor Statistics Report to the Appropriations Committees on a New Cohort to the National Longitudinal Surveys[1]* submitted to Congress in March 2021 represents the latest out year cost estimates and survey plans. As noted in the report, cost estimates will be refined as planning and development activities continue.

In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $9,600,000 to expand and improve the JOLTS program in three ways in order to better understand U.S. labor market dynamics and to elevate JOLTS as a Principal Federal Economic Indicator (PFEI):

1. Improve JOLTS data timeliness by producing earlier preliminary (first release) estimates. This will allow national JOLTS data for a given reference month to be published earlier than the current schedule, by releasing JOLTS data later in the same release month of *The Employment Situation*—which reports the total U.S. unemployment rate and nonfarm payroll job growth. In addition, the BLS will publish new sample-based state estimates about two weeks after the accelerated National JOLTS release. This will follow a similar schedule as other BLS state news releases. The accelerated news releases will provide more timely data needed to explain monthly movements in the labor market.

2. Enhance relevance and reliability by expanding the sample by 20,000 establishments, or roughly doubling the current sample level. The sample expansion will allow publication of JOLTS data at the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level for many industries for the Nation. Additionally, the BLS has improved estimation methods over the last several years and with this additional sample will be able to produce greater geographic detail, including at least four high-level industries for each State--total nonfarm, private goods-producing, private service-providing, and government. Also, the sample expansion will improve the reliability of the currently produced estimates, which means the error measures associated with monthly changes will be smaller, effectively leading to the identification of 30% more statistically significant changes in rates and levels.

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 separations including quits, layoffs, and other types of separations such as retirements.

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[1] https://www.bls.gov/bls/congressional-reports/bls-report-to-congress-on-a-new-cohort-to-the-national-longitudinal-surveys-march-2021.pdf.

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Complementing other labor market metrics, the JOLTS series currently is the only federal product that directly contributes information on current labor demand for the entire U.S. labor market in a transparent, representative manner. JOLTS data have a demonstrated ability to measure the high level of churn in the labor market and the movements that underlie monthly employment changes as measured by the CES 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 will address critical gaps in the knowledge of labor market conditions for key sectors of the economy throughout the business cycle and will provide policy makers at the national, state, and local levels with timely invaluable data concerning the behavior of employers and employees before, during, and after disruptions to the labor market, enabling them to craft more effective policy to promote economic vitality and equity across all demographic groups. Data on these and other issues will fill gaps in our understanding of labor market conditions, skills of jobs created versus destroyed, and employer perception of opportunities.

In FY 2023, JOLTS will research the steps required to implement the change in the reference periods, modify questionnaires and interviewing procedures, and modify systems and data review procedures.

Based on results from an incentive study, ATUS will take the necessary steps to implement an incentive plan. Contingent on funding from the sponsor, the ATUS will begin collecting data for a 2023 Eating and Health Module Supplement.

The EP program will develop and release the 2022-2032 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the Occupational Outlook Handbook *(OOH)*. Throughout the year, the BLS also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

In FY 2023, the BLS will continue initial research activities related to the *American Indian Population and Labor Force Report (AIPLFR)*. The goal of the research phase is to determine feasibility, and scope out the requirements needed to produce the *AIPLFR* in future years, including identifying the resources needed to accomplish the work.

FY 2022

In FY 2022, the BLS is continuing the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS will develop the survey questionnaire for a new CWS, after considering recommendations from the consensus report of the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. CPS will field a Displaced Workers Supplement, a Veterans Supplement, and a UI Nonfiler Supplement, and will publish data from a Disability Supplement, a Displaced Workers Supplement, and a redesigned Veterans Supplement.

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The CES program will research and evaluate potential methodological improvements to the model that tracks net business births and deaths. The CES program also will continue to research and evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator, used to identify outliers within a dataset, for CES National estimates.

The QCEW program will continue to develop a new state data processing system, and will deploy the system into production. 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 OEWS program will complete the transition to the 2018 SOC and publish data for most detailed occupations in the 2018 SOC. The OEWS will implement improvements to the OEWS estimation methods.

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

The NLS program will release data from round 19 and complete data collection of round 20 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will complete data collection of round 29 of the NLSY79 and begin collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. In addition, the NLS program will continue to plan the content and design of a new NLSY cohort by conducting content panels, completing market research for contracts, and implementing other design activities (including sampling, survey, materials, and dissemination).

The JOLTS program will publish its first full year of official state estimates each month about two weeks after the national news release.

ATUS will analyze results of a study to determine if cash incentives reduce survey costs and increase response among 15- to 24-year olds. ATUS will work with contractors to develop and test methods for collecting ATUS data online. ATUS also will publish data from a 2021 Well-being Module Supplement and begin collecting a 2022 Eating and Health Module Supplement.

The EP program will develop and release the 2021-2031 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*. EP also is working to improve the *OOH* app to include user experience enhancements and to update the data. Additionally, EP will research alternate approaches to the current practices for estimating impacts of new technology on the workforce of the future, including potential use of new data from the BLS and other sources.

In FY 2022, the BLS will begin initial research activities related to the *AIPLFR*. The Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Consolidation Act of 2017 transferred

responsibility for the biennial *AIPLFR* from the Department of the Interior to DOL. In 2022, the Secretary of Labor assigned responsibility for the report to the BLS. Starting in FY 2022, the BLS will begin research efforts, including activities such as commissioning a panel of outside experts and conducting tribal consultation meetings, to determine the feasibility and full cost of producing the *AIPLFR*.

FY 2021

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

The CPS reviewed conclusions and recommendations on the CWS from the CNSTAT consensus report and determined next steps for a new supplement on contingent and alternative work arrangements. The CPS fielded a Disability Supplement and a redesigned Veterans Supplement.

The CES program continued to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking. The CES program also continued researching and evaluating the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator, used to identify outliers within a dataset, for CES National estimates.

The QCEW program continued to develop a new state data processing 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.

The OEWS program continued to implement the 2018 SOC system in collection and published the second and final year of data using a hybrid of the 2010 and 2018 SOC systems. Based on successful research, OEWS will implement in FY 2022 improvements to estimation methodology. Additionally, OEWS researched the implications of sample changes that would support OEWS time series. OEWS also added autocoding features to the new centralized data collection and processing system. OEWS implemented new data collection instruments that capture wage rate data, rather than wage range data for nearly all employers.

In response to the challenges posed to model-based employment and unemployment estimation in FY 2020 by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the efforts to contain it, the LAUS program implemented a new generation of time-series models in March 2021. The LAUS program also continued to research additional methodological enhancements and began making improvements to its subnational estimation systems.

The NLS program released data from round 28 and continued data collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. The program completed data collection of a supplemental survey of the NLSY97 pertaining to the coronavirus pandemic and released estimates in August 2021. The NLS program also began collection of round 20 of the NLSY97. Additionally, the NLS program continued to plan the development of a new NLSY cohort by conducting stakeholder

outreach, and continued planning activities, including development of expert panels to advise on content and assessments of sample frames, dissemination needs, and vendor capabilities.

The JOLTS program began publishing establishment size estimates as part of the official program outputs. State estimates also were added into the production system at the end of FY 2021 and estimates were released in October 2021.

ATUS continued conducting an incentive study to determine if cash incentives reduce survey costs and increase response among 15- to 24-year olds. ATUS began fielding a 2021 Well-being Module Supplement in March 2021.

The EP program developed and released the 2020-2030 economic and employment projections and incorporated these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, EP also updated occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*. EP also analyzed how BLS projections compare against outside studies on the potential impacts of automation on the workforce of the future. Additionally, EP queried outside experts for interest in an external review of projections methods.

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 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/ 3/	14,900	15,020	15,000	15,000
BLS 1.4 CPS.02.P	Other series published annually, quarterly, or irregularly 4/	21,000	20,918	20,900	20,900
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 0.2 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/ 5 /	25,000	25,285	25,000	24,000
BLS 1.4 CES.02.P	State and local area monthly and annual series maintained 5/	23,800	23,873	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% 7/	<4	4	<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 Database System 8/	10,050,000	10,611,233	10,650,000	10,700,000
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

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted		**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**
	Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics				
BLS 1.4 OEWS.01.P National annual series published 9/	113,000	131,596	130,000	131,000
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 10/	108,600	108,600	109,400	109,400
BLS 1.4 LAUS.02.T Percentage of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 11/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.03.A Percentage of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted state unemployment rates that are < 0.4 percentage points 12/	--	--	--	$\geq$90%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.04.A Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions $\geq$ 0.4 percentage points 13/	$\leq$8	13	$\leq$8	$\leq$8
National Longitudinal Surveys				
BLS 1.4 NLS.01.O Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	150	150	150	150
Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey				
BLS 1.4 JOLTS.01.P Monthly and annual estimates 14/	1,232	1,378	2,398	2,398
American Time Use Survey				
BLS 1.4 ATUS.01.P Annual estimates 15/	0	4,548	7,100	9,280
Employment Projections				
BLS 1.4 EP.01.W Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections 16/	205	205	194	194
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* 17/	561	561	561	620
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/ The FY 2021 result and FYs 2022 and 2023 targets reflect additional annual or quarterly series that were converted to monthly series during the FY.

4/ The FY 2021 result reflects a reduced number of quarterly and annual series due to streamlining and releasing some annual series on a monthly basis throughout the FY.

5/ The FY 2023 target reflects a potential loss of series with the implementation of minimum publication standards.

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.

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7/ The FY 2021 target and result reflect temporary increases to revisions due to the impact of COVID-19.

8/ This measure is dependent on economic conditions. Targets are based on current economic trends.

9/ The FY 2021 target reflects publishing data on a hybrid structure of both the 2010 and 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) systems. The FY 2023 target reflects additional series published as a result of restoring agricultural industries to OEWS.

10/ The number of estimates increases as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added. The FY 2022 and 2023 targets reflect impacts from the 2020 Census.

11/ 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.

12/ States also include Los Angeles County, New York City, and the District of Columbia. Due to the impact of COVID-19, this measure is suspended in FYs 2021 and 2022, given the extreme changes in the input data for the LAUS models. The FY 2023 target reflects an expectation of returning to pre-pandemic levels.

13/ Due to the challenges of real-time estimation in the pandemic environment, 13 areas were flagged as having their official 2020 annual-average unemployment rates differ by 0.4 percentage points or more from their January-December 2020 production-year averages.

14/ In FY 2021, JOLTS made the publication of size class estimates official, adding 146 data series. In FY 2022, JOLTS will officially publish State data series, raising the series count by 1,020 series.

15/ Because of the significant uncertainty regarding the impacts of COVID-19 on collection, ATUS had revised its FY 2021 target down from 9,400 to 0. It was not clear if ATUS would be able to publish multiyear estimates, due to a gap in data caused by the Census Bureau's closure of their National Processing Center in response to COVID-19. However, in FY 2021, ATUS published a total of 4,548 partial-year estimates: 2,271 for May – December 2020, and 2,277 for May – December 2019. ATUS expects the pandemic's effect on collection to continue to impact the number of estimates published in FYs 2022 and 2023, but anticipates improvement from the height of the pandemic. The FY 2023 target reflects annual estimates produced with the 2022 data and eldercare news release estimates with 2021-2022 data.

16/ The FY 2022 and 2023 targets reflect the collapse of industry sectors for consistency with BEA Input-Output and National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) data to facilitate data updates. The affected sectors include government and special NIPA category sectors with no employment.

17/ Content is updated on a continual or rolling basis throughout the year. The FY 2023 target reflects changes in occupational breakouts under the 2018 SOC system.

Workload and Performance

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity; supporting underserved communities; and to empower workers morning, noon, and night. 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 2023, the EP program will develop and release the 2022-2032 economic and employment projections. The FY 2023 request includes $2,109,000 and 14 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Labor Force Statistics; as a result of the staffing increases throughout FY 2023, improvements in performance targets will

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be reflected beginning in FY 2024. Also in FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $14,500,000 to continue development of a new National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) youth cohort. More information can be found beginning on BLS-28. In addition, the FY 2023 request includes $9,600,000 to begin efforts to release JOLTS data earlier and expand the data, with more information found on BLS-29. Also in FY 2023, the BLS request includes $1,137,000 to restore agricultural industries to the OEWS program, with more information found on BLS-27.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.
11.1	Full-time permanent	$56,556	$59,452	$65,488	$6,036
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	622	541	660	119
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,551	1,802	1,744	-58
11.9	Total personnel compensation	58,729	61,795	67,892	6,097
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	21,142	22,627	25,436	2,809
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	344	16	344	328
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	8,935	9,236	10,534	1,298
23.2	Rental payments to others	18	17	18	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,390	1,424	1,419	-5
24.0	Printing and reproduction	967	693	979	286
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	2,125	2,321	2,570	249
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	72,696	77,945	77,306	-639
25.5	Research and development contracts	16,766	12,760	23,766	11,006
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	32,550	25,025	41,365	16,340
26.0	Supplies and materials	125	111	143	32
31.0	Equipment	2,407	3,806	4,127	321
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	71,176	72,594	73,555	961
	Total	**$290,370**	**$290,370**	**$329,454**	**$39,084**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$8,378	$10,550	$11,140	$590
	DHS Services	1,407	1,328	1,328	0
	Census Bureau	61,978	65,623	63,905	-1,718

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CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
 Built-In
  To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$3,635
Personnel benefits	2,208
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	1,116
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	1,286
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	1,927
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,566
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$11,738**
Net Program	**$27,346**
Direct FTE	**45**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$302,108**	**503**
Program Increase	**$27,346**	**45**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

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.

- In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $4,519,000 and 30 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Prices and Cost of Living and restore staffing levels. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policy making by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure, including information on price change.

- As part of the $11,870,000 requested initiative to improve Prices and Cost of Living data, the BLS will research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure. More information can be found on page BLS-45.

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 28 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 and annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices for selected items.

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The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at the consumer level; indicator of inflationary or deflationary 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 thresholds, 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 standard deductions, and brackets. These last adjustments are intended to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

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 2023, the BLS will collect approximately 102,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 127,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually). Also, as part of the $11,870,000 requested initiative to improve Prices and Cost of Living data, the BLS will begin researching a chained CPI for low-income households. More information can be found on page BLS-45. Also in FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the final chained CPI-U. More information can be found beginning on BLS-46.

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 2023, the BLS will collect approximately 61,000 price quotations monthly.

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International Price Program

The IPP produces the Import and Export Price Indexes (MXPI), which measure price change of merchandise goods in U.S. foreign trade classified by BEA end use, NAICS, and Harmonized classification systems. The MXPI also cover a limited number 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 2023, the BLS will collect approximately 17,000 prices monthly from a probability sample of establishments and products.

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, consumer unit 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 2023, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 12,500 weekly expenditure diaries and 20,000 quarterly interviews. Also, as part of the $11,870,000 requested initiative to improve Prices and Cost of Living data, the BLS will begin efforts to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). More information can be found on BLS-45.

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Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2018	$209,863	971
2019	$210,000	994
2020	$210,000	957
2021	$220,324	953
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, 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 work to improve the collection of the CPI Housing Survey by providing new functionality that will increase the quality of the data collected, as well as provide an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting, which may reduce respondent burden, thereby increasing response rates.

The Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) will continue to modernize the IPS Initiation System for PPI and the PPI Sampling System, replacing legacy systems that run on obsolete and unsupported hardware and software.

As part of a continuous effort to provide the most accurate and timely data, the PPI expects to complete an update of all index weights in FY 2023. Weights will be constructed from 2017 Economic Census data which incorporate product line classifications according to the new North American Product Classification System.

The IPP will launch activities to integrate administrative trade data for homogeneous product areas into news release production and establish priorities to expand MXPI service measures. The IPP Sampling System modernization will begin in order to meet dual objectives to update outdated legacy software and to accommodate changes in sampling that will be implemented in subsequent years as IPP reduces use of directly collected data and replaces it with administrative trade data for at least a third of the current IPP sample.

The CE program will implement the first phase of a streamlined Interview Survey questionnaire. CE also will complete development of a machine-learning based system for applying Diary Survey item code (i.e., categorizing) expenditures reported by respondents in the Diary Survey form (online or paper). The new system will apply item codes independently of assignments currently made at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center (NPC), which then will allow the CE program to discontinue coding work at Census, thereby reducing costs and improving the timeliness of receiving collected data from Census.

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The new machine-learning system also is expected to improve the accuracy of coded descriptions.

In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $11,870,000 to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained CPI for low-income households. Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in the 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.

Support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

In FY 2023, the CE program and the Division of Price and Index Number Research (DPINR) will begin work to develop, implement, and maintain production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's SPM. The production-quality thresholds will replace the Research Experimental SPM thresholds used by Census since 2011. 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 to support the September release date of the Census income and poverty report. The CE program and DPINR will conduct research activities needed to continually make improvements to the SPM thresholds to keep pace with changes in the economy and to make use of additional data that become available.

Research the Nature and Construction of a Consumption-based Poverty Measure

Also in FY 2023, Prices and Cost of Living will begin research on the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure as per the recommendation from the Interagency Technical Working Group on Evaluating Alternative Measures of Poverty. The first part of this research will focus on producing an overall measure of consumption. Prices and Cost of Living will review literature to identify how different consumption measures are defined and constructed and conduct research on data gaps and how to best fill them. These data gaps include the receipt and value of in-kind benefits, the value of stock of durables that provide consumption flows, consumption of home-produced goods and services, how to define thresholds, price indexes to update thresholds over time, accounting for geographic difference in prices across areas, and equivalence scales relevant for consumption. Prices and Cost of Living also will research and evaluate 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 that could be used to determine vehicle service flows, and public data such as Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for Medicaid and Medicare data and other government sources to assess consumption values. In addition, the BLS will develop methods to incorporate

external source data into the CE. These methods could include traditional statistical methods as well as newer methods based on machine learning.

Research a Chained CPI for Low-income Households

Also in FY 2023, Prices and Cost of Living will begin research on the nature and construction of the chained Consumer Price Index for low-income households, which will be used for adjusting the Official Poverty Measure in place of the CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U) as per the recommendation from the Consumer Inflation Interagency Technical Working Groups (ITWG). In order to produce a CPI for low-income households that is of the same quality as the CPI-U, research will be needed to examine differences between the spending patterns of low-income households and all urban consumers at large for a variety of factors, including: retail establishments patronized, specific goods and services purchased, and variances in price changes of actual transaction prices paid. Though the research will focus on a chained CPI for low-income households, when completed in four years, the results also will inform the requirements for indexes for other subpopulations, such as the elderly.

The FY 2023 President's Budget also requests for $1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the final chained CPI by 3 months, proposed in the FY 2022 budget. The CPI is the nation's principal gauge of inflation, providing measures of consumer price change for all urban areas, and is one of the nation's most important federal economic indicators. However, the chained CPI is subject to several revisions due to the lag in obtaining current period expenditure weights from CE survey. Providing timely chained CPI data is important due to the impact CPI data have on other federal agencies and other data users. The C-CPI-U currently is used for indexation of federal income tax brackets and a timelier final C-CPI-U could make it a more viable alternative for other federal escalation and indexation purposes. The CE program will revise its systems to process data monthly instead of quarterly, which will allow CE to deliver data to CPI on a timelier basis.

FY 2022

In FY 2022, the BLS is continuing the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI program completed work to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI introduced Housing samples and Commodities and Services (C&S) samples in the fourth and final wave of new primary sampling units (PSUs) into the index. Discontinued fourth wave PSUs were dropped from the sample in the first quarter of FY 2022.

The CPI program will improve the collection of the CPI Housing Survey by providing new functionality that will increase the quality of the data collected, as well as provide an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting, which may reduce respondent burden, thereby increasing response rates.

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The Industrial Price programs are continuing modernization of the IPS Initiation System, which will replace two separate legacy systems that run on obsolete and unsupported hardware and software. The programs also will complete a production pilot for functionality used by the Office of Field Operations. Additionally, the programs are continuing modernization of the PPI Sampling System, which will replace the legacy system that ran on obsolete and unsupported software.

The PPI program is continuing to evaluate concerns of a potential upward bias in its index estimates by developing a plan for changing its estimation formula for elementary level indexes from a Laspeyres to a geometric Young formula, which would mitigate the observed upward bias when calculating price measures. The PPI program will complete historical simulations of all PPI data recalculated using a geometric Young formula at the elementary level, and evaluate whether to make them publicly available in FY 2023 to prepare data users for the potential transition to the new formula.

The PPI program will begin publishing index revisions for each month of its estimation revision period and increase precision to 3 decimal places.

The IPP is leveraging methodology developed for the release of research unit value indexes calculated from export administrative trade data to create and evaluate a unit value index series (2012 - 2018) using administrative trade data for imports. IPP also will prepare a plan to integrate the administrative data into news release production of the MXPI.

The CE program will begin to develop a machine-learning based system for applying Diary Survey item code (i.e., categorizing) expenditures reported by respondents in the Diary Survey form (online or paper). The new system will apply item codes independently of assignments currently made at Census' National Processing Center (NPC), which will then allow the CE program to discontinue coding work at Census, thereby reducing costs and improving the timeliness of receiving collected data from Census. The new machine-learning system is also expected to improve the accuracy of coded descriptions.

The CE program is continuing the redesign of its surveys and, dependent on test results from the Large Scale Feasibility (LSF) Test, implement the online diary into production. The program also is continuing to fully develop the streamlined questionnaire with expected phased implementation into production, starting in April 2023.

FY 2021

In FY 2021, 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 to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI introduced Housing samples and C&S samples in the third wave of new PSUs into the index in the first and third quarters, respectively.

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Discontinued third wave PSUs were dropped from the sample in the first quarter. CPI also continued survey initiation activities in the fourth and final wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year. CPI selected and initiated C&S outlet samples selected from establishments reported in the CE. This was the first C&S sample rotation using CE as the outlet sampling frame source.

The Industrial Price programs completed 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 would cease before January 2021. The programs also continued to modernize the IPS Initiation System, including starting a production pilot. The PPI program began the modernization of its Sampling System to replace a legacy system that runs on obsolete and unsupported software.

The PPI program documented the upward biases associated with its current modified Laspeyres formula and finalized recommendations on moving from a Laspeyres to the geometric Young formula for all elementary level PPIs.

The IPP completed all work and published, in September 2021, a historical research data series of export unit value indexes from administrative trade data, 2012-2018, for product areas homogenous in nature. In conjunction with this work, the IPP completed an analysis and made the determination that incorporating administrative trade data using partial month data to derive export unit value indexes are both timely and of sufficient quality to publish in the monthly news release.

The CE program continued work on the redesign of its surveys, analyzing the results of the LSF Test of the online diary and, based on test results, prepared for implementation into production. The program continued to fully develop the streamlined questionnaire with expected phased implementation into production, starting in April 2023.

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		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		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	92,442	102,000	102,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.02.W	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations for annual collection 1/ 2/	124,000	127,503	144,000	127,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.03.P	Indexes published monthly	8,400	8,410	8,400	8,400
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
	Producer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 PPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 3/	61,000	63,000	61,000	61,000
BLS 1.4 PPI.02.P	Indexes published monthly 3/ 4/	10,900	11,052	10,800	10,700
BLS 1.4 PPI.03.A	Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly 5/	79%	79%	78%	78%
BLS 1.4 PPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 PPI.05.A	Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: 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	1	<2	<2
	International Price Program				
BLS 1.4 IPP.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 6/	18,845	19,478	18,000	17,000
BLS 1.4 IPP.02.P	Indexes published monthly 7/	930	1,045	970	970
BLS 1.4 IPP.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.04.A	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP: Goods in trade 8/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.05.A	Services in trade 8/ 9/	8%	8%	8%	5%
BLS 1.4 IPP.06.A	Total in trade 8/	83%	83%	83%	84%

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		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.07.A	Goods in trade 8/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.08.A	Services in trade 8/ 9/	7%	7%	7%	4%
BLS 1.4 IPP.09.A	Total in trade 8/	68%	68%	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	0	≤ 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 > 0.5 percentage points 10/	≤ 2	3	≤ 2	≤ 2
	Other Programs				
	Consumer Expenditure Surveys				
BLS 1.4 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Number collected from Consumer Units 11/	13,000	13,024	12,500	12,500
BLS 1.4 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 11/	19,700	20,820	20,000	20,000

1/ The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect the continued impact of COVID-19 on sample rotation for commodities and services.

2/ The FY 2022 target reflects the continued impact of COVID-19 on sample rotation for housing. The FY 2023 target reflects CPI returning to an original sample rotation schedule for housing under the assumption that COVID-19 effects decrease.

3/ In FY 2021, PPI collected more price quotations than anticipated due to non-response efforts. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect anticipated effects of COVID-19 on data collection.

4/ The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect the anticipation of a lower number of indexes published monthly due to the implementation of the 2022 NAICS definitions.

5/ The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect declining survey responses resulting from impacts of the COVD-19 pandemic.

6/ In FY 2021, IPP exceeded its target because it retained more respondents than expected as the pandemic slowed the rollout of the smaller sample. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect the phased changes resulting from the sample reduction in FY 2018 due to resource constraints, which results in a permanent drop in the repricing of ongoing items.

7/ In FY 2021, IPP exceeded its target because of a lower than anticipated response rate decline due to COVID-19 and actions taken by IPP to maintain respondents. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets reflect the expected loss of series due to final implementation of sample reduction from FY 2018 and declining response rates.

8/ The FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets reflect updated Census 2018 international trade measures. The FY 2023 targets reflect updated Census 2020 international trade measures.

9/ The FY 2023 targets are based on 2020 data. Due to COVID-19, air freight and air passenger services reduced their passenger service to a fraction of its previous size.

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10/ In FY 2021, IPP had three revisions. One was for June 2020 data due to export crude price volatility. The other two were for March and April 2021 data that resulted from the Texas freeze and electrical blackouts. All three beyond-threshold revisions were 0.4 percentage points. In FY 2022, this measure is revised to > 0.5, to account for persistent weather and crude oil price shocks.

11/The FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets are expected to decrease due to a continued downward trend in response rates and respondent cooperation.

Workload and Performance

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity; supporting underserved communities; and to empower workers morning, noon, and night. 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 2023, the IPP will launch activities to integrate administrative trade data for homogenous product areas into its news releases. The FY 2023 request includes $4,519,000 and 30 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Prices and Cost of Living; as a result of the staffing increases throughout FY 2023, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2024. Also in FY 2023, the request includes $1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U), by reducing the current lag in the publication of the final by 3 months. More information can be found beginning on BLS-46. Additionally, as part of the continued effort to improve Prices and Cost of Living data, the FY 2023 request includes $11,870,000 to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained CPI for low-income households. More information can be found beginning on BLS-45.

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					Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22
BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Full Year C.R.**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$78,294	$82,125	$90,170	$8,045
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,360	11,718	13,113	1,395
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,527	2,503	2,773	270
11.9	Total personnel compensation	93,181	96,346	106,056	9,710
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	32,960	35,173	39,125	3,952
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,853	406	1,901	1,495
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	17,064	18,247	18,888	641
23.2	Rental payments to others	24	5	24	19
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	956	487	972	485
24.0	Printing and reproduction	34	17	34	17
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	6,335	3,261	7,567	4,306
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	49,892	55,845	59,575	3,730
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,832	7,077	14,257	7,180
26.0	Supplies and materials	274	274	290	16
31.0	Equipment	1,919	3,186	3,311	125
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$220,324**	**$220,324**	**$252,000**	**$31,676**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$15,035	$18,310	$19,397	$1,087
	DHS Services	2,082	2,429	2,429	0
	Census Bureau	32,104	33,938	37,078	3,140

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CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
 Built-In
  To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$5,810
Personnel benefits	3,518
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	2,138
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	2,311
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	510
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & 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	**$14,287**
Net Program	**$17,389**
Direct FTE	**59**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$234,611**	**944**
Program Increase	**$17,389**	**59**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.
Activity Appropriation	**$84,337**	**$84,337**	**$92,976**	**$8,639**
FTE	308	316	331	15

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2021 was 308. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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).

- In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $2,260,000 and 15 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Compensation and Working Conditions and restore staffing levels. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policy making by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure, including measures on working conditions.

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 OEWS 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 2023, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 16,000 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.

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 OEWS 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 2023, the BLS will publish 278 indexes and 331 levels quarterly, using a sample of 16,000 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 2023, the BLS will collect data on benefit incidence and provisions from a sample of 16,000 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.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

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 2023, 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 236,000 injury or illness cases that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction 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 2023, 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)	
2018	$82,880	326
2019	$83,500	328
2020	$83,500	315
2021	$84,337	308
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, 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 plans provided to private sector workers. To mitigate response rate declines and allow the BLS to continue meeting publication standards for its existing series, the BLS will increase the NCS sample size by redirecting efforts away from non-response follow-up to collecting data from additional establishments.

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. The

ORS program expects to publish combined estimates from all five years of the collection cycle in FY 2024.

The OSHS will begin implementing the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) decennial update into CFOI and SOII production with full implementation by FY 2024.

The OSHS will continue the second of a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for all industries. The new case sampling methodology enabled this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The OSHS expects to publish its first multiyear estimates for case circumstances and worker characteristics from cases resulting in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction in FY 2024.

The OSHS will develop an operational roadmap for integrating OSHA-Injury Tracking Application (ITA) administrative data with data collected by SOII to enhance SOII estimates.

FY 2022

In FY 2022, the BLS is continuing 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 expanded area occupational wage estimates for new work level categories. In addition, the NCS will publish detailed information on the provisions of health plans provided to State and local government workers.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS is continuing its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates. Due to the pandemic, survey response rates have declined and as a result the BLS has increased the ORS sample size in order to meet publication goals.

The OSHS will update and train its neural network auto-coder to accommodate the decennial update to the OIICS. The OSHS will publish the new OIICS manual on its website in 2022 and expects full implementation of the OIICS decennial update in FY 2024.

The OSHS will begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for all industries. The new case sampling methodology will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The OSHS expects to publish its first multiyear estimates for case circumstances and worker characteristics from cases resulting in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction in FY 2024. OSHS will continue to publish industry estimates annually.

The OSHS will begin research on integrating OSHA-ITA administrative data with data collected by SOII to enhance SOII estimates.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<u>**FY 2021**</u>

In FY 2021, 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 plans provided to private sector workers.

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.

The OSHS completed the decennial update to the OIICS, including soliciting comments on the completed manual from key stakeholders through the BLS website.

The OSHS notified respondents and the public that the program will collect 2021 data on detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction beginning in FY 2022. The OSHS also worked with OSHA to implement a technological solution to reduce burden at the SOII data entry phase.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 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 1/	11,400	11,400	11,400	16,000
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 $\leq$ 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	331	331	331	331
	Other Programs				
	Employee Benefits Survey				
BLS 1.4 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments (benefit incidence) 1/	11,400	11,400	11,400	16,000
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	3,358	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 2/				
BLS 1.4 SOII.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 3/	45	45	45	45
BLS 1.4 SOII.02.W	Number of establishments surveyed	232,435	232,435	230,372	230,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.03.W	Cases for which case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected and coded 4/	236,943	236,943	219,151	236,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.04.P	Number of national industry estimates produced	21,537	21,537	21,642	21,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.05.P	Number of national estimates produced on worker characteristics and injury or illness circumstances 5/	2,096,743	2,096,743	1,962,875	n/a

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
BLS 1.4 SOII.06.A BLS 1.4 SOII.07.A	Percentage of employment for which national estimates are produced: Private Sector 6/ Public Sector 7/	92% 87%	92% 87%	92% 86%	92% 86%
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
	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 8/				
BLS 1.4 CFOI.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 9/	51	51	50	50
BLS 1.4 CFOI.02.W	Number of source documents per fatal injury	$\geq$4.5	4.7	4.5	$\geq$4.5
BLS 1.4 CFOI.03.A	Percentage of employment covered by fatal occupational injury statistics	100%	100%	100%	100%

1/ The FY 2023 target reflects a revised data collection approach of redirecting non-response follow-up to collecting data from additional establishments to mitigate response rate declines and to allow BLS to continue meeting publication standards for its existing series.

2/ The BLS reported results for the 2019 SOII in FY 2021 and the 2020 SOII in FY 2022. The BLS will report results for the 2021 SOII in FY 2023. FY 2022 reflects results from the 2020 SOII released in first quarter 2022.

3/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.

4/ The FY 2022 result reflects the impact of COVID-19 on response rates. In FY 2023, data collected and coded by the BLS for case circumstances and worker characteristics are expected to return to the pre-pandemic target level.

5/ The FY 2022 result reflects the impact of COVID-19 on response rates. In FY 2023, the BLS will collect data but not publish estimates on detailed circumstances and worker characteristics, as it transitions to biennial estimates and a new data series. The BLS will publish its first combined calendar year 2021-2022 biennial estimates on worker characteristics and injury or illness circumstances in the first quarter of FY 2024 (November 2023).

6/ 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.

7/ Targets for FY 2022 and FY 2023 reflect a decline in state and local government employment in 2020.

8/ The BLS reported results for the 2019 CFOI in FY 2021 and the 2020 CFOI in FY 2022. The BLS will report results for the 2021 CFOI in FY 2023. FY 2022 reflects results from the 2020 CFOI released in first quarter 2022.

9/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatal work injuries. The FY 2021 figure reflects 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 figures reflect 45 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Workload and Performance

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity; supporting underserved communities; and to empower workers morning, noon, and night. 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 2023, the OSHS program will continue a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restrictions. These data will be available for all industries using a new sampling methodology that will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size.   Also, in FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $2,260,000 and 15 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Compensation and Working Conditions; as a result of the staffing increases throughout FY 2023, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2024.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

		BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS			
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$33,547	$35,259	$37,296	$2,037
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	338	216	359	143
11.5	Other personnel compensation	988	1,026	1,044	18
11.9	Total personnel compensation	34,873	36,501	38,699	2,198
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	12,674	13,682	14,607	925
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	817	43	817	774
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	9,152	8,441	9,796	1,355
23.2	Rental payments to others	57	19	57	38
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,044	409	1,044	635
24.0	Printing and reproduction	358	342	358	16
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	733	367	733	366
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	12,093	11,426	14,175	2,749
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,965	3,894	3,269	-625
26.0	Supplies and materials	192	65	192	127
31.0	Equipment	1,044	1,652	1,733	81
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,335	7,496	7,496	0
	Total	**$84,337**	**$84,337**	**$92,976**	**$8,639**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$10,270	$10,246	$12,793	$2,547
	DHS Services	1,411	970	970	0
	Census Bureau	40	0	40	40

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-In
   To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$2,181
Personnel benefits	1,318
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	1,143
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	1,576
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	161
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$6,379**
Net Program	**$2,260**
Direct FTE	**15**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$90,716**	**316**
Program Increase	**$2,260**	**15**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

				Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22
BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Full Year C.R.**
Activity Appropriation	**$11,464**	**$11,464**	**$12,853**	**$1,389**
FTE	50	50	53	3

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2021 was 50. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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, individual industries, and states. 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.

- In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $452,000 and 3 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Productivity and Technology and restore staffing levels. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policy making by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure, including measures of productivity.

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops quarterly and annual measures of labor productivity for 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. Labor hours worked data from this program are used by the Congressional Budget Office to estimate economic growth for the nation. Data available include indexes and percentage changes for labor productivity, hours worked, unit labor costs, and real and current dollar hourly compensation.

In addition, the BLS develops annual indexes and percentage changes of total factor productivity, also known as multifactor productivity. These data measure output per combined

inputs of capital and labor, for the private business and private nonfarm business sectors. The BLS also develops annual total factor productivity measures for all subsectors of the economy that are constructed as output per combined inputs of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services. The total factor productivity data help explain growth in output and labor productivity. These data also form a basis for research on the sources of economic advancement and identify the subsectors within the economy that contribute to growth. The total factor productivity data from the BLS continue to be used to set the payment schedule of physicians treating patients under the Medicare program. The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the BEA, Census, and other federal and private sources, to calculate productivity and related measures for all sectors of the U.S. economy.

Industry Productivity Studies

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity and total factor productivity for many detailed industries and annual measures of labor productivity by state. These productivity measures are used to compare trends in efficiency across industries and states, to analyze and compare trends in production costs, to examine the effects of technological improvements, and to understand the sources of aggregate productivity growth.

The BLS develops labor productivity measures for all 3- and 4-digit NAICS mining, manufacturing, trade, and food services industries and an extensive selection of other service-providing industries. The BLS also develops labor productivity measures for 50 states and the District of Columbia at the private nonfarm business sector level. Measures include productivity, unit labor costs, and related indexes; rates of change; and levels of employment, hours worked, value of production, and labor compensation.

The BLS develops total factor 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, the Census Bureau, the BEA, and other sources to calculate productivity and related measures for detailed industries.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2018	$10,798	50
2019	$10,500	50
2020	$11,200	51
2021	$11,464	50
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

In FY 2023, 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 develop experimental measures of quarterly labor productivity by industry.

Industry Productivity Studies (IPS) will improve measures of hours worked to incorporate all-employee hours data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES).

FY 2022

In FY 2022, the BLS is continuing the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Beginning with the *Total Factor Productivity Trends for Major Industries* release in November 2021, the Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) replaced the term "multifactor productivity" with "total factor productivity" to improve visibility and accessibility. This is a change in terminology only and will not affect the data or methodology.

OPT will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector total factor productivity data.

OPT will draft a report that examines the feasibility of developing annual state productivity statistics at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level.

In conjunction with other offices across the BLS, OPT will develop a plan to better understand the impact of automation on the American workforce. Efforts in FY 2022 will include a plan for conducting site visits.

MSP will conduct a feasibility study on regularly producing quarterly measures of labor productivity by industry and quarterly multifactor productivity measures.

IPS will review the panel findings in the Consensus Panel Study on Measuring the Transformation of Retail Trade and Related Activities and evaluate the feasibility, timing, and resources required for implementing the panel's recommendations.

FY 2021

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

OPT completed a shared, consolidated database of multifactor productivity and state-level labor productivity data.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

MSP revised seasonal adjustment methodology and adopted best practices to reduce residual seasonality.

IPS incorporated detailed data from the 2017 Economic Census into its measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity.

IPS completed a report on the feasibility of incorporating intangible assets into its measures of multifactor productivity at the 4-digit level.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		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/	4,240	4,240	4,192	4,192
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 total factor productivity measures 4/	171	171	171	171
BLS 1.4 OPT.02.P	Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports	17	17	17	17
BLS 1.4 OPT.03.P	State and region productivity series updated	165	165	165	165

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/ Beginning in FY 2022, 48 series no longer will be maintained due to four 5-digit NAICS industries being collapsed in the source data.

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

4/ The term "total factor productivity" replaces "multifactor productivity" to improve data visibility and accessibility; there is no change in methodology.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Workload and Performance

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity; supporting underserved communities; and to empower workers morning, noon, and night. 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 2023, Major Sector Productivity (MSP) will develop experimental measures of quarterly labor productivity by industry. Also in FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $452,000 and 3 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Productivity and Technology; as a result of the staffing increases throughout FY 2023, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2024.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.**
BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$6,055	$6,312	$6,765	$453
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	170	166	180	14
11.9	Total personnel compensation	6,225	6,478	6,945	467
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,251	2,393	2,611	218
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	15	0	15	15
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,059	1,095	1,133	38
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	17	9	17	8
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	0	1	1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	179	83	179	96
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,406	1,093	1,665	572
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	207	126	128	2
26.0	Supplies and materials	20	15	20	5
31.0	Equipment	84	172	139	-33
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$11,464**	**$11,464**	**$12,853**	**$1,389**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$1,155	$901	$1,438	$537
	DHS Services	163	139	139	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
Built-In
To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$391
Personnel benefits	237
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	132
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	177
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$937**
Net Program	**$452**
Direct FTE	**3**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$12,401**	**50**
Program Increase	**$452**	**3**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2021 was 155. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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.

- In FY 2023, the BLS is requesting $1,054,000 and 7 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Executive Direction and Staff Services and restore staffing levels. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity, and evidence-based policy making by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure.

Office of the Commissioner

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, in cooperation with program and support offices, plan, direct, and manage all the 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, accounting and financial management, grants management, procurement liaison, organizational performance management and reporting, workforce management, specialized training, space management, building and facility security operations, workforce equality compliance programs, administrative information applications, records management, Bureau-wide program and quality reviews, statistical confidentiality (Confidential

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA)) and security policy (Federal Information Security Modernization Act), and management control functions.

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 sampling, data collection (including the Internet Data Collection Facility), estimation to produce the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) and other statistical measures, and dissemination of BLS data to the public. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the 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 and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) requirements. 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 social media. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available online 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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

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 and paradata, 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, exploring 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)	
2018	$35,547	179
2019	$35,000	186
2020	$35,000	154
2021	$35,505	155
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FYs 2022 – 2023

In FYs 2022 - 2023, 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 2021

In FY 2021, 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 2021 Revised Enacted		**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Executive Direction and Staff Services					
BLS 1.4 ED.01	Number of financial audit findings	≤3	0	≤3	≤3

Workload and Performance

The BLS continues 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, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity; supporting underserved communities; and to empower workers morning, noon, and night. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2023, the Office of Technology and Survey Processing, 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

					Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22
	BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS				
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	**FY 2022 Full Year C.R.**	**FY 2023 Request**	**Full Year C.R.**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$18,325	$18,553	$20,237	$1,684
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	299	176	318	142
11.5	Other personnel compensation	695	634	726	92
11.9	Total personnel compensation	19,319	19,363	21,281	1,918
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	6,627	6,912	7,537	625
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	120	120	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	65	35	65	30
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,171	2,656	2,324	-332
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	4	10	6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	282	102	282	180
24.0	Printing and reproduction	20	0	20	20
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	516	437	516	79
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	3,440	2,764	3,822	1,058
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,467	2,102	2,242	140
26.0	Supplies and materials	77	35	77	42
31.0	Equipment	455	975	755	-220
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$35,505**	**$35,505**	**$39,051**	**$3,546**
	1/Other goods and services from Federal sources				
	Working Capital Fund	$2,625	$2,278	$3,270	$992
	DHS Services	597	334	334	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
 Built-In
  To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$1,195
Personnel benefits	724
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	-101
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	271
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	403
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & 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	**$2,492**
Net Program	**$1,054**
Direct FTE	**7**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$37,997**	**152**
Program Increase	**$1,054**	**7**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.
Activity Appropriation	**$13,000**	**$13,000**	**$15,410**	**$2,410**
FTE	0	0	0	0

Introduction

The Headquarters Relocation activity reflects the funding required for the BLS to relocate its National Office Headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. Funding appropriated for this activity in FY 2020 and FY 2021 is available to obligate through September 30, 2024. Additional funding, to be available for up to five years, was included in the FY 2022 President's Budget and was requested based on cost estimates provided by the General Services Administration (GSA). The FY 2023 President's Budget includes $15,410,000 in funding for this activity as a contingency if funding for FY 2022 is held at a FY 2022 Full-Year CR level. However, since the FY 2022 appropriation provides the funds as requested in the FY 2022 President's Budget, the FY 2023 request is not needed based on current cost estimates.

The BLS National Office Headquarters provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors. The current lease for the BLS National Office in Washington DC at the Postal Square Building (PSB) expires in May 2022. As a result of revised project timelines, the GSA is working to extend the lease at the PSB. As detailed in the FY 2020 President's Budget, the BLS began planning activities for the relocation in early 2019. The relocation of the BLS national office will utilize an approach that ensures any potential for mission disruption is minimized, and leverages best practices. In addition, by maintaining a robust post-pandemic telework environment, the relocation will reduce the footprint of the BLS National Office Headquarters by about 50 percent compared to the PSB.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2018	$0	0
2019	$0	0
2020	$27,000	0
2021	$13,000	0
2022	$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

FY 2023

In FY 2023, Headquarters Relocation requests $15,410,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, as a contingency if funding for FY 2022 is held at a Full-Year CR level, for one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. The request is the difference between the $28,470,000 from the FY 2022 President's Budget and the $13,000,000 that would be available at the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level. In FY 2023, construction of BLS space in Suitland will continue.

FY 2022

The FY 2022 Full-Year CR level assumes $13,000,000 in multiyear funds associated with the BLS headquarters relocation activities, but does not provide the full amount needed for the remainder of the one-time relocation costs. In FY 2022, the GSA project team will finalize the design intent drawings and begin construction of the new BLS National Office Headquarters at the Suitland Federal Center. Also, the BLS will begin procurement of its furniture, fixtures, and equipment for the new BLS Headquarters at the Suitland Federal Center. This procurement will support the agency's information technology, audio-visual needs, and flexible workspaces in the new hybrid work environment.

FY 2021

In FY 2021, the BLS received $13,000,000 associated with its headquarters relocation activities. In November 2020, the BLS revised its Program of Requirements (POR) to reflect telework lessons learned from the pandemic, input from an employee survey about telework and future work space needs, and updated space standards. This resulted in additional space reductions from the current headquarters footprint, and a set of requirements that optimizes collaboration and engagement for those working both onsite and remotely.

Also in FY 2021, the GSA project team completed updated test fits and began work on the concept plans. As a result of revised project timelines, the GSA began negotiations on a lease extension at the PSB. In addition, the BLS carried out a program of change management activities that continued to engage employees and the union to prepare for, and inform, the BLS move plans. The BLS also began to plan activities for the decommissioning of the PSB.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Full Year C.R.	FY 2023 Request	Diff. FY 23 Request / FY 22 Full Year C.R.
	BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)				
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
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
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	4,100	0	0	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	5,900	13,000	15,410	2,410
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	600	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	2,400	0	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$13,000**	**$13,000**	**$15,410**	**$2,410**

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

CHANGES IN FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	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 & 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	**$2,410**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	$13,000	0
Program Increase	$2,410	0
Program Decrease	$0	0