FY 2022

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, [$587,000,000] *$632,653,000*, 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, [$13,000,000] *$28,470,000* [to remain available until September 30, 2024] for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs,[as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility] *shall remain available until September 30, 2026*.

(Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2021.)

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	**1,961**	**$587,000**	**1,965**	**$587,000**	**2,038**	**$632,653**
Subtotal Appropriation	*1,961*	*$587,000*	*1,965*	*$587,000*	*2,038*	*$632,653*
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	$0	0	$27,000	0	$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	167	$34,924	179	$40,745	179	$41,625
Trust Funds	0	$68,000	0	$68,000	0	$68,000
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*167*	*$102,924*	*179*	*$108,745*	*179*	*$109,625*
B. Gross Budget Authority	**2,128**	**$689,924**	**2,144**	**$722,745**	**2,217**	**$742,278**
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	$0	0	-$27,000	0	$0
Offsetting Collections To:						
Reimbursements	-167	-$34,924	-179	-$40,745	-179	-$41,625
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*-167*	*-$34,924*	*-179*	*-$40,745*	*-179*	*-$41,625*
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	**1,961**	**$655,000**	**1,965**	**$655,000**	**2,038**	**$700,653**
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	$0	0	$27,000	0	$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	167	$34,924	179	$40,745	179	$41,625
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*167*	*$34,924*	*179*	*$40,745*	*179*	*$41,625*
D. Total Budgetary Resources	**2,128**	**$689,924**	**2,144**	**$722,745**	**2,217**	**$742,278**
Unexpired Unobligated Balance Carried Forward	0	-$27,000	0	$0	0	$0
FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-51	-$515	0	$0	0	$0
Reimbursements	-13	-$2,367	0	$0	0	$0
Subtotal FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring	*-64*	*-$29,882*	*0*	*$0*	*0*	*$0*
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	**2,064**	**$660,042**	**2,144**	**$722,745**	**2,217**	**$742,278**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	$587,000	$632,653	+$45,653
Trust Funds	$68,000	$68,000	$0
Total	$655,000	$700,653	+$45,653
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	1,965	2,038	+73
Total	1,965	2,038	+73

			FY 2022 Change					
Explanation of Change	**FY 2021 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	$212,327	0	$0	0	$4,814	0	$4,814
Personnel benefits	0	$75,382	0	$0	0	$4,957	0	$4,957
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	$272	0	$0	0	$38	0	$38
Rental Payments to GSA	0	$38,381	0	$0	0	$1,800	0	$1,800
Working Capital Fund	0	$37,463	0	$0	0	$3,958	0	$3,958
Other goods and services from Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0	$94,122	0	$0	0	$1,495	0	$1,495
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	$78,511	0	$0	0	$1,727	0	$1,727
Built-Ins Subtotal	**1,965**	**$536,458**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$18,789**	**0**	**+$18,789**
B. Programs:								
Add Funding for BLS Headquarters Relocation 1/	0	$53,000	0	$0	0	$15,470	0	$15,470
Rebuild Statistical Capacity at BLS	1,965	$642,000	0	$0	69	$10,394	69	$10,394
Improve the Timeliness of the Chained CPI-U	953	$220,324	0	$0	4	$1,000	4	$1,000
Programs Subtotal	**1,965**	**$642,000**	**0**	**$0**	**+73**	**+$26,864**	**+73**	**+$26,864**
Total Increase	**1,965**	**$695,000**	**0**	**$0**	**+73**	**+$45,653**	**+73**	**+$45,653**
Total Change	**1,965**	**$695,000**	**0**	**$0**	**+73**	**+$45,653**	**+73**	**+$45,653**

1/ Includes $40 million appropriated in FYs 2020 and 2021, plus $13 million from FY 2021 that is carried forward in the FY 2022 request level.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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

	FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted		FY 2022 Request		Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	**481**	**$288,300**	**499**	**$290,370**	**513**	**$299,041**	**14**	**$8,671**
General Funds	481	220,300	499	222,370	513	231,041	14	8,671
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	0
Prices and Cost of Living	**913**	**$210,000**	**953**	**$220,324**	**987**	**$233,033**	**34**	**$12,709**
General Funds	913	210,000	953	220,324	987	233,033	34	12,709
Compensation and Working Conditions	**312**	**$83,500**	**308**	**$84,337**	**323**	**$89,875**	**15**	**$5,538**
General Funds	312	83,500	308	84,337	323	89,875	15	5,538
Productivity and Technology	**49**	**$11,200**	**50**	**$11,464**	**53**	**$12,375**	**3**	**$911**
General Funds	49	11,200	50	11,464	53	12,375	3	911
Executive Direction and Staff Services	**155**	**$35,000**	**155**	**$35,505**	**162**	**$37,859**	**7**	**$2,354**
General Funds	155	35,000	155	35,505	162	37,859	7	2,354
Headquarters Relocation	**0**	**$27,000**	**0**	**$13,000**	**0**	**$28,470**	**0**	**$15,470**
General Funds	0	27,000	0	13,000	0	28,470	0	15,470
Total	**1,910**	**$655,000**	**1,965**	**$655,000**	**2,038**	**$700,653**	**73**	**$45,653**
General Funds	**1,910**	**587,000**	**1,965**	**587,000**	**2,038**	**632,653**	**73**	**45,653**
Unemployment Trust Funds	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**68,000**	**0**	**0**

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 1,961.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	1,695	1,717	1,790	73
	Other	266	248	248	0
	Reimbursable	167	179	179	0
	Total	2,128	2,144	2,217	73
	Average ES Salary	$189,000	$193,000	$197,000	$4,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	11/2	11/2	11/2	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	$99,000	$100,000	$102,000	$2,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	$191,535	$192,777	$205,132	$12,355
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	13,839	13,619	13,929	310
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5,560	5,931	6,063	132
11.9	Total personnel compensation	210,934	212,327	225,124	12,797
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	68,426	75,654	83,630	7,976
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	80	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,000	3,094	3,094	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	38,381	38,381	40,269	1,888
23.2	Rental payments to others	87	109	109	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,869	4,689	4,691	2
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,300	1,380	1,380	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	8,088	13,988	10,084	-3,904
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	155,420	145,427	173,542	28,115
25.5	Research and development contracts	11,688	16,766	12,766	-4,000
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	59,081	55,621	59,061	3,440
26.0	Supplies and materials	570	688	690	2
31.0	Equipment	12,600	8,309	5,919	-2,390
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	78,443	78,511	80,238	1,727
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$655,000**	**$655,000**	**$700,653**	**$45,653**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$34,923	$37,463	$41,501	$4,038
	DHS Services	5,154	5,660	5,672	12
	Census Bureau	91,875	94,122	95,617	1,495
	Services by Other Government Departments	23,468	8,182	30,752	22,570

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Forward Looking Estimates

House: The Committee is aware that BLS forecasts labor-market trends using historical data and is supportive of any efforts that would incorporate a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs to better project how rapidly changing technology and automation will impact the workforce of the future. In the fiscal year 2022 Congressional Budget Justification, the Committee requests that BLS include its views on the merits of developing more forward looking estimates.

Response: The BLS is advancing efforts to better project the impacts of technology and automation on the workforce through several of its statistical programs. Additional information on these efforts across the Bureau is found in the Overview beginning on BLS-11.

National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) New Cohort

House: BLS shall brief the Committees on Appropriations with updated estimates for the annual costs and five-year plan for implementing the new NLSY cohort within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Response: In March 2021, the BLS provided a report to the Appropriations Committees with an updated five-year plan for development of a new cohort to the NLS. The report is available on the BLS website at: https://www.bls.gov/bls/congressional-reports/bls-report-to-congress-on-a-new-cohort-to-the-national-longitudinal-surveys-march-2021.pdf

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Dollars in Thousands)										
	Budget Estimates to Congress		**House Allowance**		**Senate Allowance**		**Appropriation**		**FTE**	
2012	$647,030				$611,224		$609,071	1/	2,313	
2013	$618,207						$577,213	2/	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	3/	$615,000	3/	$655,000		1,961	
2021	$658,318		$655,000	3/	$641,000	3/	$655,000		1,965	
2022	$700,653								2,038	

1/ Reflects a rescission of $1,153 pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
2/ 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.
3/ This bill was passed by the House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.

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 diverse needs of a broad customer base. The BLS protects the confidentiality of its data providers and employs innovative methods to keep pace with the rapidly-changing economy.

The BLS conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's "Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies" and the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directives. The BLS measures accuracy, timeliness, relevance, dissemination, and mission achievement, and also reports the full cost to produce its data products. These six criteria are common among statistical agencies, because they represent critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. Using these common concepts as a basis for measuring and reporting on statistical agency outcomes helps to inform decision-makers more consistently about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers and a broad base of data users and customers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance measures and targets in budget submissions and other documents. Additionally, in support of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, the BLS Commissioner is the Designated Statistical Official advising on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures for DOL.

FY 2022 Request Summary

For FY 2022, the BLS requests $700,653,000, which is $45,653,000 above the FY 2021 Enacted level of $655,000,000, and 2,038 FTE. The FY 2022 request includes $28,470,000 for the remainder of the one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters from the Postal Square Building (PSB) to the Suitland Federal Center due to the expiration of the current lease, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

In addition, the FY 2022 request includes $13,031,000 for 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. The request also includes built-ins for $3,958,000 for Working Capital Fund increases and $1,800,000 for a lease extension at the PSB. This request for built-ins prevents further staff erosion, enabling BLS to continue to execute its mission and maintain the quality and relevance of its base programs.

The FY 2022 request also includes $10,394,000 and 69 FTE to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. These steps to begin to restore staffing levels are critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure. Lastly, the BLS request for FY 2022 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.

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 annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As of tax year 2018, the chained CPI is used to calculate tax brackets. The IRS also uses these data 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 seeks to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and reach its customers better. 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.

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, including collection over the telephone, videoconferencing, expanding electronic data interchange collection, as well as expanded use of alternative 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 will strive to provide new data and focus on leveraging new technologies and alternative data sources, particularly for price change and productivity data. For example, in FY 2022, the International Price Program (IPP) will apply the export methodology to evaluate homogeneous import unit value indexes using administrative data. In addition, the CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample to account for population changes. Also, in FY 2022, the National Compensation Survey (NCS) will publish expanded area occupational wage estimates for new work level categories. The Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) will begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction for all industries using a new sampling methodology that will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector multifactor productivity data.

As part of the report accompanying the FY 2021 appropriation, the House Committee on Appropriations requested BLS review and consider the merits of developing more forward-looking labor-market estimates to better project the impacts of technology and automation on the workforce. The BLS is advancing these efforts through several of its statistical programs. In FY 2021, the Employment Projections (EP) program is analyzing how BLS projections compare against outside studies on the potential impacts of automation on the workforce in the future and, in FY 2022, plans to research alternate practices for estimating impacts of new technology on the workforce of the future. Projection methods depend on comprehensive historical data, and these additional ongoing efforts by BLS to improve and create new data on employment relationships, labor market dynamics, and the interplay of labor and technology will all aid in understanding the present and future of the labor market.

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. In FY 2021, BLS is continuing this work on three parallel tracks: evaluating the types of information that could be collected in a household survey, testing a small number of constructs and platforms for an establishment survey, and evaluating the feasibility of leveraging task data in the Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS). The household survey, planned as a Current Population Survey supplement in September 2024, will focus on the tasks/skills required of workers. The establishment survey is envisioned as a small survey module that links existing BLS-collected data on staffing patterns, working conditions, and other establishment information with newly collected data on automation adoption and its impact on the workforce. Additionally, 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.

BLS also is reviewing the conclusions and recommendations on the Contingent Worker Supplement (CWS) from the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (CNSTAT) consensus report and, in FY 2022, will begin developing a new supplement to be collected in FY 2023. The objectives of CWS are to obtain

information on workers with contingent jobs (jobs that do not have an explicit or implicit contract for long-term employment) and information on various types of alternative employment arrangements, such as working as an independent contractor or on-call, and working through temporary help agencies and contract firms. The CWS also will collect data on platform workers, an emerging form of work in which workers connect with clients using websites or mobile apps.

Additionally, the BLS is continuing development of a new National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) cohort. The FY 2022 request level will allow the BLS to continue content panels, and other design activities toward this effort. NLS data are used to improve the understanding of the U.S. labor market and help policymakers develop programs to enhance the well-being of American workers. The longitudinal approach of the NLS program provides data on how wages change over time, how schooling and training contribute to the development and maintenance of skills to obtain and keep good jobs over one's career, how individuals navigate work and family responsibilities, and how individuals plan for retirement as their careers come to an end. Continued development of a new cohort will allow NLS to incorporate measures that reflect how emerging technologies may affect the training needs of a new generation and the application of learned skills in the labor market.

FY 2022 Request by Budget Activity

In FY 2022, the request of $700,653,000 and 2,038 FTE will enable the BLS to meet its responsibilities through its six budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The request of $299,041,000 and 513 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. In FY 2022, the budget request includes $2,109,000 and 14 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the labor force surveys.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The request of $233,033,000 and 987 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 2022, the budget request includes $1,000,000 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-40. Also in FY 2022, the budget request includes $4,519,000 and 30 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the price change and expenditure surveys.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The request of $89,875,000 and 323 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 2022, the budget request includes $2,260,000 and 15 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the compensation and working conditions surveys.

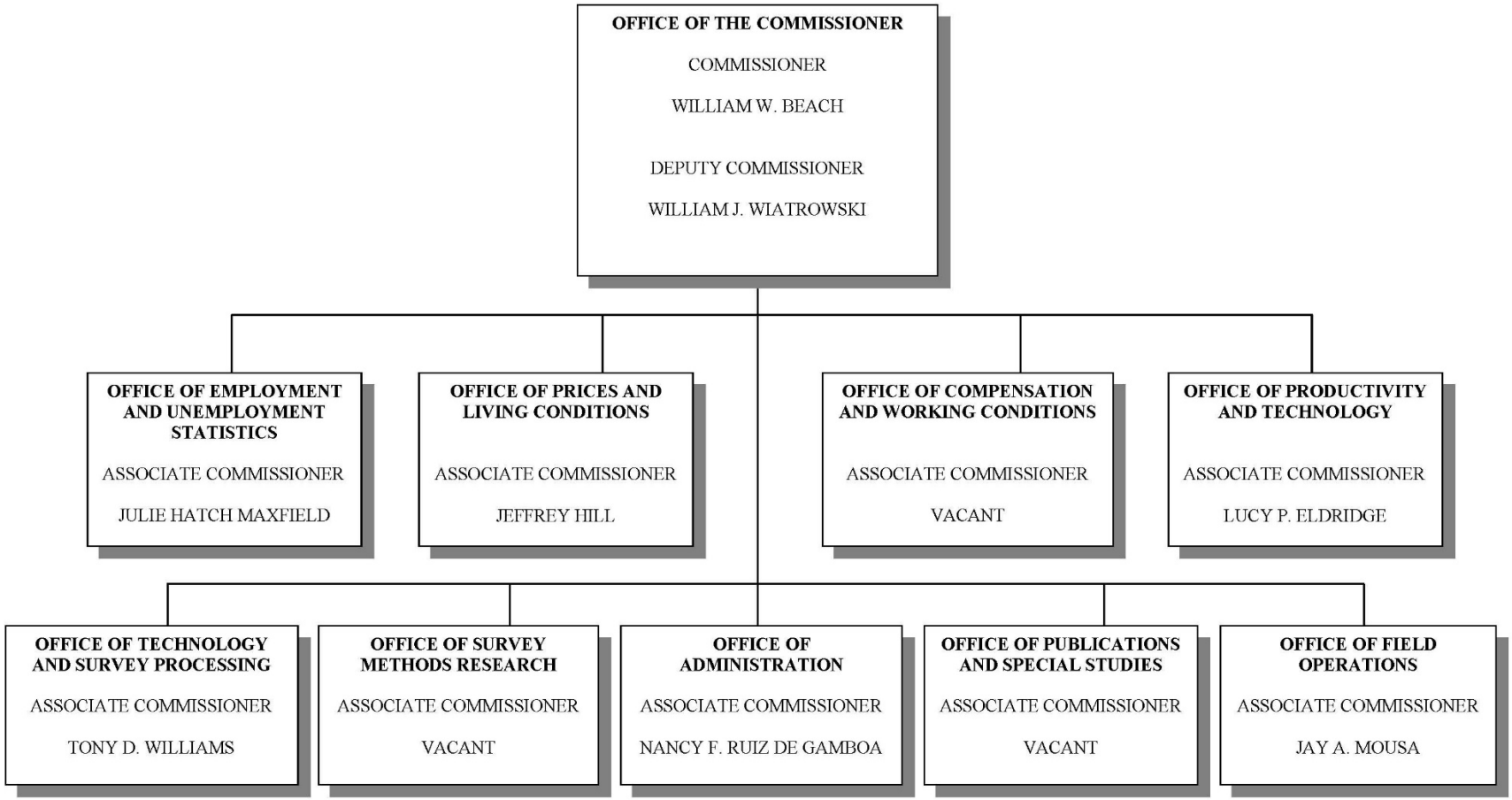
(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The request of $12,375,000 and 53 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity growth. In FY 2022, the budget request includes $452,000 and 3 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity in the measurement of productivity and technology.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The request of $37,859,000 and 162 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 2022, the budget request includes $1,054,000 and 7 FTE for rebuilding statistical capacity across all programs, including information technology, research, and dissemination.

(6) **Headquarters Relocation** – The request includes $28,470,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, for costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. The most recent GSA cost estimates for the BLS portion of the Suitland project assign a total cost of $92,210,000 to BLS. BLS received $27,000,000 in FY 2020 and $13,000,000 in FY 2021. As the project has evolved, GSA has estimated real property costs that BLS will have to cover at $52,270,000. The total request of $28,470,000 – $13,000,000 included in the FY 2022 base and an additional $15,470,000 as an increase in FY 2022 – will cover part of those costs. Without this funding, the BLS Suitland move would be interrupted and the project timeline would be prolonged. The remaining $23,800,000 will be repaid over time by the BLS once at Suitland. More information can be found on BLS-76.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ORGANIZATION CHART



LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BLS CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 1.4 CCM.01.T	Percentage of timeliness targets achieved for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) 1/ 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.02.A	Percentage of accuracy targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 3/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.03.R	Percentage of relevance targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 4/	100%	86%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.04	Average number of BLS website page views each month (*Dissemination*) 5/	13,700,000	12,960,823	11,400,000	11,400,000
BLS 1.4 CCM.05	Customer satisfaction with the BLS website through the ForeSee Experience Index (FXI) (*Mission Achievement*)	75	75	75	75

1/ PFEI programs are Current Employment Statistics (CES), Current Population Survey, CPI, PPI, IPP, Employment Cost Index, and Major Sector Productivity.
2/ Measure reflects seven timeliness measures for the PFEI programs.
3/ Measure reflects 20 accuracy measures for the PFEI programs.
4/ In FY 2020, BLS reached all but one of the underlying PFEI relevance targets (86% or 6 out of 7 measures), missing the CPI *Indexes published monthly* measure because fewer average price series met publication standards due to the impacts of COVID-19 on collection.
5/ The FY 2021 target is revised downward based on recent results.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY22 Request / FY21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$288,300**	**$290,370**	**$299,041**	**$8,671**
FTE	481	499	513	14

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 484.

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 2022, the BLS is requesting $2,109,000 and 14 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Labor Force Statistics. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded at the BLS due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking 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. The CPS also provides key inputs into the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) models for estimating employment and unemployment for states and selected local areas.

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups of workers. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market, developing more complete data for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

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

    - In FY 2022, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey, with BLS supporting a sample of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data generally relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program

The BLS operates the CES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) (formerly Occupational Employment Statistics), 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 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 2022, 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 $500 billion in FY 2018 in federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for state and local implementation of the statutory requirements. QCEW also shares data with the BEA, Census Bureau, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies to assist with their ongoing production and special studies. For example, each quarter, QCEW provides hundreds of thousands of industry codes to the Census Bureau for mostly new and small businesses, which improves data quality and decreases respondent burden and costs for the Census Bureau. QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, data on establishment age and survival, and firm size. In addition, the series include data on establishment births, openings and expansions; and deaths, closings and contractions, by major industry and state. QCEW data also are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for state and federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

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

- In FY 2022, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 10 million establishments subject to UI laws. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 148,000 multi-unit firms (representing more than 1.7 million worksites and about 42 percent of the employment) 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 (formerly Occupational Employment 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 2022, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of approximately 180,000 establishments, for a total of 360,000 for the year. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The LAUS program provides timely information on labor force and unemployment trends for states and local areas. The LAUS program issues monthly estimates for regions and states two weeks after the release of national estimates in *The Employment Situation*. Metropolitan area

estimates, as well as all remaining sub-state area estimates, are issued about one-and-a-half weeks later. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators and are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the allocation of federal funds to states and local jurisdictions covered by 25 assistance programs across 9 Departments and independent agencies in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

Using data from the CPS, CES, and state UI programs, the LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan divisions, the Cleveland and Detroit metropolitan areas, and the five respective balance-of-state areas. The LAUS program also seasonally adjusts the resultant model-based estimates for these areas. Estimates for counties in non-New England states and labor market areas in New England are produced through a building-block approach that also utilizes data from several sources, including the CES, QCEW, CPS, and state UI programs, as well as the American Community Survey (ACS) and Population Estimates Program of the Census Bureau, and are adjusted to statewide measures of employment and unemployment. The remainder of the sub-state area estimates are produced using a disaggregation technique.

Each month, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, develop the labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates. The LAUS program runs the state model-based estimates. Also, the LAUS program is responsible for the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures that 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 2022, 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 long-run changes in individual labor force behavior by interviewing periodically the same individuals over extended time periods. Economists, sociologists, and other researchers in government, the academic community, and private organizations use NLS

data to examine and inform policymakers at all levels of government about a variety of issues such as:

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

In 1979, a cohort was fielded to research the "baby boomer" generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. This survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

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

- In FY 2022, the BLS will release data from round 19 and begin data collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. The BLS also will complete data collection of round 20 of the NLSY97.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

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

- In FY 2022, each month, the BLS will collect data from a sample of 21,000 businesses and derive estimates on levels and rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level for major industry groups, and at the regional level for total nonfarm employment.

The BLS also will produce size-class estimates at the national level for total nonfarm. In addition, in FY 2022, the BLS will produce estimates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia at the total nonfarm industry level.

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 2022, 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 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 2019-29 matrix, which was released in FY 2020, 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 2022, the BLS will develop and release the 2021-2031 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.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2017	$267,705	526
2018	$272,912	496
2019	$276,000	499
2020	$288,300	484
2021	$290,370	499

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 2022

In FY 2022, in addition to taking steps to rebuild statistical capacity as outlined on pages BLS-10 and BLS-17, 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 begin developing 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. Contingent on funding from sponsors, CPS will publish data from a Disability Supplement and a redesigned Veterans Supplement.

The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking. 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. The QCEW program also will add a QCEW Business Supplement (QBS) after the ARS. Additionally, the QCEW program will continue to compare industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the BEA.

The OEWS program will complete the transition to the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) and publish data for most detailed occupations in the 2018 SOC. 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 begin collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. In addition, the NLS program will continue content panels and other design activities (including sampling, survey, materials, dissemination) for developing a new NLSY cohort.
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. Contingent on funding from sponsors, 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*.
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.

FY 2021

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

The CPS will review conclusions and recommendations on the CWS from the CNSTAT consensus report and determine next steps for a new supplement on contingent and alternative work arrangements. Contingent on funding from sponsors, CPS will field a Disability Supplement and a redesigned Veterans Supplement.

The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking. The CES program also will research and evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator, used to identify outliers within a dataset, for CES National estimates.
The QCEW program will continue to develop a new state data processing system. The QCEW program also will continue to test the feasibility of adding quick response surveys after the ARS. Additionally, the QCEW program will continue to compare industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the BEA.

Beginning in the spring of 2021, the OES program began using the name OEWS to better reflect the range of data available from the program. The OEWS program will continue to implement the 2018 SOC system in collection, and publish the second and final year of data using a hybrid of the 2010 and 2018 SOC systems. If research is successful, OEWS will implement improvements to estimation methodology. Additionally, OEWS will plan sample changes to support OEWS time series. OEWS also will add autocoding features to the new centralized data collection and processing system. OEWS will implement 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 will implement a new generation of time-series models. 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 28 and complete data collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. The program will begin and complete collection of a supplemental survey of the NLSY97 pertaining to the coronavirus pandemic. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 20 of the NLSY97. Additionally, the NLS program will continue planning the development of a new NLSY cohort by beginning stakeholder outreach, and continue planning activities, including content panels, assessments of sample frames, dissemination needs, and vendor capabilities.

The JOLTS program will begin publishing establishment size estimates as part of the official program outputs. State estimates also will be added by the end of FY 2021.

ATUS will conduct 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 will develop and release the 2020-2030 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, EP also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*. EP also will analyze how BLS projections compare against outside studies on the potential impacts of automation on the workforce of the future. Additionally, EP will query outside experts for interest in an external review of projections methods.

FY 2020

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

The CPS published data from the Disability Supplement and redesigned the Veterans Supplement.

The CES program evaluated potential methodological improvements in benchmarking.

The QCEW program continued to develop the 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 2019 data on a hybrid of the 2010 and 2018 SOC systems. OEWS published 2015-2018 data using a revised estimation methodology as research estimates on the BLS website. Additionally, OEWS continued to plan sample changes to support OEWS time series. OEWS launched a new centralized data collection and processing system and continued to develop improvements. OEWS took advantage of technology improvements such as electronic data collection, auto-coding, and non-response follow up tools to improve efficiency and mitigate the downward trend in response rates.

The LAUS program worked with its state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation of time-series models and the sub-state methodology. The LAUS program also continued to research additional methodological enhancements and made improvements to its subnational estimation systems. In particular, in response to the estimation challenges posed by the coronavirus pandemic, the LAUS program developed and worked closely with its state partners to test a new generation of time-series models, which will be implemented into production in FY 2021. In addition, the LAUS program evaluated revised core based statistical area delineations and the 2011-2015 ACS journey-to-work dataset for potential inclusion. With funds provided, the LAUS program also restored production and publication of data for New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations of less than 1,000.

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

The NLS program completed data collection of round 19 of the NLSY97 and released data from round 18. The NLS program also began collection of round 29 of the NLSY79. In addition, the NLS program began planning the development of a new NLSY cohort.

The JOLTS program began publishing establishment size estimates as part of the official program outputs at the end of FY 2020. The JOLTS program also began to move experimental state estimates to official monthly publication targeted for late FY 2021.
The ATUS published a news release with 2017-18 eldercare results. ATUS began collecting data to learn if the use of cash incentives can reduce survey costs and increase response among 15- to 24-year-olds; this study was interrupted when the U.S. Census Bureau closed their National Processing Center due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Labor Force Statistics					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators 1/				
	Current Population Survey				
BLS 1.4 CPS.01.P	Monthly series 2/	14,900	14,916	14,900	14,900
BLS 1.4 CPS.02.P	Other series published annually, quarterly, or irregularly	21,000	21,090	21,000	21,000
BLS 1.4 CPS.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CPS.04.A	Number of months that a change of at least 0.2 percentage points in the monthly national unemployment rate is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6%) 3/	12	12	12	12
	Current Employment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 CES.01.P	National monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained 2/ 4/	25,450	25,517	25,000	25,000
BLS 1.4 CES.02.P	State and local area monthly and annual series maintained	23,800	23,862	23,800	23,800
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) 5/	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% 6/	≤4	3	≤4	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages				
BLS 1.4 QCEW.01.W	Covered employment and wages for states and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries published quarterly	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.02.W	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 7/	10,000,000	10,334,287	10,050,000	10,450,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.03.P	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	83,700	83,726	83,700	83,700
BLS 1.4 QCEW.04.P	Quarterly press releases on *County Employment and Wages*; and *Business Employment Dynamics*	8	8	8	8

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics 8/				
BLS 1.4 OEWS.01.P	National annual series published 9/	113,000	131,242	113,000	130,000
	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/	108,200	108,200	108,600	108,800
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/	≥50%	56%	--	--
BLS 1.4 LAUS.04.A	Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points	≤8	0	≤8	≤8
	National Longitudinal Surveys				
BLS 1.4 NLS.01.O	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	150	154	150	150
	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey				
BLS 1.4 JOLTS.01.P	Monthly and annual estimates 13/	1,088	1,088	1,232	2,252
	American Time Use Survey				
BLS 1.4 ATUS.01.P	Annual estimates 14/	11,400	12,920	0	6,700
	Employment Projections				
BLS 1.4 EP.01.W	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections	205	205	205	205
BLS 1.4 EP.02.A	Percentage of total employment covered by projections	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 EP.03.P	Detailed occupations covered in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* 15/	567	567	561	561
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/ This measure is corrected to reflect the sample design following the 2010 Census, which was phased in from April 2014 to July 2015.
4/ The FY 2021 and 2022 targets reflect a decrease in series due to an insufficient sample size to estimate and publish data on some small industries separately, resulting in CES combining them with similar industries for estimation/publication purposes.

5/ 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.
6/ The FY 2020 result and FY 2021 target reflect temporary increases to revisions due to the impact of COVID-19.
7/ This measure is dependent on economic conditions. Targets are based on current economic trends.
8/ Prior to FY 2021, this program was known as Occupational Employment Statistics.
9/ In FY 2020, OEWS used a hybrid between the 2010 and 2018 occupational classification systems, which the program expected would reduce the number of occupations; however, the reduction was not as much as projected. The FY 2022 target reflects an increase in the number of occupations in the OEWS structure due to a switch to the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification system from the hybrid systems.
10/ The number of estimates increases as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added. In addition, the FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect increases attributed to restoring estimates for the New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations less than 1,000.
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, the FY 2020 target was reduced and, in FYs 2021 and 2022, this measure is suspended given the extreme changes in the input data for the LAUS models.
13/ In FY 2021, JOLTS will make the publication of size class estimates official, adding 144 data series. In FY 2022, JOLTS will officially publish State data series, raising the series count by 1,020 series.
14/ In addition to an annual news release, in FY 2020, ATUS published a number of tables with multiyear estimates and an eldercare news release. 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. In FY 2021, ATUS determined that it can publish approximately 4,350 estimates for part of 2020, and for comparison, estimates for the same time period in 2019. It is not clear if ATUS will 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. For this reason, the FY 2022 target is reduced.
15/ Content is updated on a continual or rolling basis throughout the year. The FY 2021 through FY 2022 targets reflect a decrease in occupations published by OEWS.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2022, benefiting from the resources to rebuild statistical capacity, the NLS program will continue planning and design activities for collecting a new NLSY cohort. In FY 2022, the BLS is requesting $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 2022, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2023.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$55,216	$56,556	$59,378	$2,822
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	468	622	636	14
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,472	1,551	1,584	33
11.9	Total personnel compensation	57,156	58,729	61,598	2,869
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	18,747	21,142	23,089	1,947
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	935	344	344	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	8,935	8,935	9,354	419
23.2	Rental payments to others	14	18	18	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,065	2,390	2,390	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	988	967	967	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	893	2,125	2,125	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	70,824	72,696	74,566	1,870
25.5	Research and development contracts	11,688	16,766	12,766	-4,000
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	42,236	32,550	36,550	4,000
26.0	Supplies and materials	162	125	125	0
31.0	Equipment	2,657	2,407	2,407	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	71,000	71,176	72,742	1,566
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$288,300**	**$290,370**	**$299,041**	**$8,671**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$7,893	$8,378	$9,263	$885
	DHS Services	1,281	1,407	1,407	0
	Census Bureau	60,551	61,978	62,963	985
	Services by Other Government Departments	1,099	933	933	0

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$1,334
Personnel benefits	1,373
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	419
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	885
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	985
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,566
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$6,562**
Net Program	**$2,109**
Direct FTE	**14**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$296,932**	**499**
Program Increase	**$2,109**	**14**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$210,000**	**$220,324**	**$233,033**	**$12,709**
FTE	913	953	987	34

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 957.

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 2022, the BLS is requesting $4,519,000 and 30 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Prices and Cost of Living. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded at the BLS due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure, including information on price change.

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

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

The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at the consumer level; indicator of inflationary trends in the economy; measure of the purchasing power of the

consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism for payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and federal civil service employees and survivors; adjustments to the official U.S. poverty 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 2022, the BLS will collect approximately 95,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 120,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually). Also in FY 2022, 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-40.

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 2022, the BLS will collect approximately 61,000 price quotations monthly.

International Price Program

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

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

- In FY 2022, 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 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 12,000 weekly expenditure diaries and 19,320 quarterly interviews. Also in FY 2022, the CE program will support the request to improve the timeliness of the final chained CPI-U. More information can be found beginning on BLS - 40.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2017	$210,357	1,045
2018	$209,863	971
2019	$210,000	994
2020	$210,000	957
2021	$220,324	953

FY 2022

In FY 2022, in addition to taking steps to rebuild statistical capacity as outlined on page BLS-10 and BLS-37, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI will introduce Housing samples and Commodities and

Services (C&S) samples in the fourth and final wave of new primary sampling units (PSUs) into the index. Discontinuing fourth wave PSUs will be dropped from the sample in the first quarter of this year.

CPI 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 providing an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting, which may reduce respondent burden, thereby increasing response rates.

The Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) will complete modernization of the IPS Initiation System, which will replace two separate legacy systems that run on obsolete and unsupported hardware and software. The programs will continue modernizing the PPI Sampling System, which will replace the legacy system that runs on obsolete and unsupported software.

The PPI program will continue to evaluate concerns of a potential upward bias in its index estimates by concluding research and 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 make them publicly available to prepare data users for the potential transition to the new formula.

IPP will apply the export methodology to evaluate homogeneous import unit value indexes using administrative trade data. IPP also will prepare a plan to integrate the administrative data into news release production.

In FY 2022, the BLS is requesting $1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the final chained CPI by 3 months. 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, it is subject to several revisions due to the lag in obtaining current period expenditure weights from CE survey. Providing timely 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. In FY 2022, CE will revise its systems to process data monthly instead of quarterly, which will allow CE to deliver data to CPI on a more timely basis.

The CE program will continue 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 will continue fully developing the streamlined questionnaire with expected phased implementation into production, starting in April 2023.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

FY 2021

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

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI plans to introduce Housing samples and C&S samples in the third wave of new PSUs into the index in the first and third quarters, respectively. Discontinued third wave PSUs were dropped from the sample in the first quarter. CPI also plans to continue survey initiation activities in the fourth and final wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year. CPI will select and initiate C&S outlet samples selected from establishments reported in the CE by the end of the fiscal year. This will be the first C&S sample rotation using CE as the outlet sampling frame source.

The Industrial Price programs 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 will cease before January 2021. The programs also will continue modernizing the IPS Initiation System, including starting a production pilot. The PPI program will begin 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 will finalize recommendations on moving from a Laspeyres to the geometric Young formula for all elementary level PPIs.

The IPP will publish a historical research data series of export unit value indexes from administrative trade data, 2012-2018, for homogeneous products. IPP also will make a determination for exports as to whether homogeneous unit value indexes using the administrative trade data using partial month data are both timely and of sufficient quality to publish in the monthly news release.

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

FY 2020

In FY 2020, 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 the introduction of an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI introduced C&S samples and Housing samples in the second wave of new PSUs into the index in the first quarter. Discontinued second wave PSUs were dropped from the sample at that time. CPI continued survey initiation activities in the

third wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year. CPI also updated the Sample Maintenance System to allow processing of CE-sourced establishment data into C&S outlet samples.

The Industrial Price programs continued to convert PPI's legacy systems that run on Adobe's Flash Player to HTML5 and JavaScript. The programs also continued to modernize the IPS Initiation System by completing all features used by regional office staff to initiate companies into the IPP and PPI surveys.

The PPI program expanded its net inputs to industry data series by publishing 405 new indexes. Still experimental, these indexes are not available in the official BLS LABSTAT database, but are published and updated monthly on the BLS website. These indexes include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

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

The CE program continued to work on the redesign of its surveys, fielding the LSF Test of the online diary. The CE program also increased sample size as a result of incorporating outlet questions, funded through the elimination of the Telephone Point of Purchases Survey (TPOPS) as a stand-alone survey. The CE program started to provide outlet data to the CPI for use in sampling C&S establishments.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Prices and Cost of Living					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators				
	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 CPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 1/ 2/	95,000	95,531	92,000	95,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.02.W	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations for annual collection 1/ 3/	97,000	107,492	124,000	120,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.03.P	Indexes published monthly 1/ 4/	8,500	8,431	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 5/	67,000	66,000	61,000	61,000
BLS 1.4 PPI.02.P	Indexes published monthly 6/	10,800	11,009	10,900	10,800
BLS 1.4 PPI.03.A	Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly 6/	78%	80%	79%	78%
BLS 1.4 PPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:				
BLS 1.4 PPI.05.A	Goods produced	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.06.A	Construction	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%
BLS 1.4 PPI.07.A	Services produced	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.08.A	Total production	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%
BLS 1.4 PPI.09.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Final Demand Index (not seasonally adjusted) > 0.4 percentage points	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	International Price Program				
BLS 1.4 IPP.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 7/	18,845	19,544	18,845	17,000
BLS 1.4 IPP.02.P	Indexes published monthly 8/	980	1,032	930	930
BLS 1.4 IPP.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.04.A	Goods in trade 9/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.05.A	Services in trade 9/	8%	8%	8%	8%
BLS 1.4 IPP.06.A	Total in trade 9/	83%	83%	83%	83%

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.07.A	Goods in trade 9/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.08.A	Services in trade 9/	7%	7%	7%	7%
BLS 1.4 IPP.09.A	Total in trade 9/	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 > 0.3 percentage points	≤2	1	≤2	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Consumer Expenditure Surveys				
BLS 1.4 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Number collected from Consumer Units 10/	12,000	11,314	13,000	12,000
BLS 1.4 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 11/	19,320	20,235	19,700	19,320

1/ The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect the impacts of the CPI Geographic Revision.
2/ The FY 2021 target reflects a delayed sampling rotation due to COVID-19. CPI expects these impacts to dissipate and return to prior levels in FY 2022.
3/ The FY 2020 result and FY 2021 through FY 2022 targets reflect the impacts of COVID-19. CPI exceeded its target in FY 2020 as a result of halting the rotation of outgoing samples, while maintaining double sample to ensure sufficiency.
4/ The FY 2020 result and FY 2021 through FY 2022 targets reflect the expected continued impact of COVID-19. CPI anticipates remaining at similar levels for the near future as data collection restrictions continue due to COVID-19.
5/ The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect the impacts of sample size reductions in FY 2018 and FY 2019. In FY 2020, fewer establishments participated in the survey and provided prices for fewer items for industries that had new samples introduced early in the FY. The FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets also reflect the continued decrease in participation due to the effects of COVID-19 on data collection.
6/ In FY 2020, PPI published expanded net inputs to industry indexes, which offset the impact of the prior sample reduction. The FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets reflect the expected continued impact of COVID-19.
7/ The FY 2020 target reflects the impact of COVID-19. IPP exceeded its FY 2020 target due to a lower than anticipated response rate decline due to COVID-19 and actions taken by IPP to maintain respondents. The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect the phased changes resulting from the reduction in data collection staff and sample in FY 2018, as well as a permanent drop in the repricing of ongoing items.
8/ The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect the expected loss of series due to declining response rates. The FY 2020 result reflects the addition of new indexes at a detailed level.
9/ Targets reflect updated Census 2018 international trade measures.

10/ The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions. The sample size increase was partially implemented in FY 2020 and will be fully implemented in FY 2021. The FY 2020 result reflects the falling response rate as a result of the data collection restrictions on Census field representatives (FRs) due to COVID-19. FRs were unable to make personal visits the last 3-months of the collection period, which forced CE and Census to employ contingency strategies of phone collection and the implementation of an online diary. The FY 2022 target is expected to decrease due to a continued downward trend in response rates and respondent cooperation.

11/ The FY 2020 through FY 2022 targets reflect falling response rates; however, the impacts of COVID-19 on the FY 2020 result were partially offset by a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions. The sample size increase was partially implemented in FY 2020 and will be fully implemented in FY 2021. The FY 2022 target is expected to decrease due to ongoing difficulties with Census FR hiring, pre-existing downward trends in response rates, and continued pandemic-related restrictions.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile, and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2022, the International Price Program (IPP) will apply methodology used in export indexes to begin evaluating homogeneous import unit value indexes using administrative trade data. In FY 2022, the BLS is requesting $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 2022, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2023. Also in FY 2022, 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-40.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$77,629	$78,294	$83,768	$5,474
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,682	12,360	12,641	281
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,365	2,527	2,593	66
11.9	Total personnel compensation	92,676	93,181	99,002	5,821
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	29,826	32,960	36,519	3,559
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,773	1,853	1,853	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	17,064	17,064	17,952	888
23.2	Rental payments to others	39	24	24	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	744	956	958	2
24.0	Printing and reproduction	24	34	34	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	3,885	6,335	6,531	196
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	50,057	49,892	52,083	2,191
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	9,256	15,832	15,872	40
26.0	Supplies and materials	237	274	276	2
31.0	Equipment	2,419	1,919	1,929	10
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$210,000**	**$220,324**	**$233,033**	**$12,709**
1/Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$15,072	$15,035	$16,704	$1,669
	DHS Services	1,896	2,082	2,094	12
	Census Bureau	31,164	32,104	32,614	510
	Services by Other Government Departments	1,925	671	671	0

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$2,114
Personnel benefits	2,177
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	800
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	1,589
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	510
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$7,190**
Net Program	**$5,519**
Direct FTE	**34**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$227,514**	**953**
Program Increase	**$5,519**	**34**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$83,500**	**$84,337**	**$89,875**	**$5,538**
FTE	312	308	323	15

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 315.

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 2022, the BLS is requesting $2,260,000 and 15 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Compensation and Working Conditions. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded at the BLS due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking 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 OES program), compensation cost levels and trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the ECI and EBS. The NCS also supports the Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS), funded by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The ORS

gathers job-related information regarding physical demands, environmental conditions, mental and cognitive demands, and vocational preparation requirements.

- In FY 2022, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 11,400 private industry establishments and state and local governments providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and state and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

Employment Cost Index

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

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

- In FY 2022, the BLS will publish 278 indexes and 331 levels quarterly, using a sample of 11,400 establishments.

Employee Benefits Survey

The EBS provides comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry and state and local governments. The benefits measured by the survey evolve to keep pace with changes in labor market practices. Examples of benefits included are: vacation and sick leave; long-term disability; health and life insurance; retirement plans; and health savings accounts. Incidence measures include the percentage of workers with access to

and participating in employer-provided benefit plans, as well as take-up rates (an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan).
The BLS provides data on benefit incidence and provisions by full- and part-time status of employees, bargaining status, wage intervals, goods-producing and service-producing industries, establishment employment size, and by Census division. The BLS also provides statistics on both the employee and employer contributions to medical plan premiums. The EBS reports data separately for selected occupational groups in private industry and state and local governments representing virtually all of the total civilian economy.

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

- In FY 2022, the BLS will collect data on benefit incidence and provisions from a sample of 11,400 establishments and will complete an analysis of benefit plans obtained from a sample of 3,350 private establishments.

WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS

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

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

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

The BLS conducts the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of workplace injuries and illnesses and to gather information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the

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

OSHS produces a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, these have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific groups, in a specific industry, and details of selected types of injuries and illnesses. Other areas of research have focused on injuries and illnesses that have led to job transfer or restriction, and the expanded use of computer-assisted coding to review or assign codes for injury and illness circumstances.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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

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

- In FY 2022, 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 205,000 injury or illness cases that require days away from work to recuperate.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

complete roster of fatal occupational injuries to workers in private and public sector establishments and to the self-employed.

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and state level, by industry, and by occupation, as well as detailed information about the fatal incident. The detailed data include information on the characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, and occupation), the nature and sources of the injury and the circumstances leading to the fatality. Providing these details allows the BLS and other researchers to produce special analyses on specific types of work-related fatal injuries, such as those associated with mine cave-ins, crane collapses, and explosions, and allows government, business, labor, and researchers to design strategies to reduce fatalities.

- In FY 2022, 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)	
2017	$84,344	369
2018	$82,880	326
2019	$83,500	328
2020	$83,500	315
2021	$84,337	308

FY 2022

In FY 2022, in addition to taking steps to rebuild statistical capacity as outlined on page BLS-10 and BLS-49, 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 expanded area occupational wage estimates for new work level categories.

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

The OSHS will update and train its neural network auto-coder to accommodate the decennial update to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). The OSHS 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 of job transfer or restriction for all industries. The new sampling methodology will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The OSHS expects to publish its first multi-year estimates in FY 2024.

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

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

FY 2021

In FY 2021, 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 detailed information on the provisions of health plans provided to private sector workers.

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

The OSHS will complete the decennial update to the OIICS, including soliciting comments on the completed manual and publication of the manual on the BLS website.

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

FY 2020

In FY 2020, 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 retirement benefit 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 without an increase in sample size.

The OSHS continued the decennial update to the OIICS based on extensive outreach efforts to collect feedback on improving the system from stakeholders and the public. The OSHS also completed an implementation roadmap for expanding the collection of detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction.

In FY 2020 (November 2019), the OSHS released SOII data that incorporated a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses and deployed the neural network auto-coder for automatically assigning occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes. The OSHS also worked with OSHA to develop and test options for a technological solution that will reduce duplicate burden at the SOII data entry phase. The OSHS completed research on matching SOII and OSHA-ITA data and recommended areas for further research on combining OSHA-ITA and SOII data to enhance SOII estimates. The OSHS also tested a subset of Household Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses questions to evaluate causes of interview break-offs.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Compensation and Working Conditions					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Employment Cost Index				
BLS 1.4 ECI.01.W	Number of establishments	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 ECI.02.T	Percentage of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 ECI.03.A	Number of quarters that the standard error for the percentage change in the 3-month civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index is ≤ 0.3	4	4	4	4
BLS 1.4 ECI.04.P	Number of indexes published quarterly (not seasonally adjusted)	278	278	278	278
BLS 1.4 ECI.05.P	Number of levels published quarterly	331	331	331	331
	Other Programs				
	Employee Benefits Survey				
BLS 1.4 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments (benefit incidence)	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 EBS.02.P	Number of annual releases	3	3	3	3
BLS 1.4 EBS.03.W	Number of establishments (detailed provisions)	3,350	3,355	3,350	3,350
	Work Stoppages Statistics				
BLS 1.4 WSS.01.P	Number of monthly and annual releases	13	13	13	13
	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1/				
BLS 1.4 SOII.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 2/	45	45	45	45
BLS 1.4 SOII.02.W	Number of establishments surveyed	232,433	232,433	232,435	230,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.03.W	Cases for which case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected and coded 3/	250,132	250,132	236,943	205,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.04.P	Number of national industry estimates produced 3/	21,564	21,564	21,537	20,100
BLS 1.4 SOII.05.P	Number of national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and circumstances of the injury or illness 3/	2,015,835	2,015,835	2,096,743	1,870,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.06.A	Percentage of employment for which national estimates are produced:	92%	92%	92%	92%
BLS 1.4 SOII.07.A	Private Sector 4/	87%	87%	87%	87%

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Public Sector				
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)	<±0.10	±0.02	±0.02	<±0.10
	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 5/				
BLS 1.4 CFOI.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 6/	51	51	51	51
BLS 1.4 CFOI.02.W	Number of source documents per fatal injury	≥4.5	4.7	4.7	≥4.5
BLS 1.4 CFOI.03.A	Percentage of employment covered by fatal occupational injury statistics	100%	100%	100%	100%

1/ The BLS reported results for the 2018 SOII in FY 2020 and the 2019 SOII in FY 2021. The BLS will report results for the 2020 SOII in FY 2022. FY 2021 reflects results from the 2019 SOII released in first quarter 2021.
2/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
3/ The FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets reflect the impact of COVID-19 on response rates.
4/ 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.
5/ The BLS reported results for the 2018 CFOI in FY 2020 and the 2019 CFOI in FY 2021. The BLS will report results for the 2020 CFOI in FY 2022. FY 2021 reflects results from the 2019 CFOI released in first quarter 2021.
6/ 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 2020 through FY 2022 figures reflect 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation and compile data on work stoppage statistics and work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. In FY 2022, the OSHS will begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction for all industries. The new sampling methodology will enable this expansion within existing resource levels and without an increase in the annual sample size. The OSHS expects to publish its first multi-year estimates in FY 2024. In FY 2022, 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 2022, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2023.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$34,149	$33,547	$35,955	$2,408
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	384	338	346	8
11.5	Other personnel compensation	927	988	1,007	19
11.9	Total personnel compensation	35,460	34,873	37,308	2,435
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,662	12,674	14,102	1,428
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,017	817	817	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	9,152	9,152	9,581	429
23.2	Rental payments to others	27	57	57	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	753	1,044	1,044	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	268	358	358	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	716	733	733	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	11,754	12,093	13,178	1,085
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,958	3,965	3,965	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	72	192	192	0
31.0	Equipment	1,185	1,044	1,044	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,443	7,335	7,496	161
	Total	**$83,500**	**$84,337**	**$89,875**	**$5,538**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$9,676	$10,270	$11,355	$1,085
	DHS Services	1,285	1,411	1,411	0
	Census Bureau	40	40	40	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	753	372	372	0

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$790
Personnel benefits	813
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	429
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	1,085
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	161
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$3,278**
Net Program	**$2,260**
Direct FTE	**15**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$87,615**	**308**
Program Increase	**$2,260**	**15**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$11,200**	**$11,464**	**$12,375**	**$911**
FTE	49	50	53	3

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 51.

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 2022, the BLS is requesting $542,000 and 3 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Productivity and Technology. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded at the BLS due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking 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. 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 multifactor productivity, output per combined inputs of capital and labor, for the private business and private nonfarm business sectors. The BLS also develops annual multifactor productivity measures for

all subsectors of the economy that are constructed as output per combined inputs of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services. The multifactor 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 multifactor 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 multifactor productivity for a large number of 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.

Labor productivity measures are developed for all 3- and 4-digit NAICS mining, manufacturing, trade, and food services industries and an extensive selection of other service-providing industries. Labor productivity measures also are developed for 50 states 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 multifactor productivity measures relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for all 4-digit NAICS manufacturing industries, as well as for air transportation and the line-haul railroads industry.

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2017	$10,974	57
2018	$10,798	50
2019	$10,500	50
2020	$11,200	51
2021	$11,464	50

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

FY 2022

In FY 2022, in addition to taking steps to rebuild statistical capacity as outlined on pages BLS-10 and BLS-61, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

The Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector multifactor productivity data.

FY 2021

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

Major Sector Productivity (MSP) revised seasonal adjustment methodology and adopted best practices to reduce residual seasonality.

Industry Productivity Studies (IPS) will incorporate detailed data from the 2017 Economic Census into its measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity.

IPS is exploring the feasibility of incorporating intangible assets into its measures of multifactor productivity at the 4-digit level.

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

FY 2020

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

MSP designed a new database structure to centralize source data and estimates for easier data verification, internal analysis, and tracking of historical vintages of data.

IPS explored the feasibility of adjusting hours of work for differences in labor composition at the 4-digit level.

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

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE

		FY 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Productivity and Technology					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Major Sector Productivity				
BLS 1.4 MSP.01.P	Series updated	44	44	44	44
BLS 1.4 MSP.02.T	Percentage of initial and revised quarterly *Productivity and Costs* releases on schedule (8 out of 8)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 MSP.03.A	Percentage of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Other Programs				
	Industry Productivity Studies				
BLS 1.4 IPS.01.P	Series updated 1/ 2/	4,020	4,020	4,240	4,240
BLS 1.4 IPS.02.A	Percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures 3/	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
	Other Output Measures				
BLS 1.4 OPT.01.P	Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures 4/	153	153	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 5/	--	--	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/ In FY 2021, IPS will resume publication of 270 series that were not updated in FY 2020 due to delays in the release of the 2017 Economic Census data. However, 50 series no longer will be maintained due to a loss in CES industry detail and industry combinations that occurred in the NAICS conversion.
3/ The percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures is based on the coverage of NAICS 4-digit industries.
4/ Beginning in FY 2021, OPT increased manufacturing 3-digit multifactor productivity coverage by breaking out the Transportation manufacturing industry into its two 3-digit combination industries of Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts and Other transportation equipment. Additionally, 17 nonmanufacturing industries and subsectors were added.
5/ Beginning in FY 2021, OPT will begin producing series for states and regions.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. The Productivity and Technology programs produce data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries, and examine the factors underlying productivity change. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2022, OPT will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector multifactor productivity data. In FY 2022, 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 2022, improvements in performance targets will be reflected beginning in FY 2023.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$6,084	$6,055	$6,522	$467
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	167	170	173	3
11.9	Total personnel compensation	6,251	6,225	6,695	470
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,091	2,251	2,520	269
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	15	15	15	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,059	1,059	1,109	50
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	25	17	17	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	1	1	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	78	179	179	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,288	1,406	1,528	122
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	295	207	207	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	14	20	20	0
31.0	Equipment	84	84	84	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$11,200**	**$11,464**	**$12,375**	**$911**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$1,088	$1,155	$1,277	$122
	DHS Services	149	163	163	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	51	88	88	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$141
Personnel benefits	146
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	50
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	122
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$459**
Net Program	**$452**
Direct FTE	**3**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$11,923**	**50**
Program Increase	**$452**	**3**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$35,000**	**$35,505**	**$37,859**	**$2,354**
FTE	155	155	162	7

NOTE: FY 2020 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2020 was 154.

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 2022, the BLS is requesting $1,054,000 and 7 FTE to begin to rebuild statistical capacity within Executive Direction and Staff Services. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded at the BLS due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. Restoration of staffing levels is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking 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 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 collecting and editing survey data, producing the PFEIs and other statistical measures, and disseminating BLS data to the public. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data, as well as adherence to the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. This infrastructure includes the Internet Data Collection Facility, a Web-based data collection system that allows respondents of numerous BLS surveys to have a single entry point when reporting data over the internet. The program also maintains and manages the BLS Central Storage Facility, a secure, high performance system for sharing, managing, protecting, and backing up data and applications. The program researches and evaluates new IT tools, technologies, and software for use in the BLS IT infrastructure and ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing federal IT activities.

Publications

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

Survey Methods Research

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

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of non-sampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer-assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, analysis of survey nonresponse 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)	
2017	$35,620	188
2018	$35,547	179
2019	$35,000	186
2020	$35,000	154
2021	$35,505	155

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

FYs 2021 - 2022

In FYs 2021 - 2022, 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. Additionally, in FY 2022, the BLS will take steps to rebuild statistical capacity as described on pages BLS-10 and BLS-69.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, 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 2020 Revised Enacted		FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Executive Direction and Staff Services					
BLS 1.4 ED.01	Percentage of time the LANWAN infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics	≥99.50%	99.99%	≥99.50%	≥99.50%
BLS 1.4 ED.02	Number of financial audit findings	≤3	1	≤3	≤3

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS strives to meet the needs of a diverse set of customers for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible information. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2022, 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

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$18,457	$18,325	$19,509	$1,184
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	305	299	306	7
11.5	Other personnel compensation	629	695	706	11
11.9	Total personnel compensation	19,391	19,319	20,521	1,202
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	6,100	6,627	7,400	773
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	80	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	260	65	65	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,171	2,171	2,273	102
23.2	Rental payments to others	7	10	10	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	282	282	282	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	20	20	20	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	916	516	516	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	3,797	3,440	3,717	277
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,236	2,467	2,467	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	85	77	77	0
31.0	Equipment	655	455	455	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$35,000**	**$35,505**	**$37,859**	**$2,354**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$1,194	$2,625	$2,902	$277
	DHS Services	543	597	597	0
	Census Bureau	120	0	0	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	1,940	218	218	0

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	$435
Personnel benefits	448
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	38
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	102
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	277
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$1,300**
Net Program	**$1,054**
Direct FTE	**7**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$36,805**	**155**
Program Increase	**$1,054**	**7**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$27,000**	**$13,000**	**$28,470**	**$15,470**
FTE	0	0	0	0

Introduction

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. The Headquarters Relocation activity reflects the funding required for BLS to relocate its National Office Headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. As detailed in the FY 2020 President's Budget, 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 FY 2022, the BLS is requesting $28,470,000 in funding, to be available for up to five years. See the FY 2022 section below for more details.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2017	$0	0
2018	$0	0
2019	$0	0
2020	$27,000	0
2021	$13,000	0

FY 2022

In FY 2022, Headquarters Relocation requests $28,470,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, for one-time construction costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. The most recent GSA cost estimates for the BLS portion of the Suitland project assign a total cost of $92,210,000 to the BLS. In addition to the personal property costs that will be funded by the $40,000,000 appropriated in FYs 2020 and 2021, GSA has estimated real property costs that BLS will have to cover at $52,270,000. The $28,470,000 in this budget request for BLS will cover part of these real property costs, with the remaining $23,800,000 initially financed by the GSA, but to be repaid over time by the BLS once at Suitland.

In FY 2022, the GSA project team will finalize the design intent drawings and construction of the new BLS National Office will begin at the Suitland Federal Center.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

FY 2021

In FY 2021, BLS received $13,000,000 associated with its headquarters relocation activities. In November 2020, BLS revised its Program of Requirements (POR) to reflect telework lessons learned from the pandemic, input from an employee survey about telework and future workspace 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 will complete updated test fits and will begin 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 will carry out a program of change management activities that will continue to engage employees and the union to prepare for and inform BLS move plans, and begin planning activities for the decommissioning of the PSB.

FY 2020

In FY 2020, BLS received $27,000,000 associated with its headquarters relocation activities, including funding for planning to help ensure that the agency will be able to maintain critical production processes and timely release of critical economic data during a move. In particular, planning efforts focused on move and replication plans for the workspace at the GSA-owned Suitland Federal Center. The BLS continued to consider the needs of its employees during the transition to the new location and worked with the GSA to address safety and office space considerations for the production of sensitive economic indicators. In late FY 2020, the BLS began work towards an updated POR.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2020 Revised Enacted	**FY 2021 Revised Enacted**	**FY 2022 Request**	**Diff. FY 22 Request / FY 21 Revised Enacted**
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$0	$0	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,600	4,100	0	-4,100
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	17,700	5,900	28,470	22,570
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,100	600	0	-600
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	5,600	2,400	0	-2,400
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$27,000**	**$13,000**	**$28,470**	**$15,470**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Services by Other Government Departments	$17,700	$5,900	$28,470	$22,570

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

CHANGES IN FY 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
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 and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$0**
Net Program	**$15,470**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	**FTE**
Base	**$13,000**	**0**
Program Increase	**$15,470**	**0**
Program Decrease	**$0**	**0**