

FY 2011

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Federal Funds

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, [\$533,183,000] \$577,913,000, together with not to exceed [\$78,264,000] \$67,438,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, of which \$1,500,000 may be used to fund the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act[: Provided, That the Current Employment Survey shall maintain the content of the survey issued prior to June 2005 with respect to the collection of data for the women worker series]. (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

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AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	2,376	\$518,918	0	0	2,393	\$533,183	2,465	\$577,913
Offsetting Collections From:								
Reimbursements	30	8,934	0	0	6	9,378	6	9,222
Trust Funds	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264	0	67,438
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>87,198</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>87,642</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>76,660</i>
B. Gross Budget Authority	2,406	\$606,116	0	0	2,399	\$620,825	2,471	\$654,573
Offsetting Collections To:								
Reimbursements	-30	-8,934	0	0	-6	-9,378	-6	-9,222
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>-30</i>	<i>-8,934</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-9,378</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-9,222</i>
C. Budget Authority	2,376	\$597,182	0	0	2,393	\$611,447	2,465	\$645,351
Offsetting Collections From:								
Reimbursements	30	8,934	0	0	6	9,378	6	9,222
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8,934</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9,378</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9,222</i>
D. Total Budgetary Resources	2,406	\$606,116	0	0	2,399	\$620,825	2,471	\$654,573
Unobligated Balance Expiring:								
Budget Authority Before Committee	-166	-443	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	-16	-650	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	2,224	\$605,023	0	0	2,399	\$620,825	2,471	\$654,573

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$533,183	\$577,913	+\$44,730
Trust Funds	\$78,264	\$67,438	-\$10,826
Total	\$611,447	\$645,351	+\$33,904
Full-Time Equivalents			
General Funds	2,393	2,465	+72
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	2,393	2,465	+72

Explanation of Change	FY 2010 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2011 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	2,393	\$203,232	0	0	0	\$4,542	0	\$4,542
Personnel benefits	2,393	52,890	0	0	0	2,244	0	2,244
Rental payments to GSA	0	30,800	0	0	0	2,985	0	2,985
Other services	0	18,804	0	0	0	2,191	0	2,191
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0	123,458	0	0	0	45	0	45
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0	91,986	0	0	0	2,535	0	2,535
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	0	4,131	0	0	0	139	0	139
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	56,332	0	0	0	2,677	0	2,677
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	84,838	0	\$1,174	0	237	0	1,411
Built-Ins Subtotal	2,393	\$570,354	0	\$1,174	0	\$17,595	0	\$18,769
B. Program:								
Measure Occupational Wage and Employment Growth	58	\$36,411	0	0	11	\$4,918	11	\$4,918
Measure Consumer Spending in the 21 st Century	61	42,746	0	0	10	8,800	10	8,800
Improve the Frame of Retail Outlets in the CPI	622	83,241	0	0	2	1,000	2	1,000
Increase the Number of CPI Price Quotes	622	83,241	0	0	128	15,000	128	15,000
Support a Supplemental Poverty Measure	61	42,746	0	0	9	2,500	9	2,500
Programs Subtotal	741	\$162,398	0	0	160	\$32,218	160	\$32,218
Total Increase	2,393	\$579,188	0	\$1,174	160	\$49,813	160	\$50,987

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Explanation of Change	FY 2010 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2011 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	2,393	\$265	0	0	0	-\$69	0	-\$69
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	0	22,221	0	0	0	-300	0	-300
Built-Ins Subtotal	2,393	\$22,486	0	0	0	-\$369	0	-\$369
B. Program:								
Restructure the Current Employment Statistics Program	140	\$59,474	0	-\$12,000	14	\$7,000	14	-\$5,000
Provide Alternative Data for Federal Locality Pay Setting	369	59,711	0	0	-86	-9,757	-86	-9,757
Eliminate the International Labor Comparisons Program	16	1,957	0	0	-16	-1,957	-16	-1,957
Programs Subtotal	525	\$121,142	0	-\$12,000	-88	-\$4,714	-88	-\$16,714
Total Decrease	2,393	\$137,110	0	-\$12,000	-88	-\$5,083	-88	-\$17,083
Total Change	2,393	\$583,102	0	-\$10,826	72	\$44,730	72	\$33,904

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SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	463	\$266,470	0	\$0	501	\$276,116	526	\$284,672
General Funds	463	188,206	0	0	501	197,852	526	217,234
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264	0	67,438
Prices and Cost of Living	985	\$198,464	0	\$0	1,105	\$201,081	1,254	\$234,521
General Funds	985	198,464	0	0	1,105	201,081	1,254	234,521
Compensation and Working Conditions	487	\$87,281	0	\$0	494	\$88,553	408	\$81,202
General Funds	487	87,281	0	0	494	88,553	408	81,202
Productivity and Technology	75	\$11,706	0	\$0	80	\$11,904	64	\$10,242
General Funds	75	11,706	0	0	80	11,904	64	10,242
Executive Direction and Staff Services	200	\$33,261	0	\$0	213	\$33,793	213	\$34,714
General Funds	200	33,261	0	0	213	33,793	213	34,714
Total	2,210	\$597,182	0	\$0	2,393	\$611,447	2,465	\$645,351
General Funds	2,210	518,918	0	0	2,393	533,183	2,465	577,913
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	78,264	0	0	0	78,264	0	67,438

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

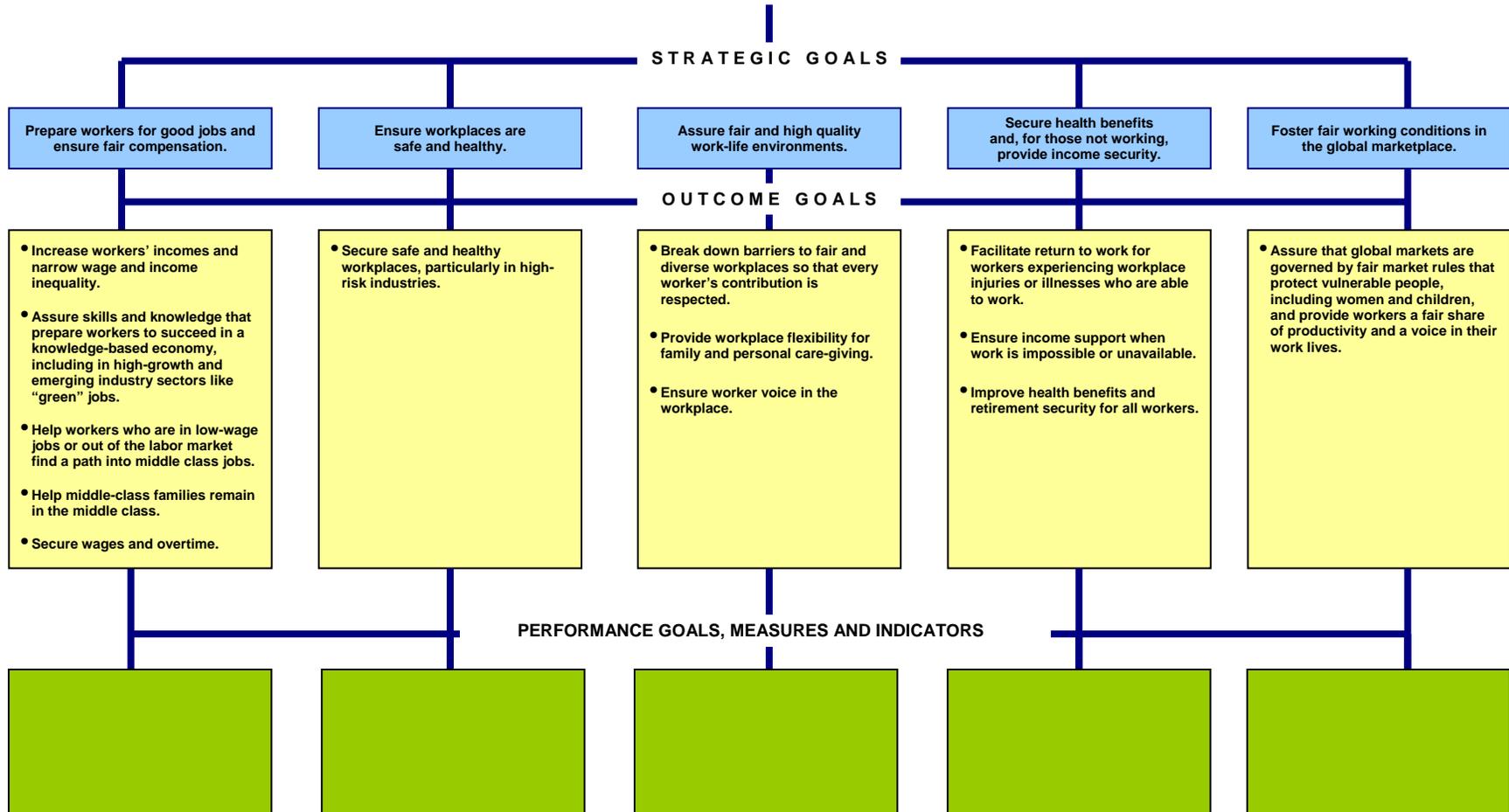
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
	Full-Time Equivalent					
	Full-time Permanent	1,975	0	2,103	2,097	-6
	Other	235	0	290	368	78
	Reimbursable	14	0	6	6	0
	Total	2,224	0	2,399	2,471	72
	Total Number of Full-time Permanent Positions	2,078	0	2,130	2,124	-6
	Average ES Salary	\$165,000	n/a	\$170,000	\$172,000	\$2,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	10.99	n/a	10.93	10.93	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	\$81,000	n/a	\$83,000	\$84,000	\$1,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$181,637	\$0	\$188,628	\$192,535	\$3,907
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,317	0	12,640	16,717	4,077
11.5	Other personnel compensation	4,336	0	4,524	4,782	258
11.9	Total personnel compensation	198,290	0	205,792	214,034	8,242
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	51,618	0	55,387	58,851	3,464
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	0	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	7,383	0	7,158	7,896	738
22.0	Transportation of things	80	0	33	33	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	30,506	0	31,411	34,435	3,024
23.2	Rental payments to others	100	0	111	111	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8,285	0	6,396	6,463	67
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,079	0	2,493	2,554	61
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	85	0	84	84	0
25.2	Other services	17,427	0	19,916	24,044	4,128
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	122,517	0	120,709	131,299	10,590
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,644	0	13,371	13,371	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	51,673	0	51,500	67,610	16,110
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,464	0	1,464	1,609	145
31.0	Equipment	7,137	0	10,710	8,772	-1,938
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	84,838	0	84,856	74,129	-10,727
	Total	\$597,182	\$0	\$611,447	\$645,351	\$33,904
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$21,658	\$0	\$22,221	\$21,921	-\$300
	DHS Services	4,092	0	4,210	4,584	374
	Census Services	91,528	0	92,630	101,619	8,989

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE.

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Secretary's Vision: "Good Jobs for Everyone"



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TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES													
FY 2009 - 2011													
(Dollars in Thousands)													
	FY 2009 Enacted				Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total		Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total
Bureau of Labor Statistics													
Labor Force Statistics	\$266,470	\$15,265	\$7,473	\$289,208	\$0	\$276,116	\$15,680	\$8,450	\$300,246	\$284,672	\$16,271	\$8,302	\$309,245
Prices and Cost of Living	198,464	11,825	100	210,389	0	201,081	11,910	167	213,158	234,521	12,765	166	247,452
Compensation and Working Conditions	87,281	5,670	369	93,320	0	88,553	5,695	393	94,641	81,202	5,282	390	86,874
Productivity and Technology	11,706	501	342	12,549	0	11,904	508	368	12,780	10,242	396	364	11,002
Subtotal	\$563,921	\$33,261	\$8,284	\$605,466	\$0	\$577,654	\$33,793	\$9,378	\$620,825	\$610,637	\$34,714	\$9,222	\$654,573
Executive Direction and Staff Services ^{3/}	33,261	-33,261	0	0	0	33,793	-33,793	0	0	34,714	-34,714	0	0
Total	\$597,182	\$0	\$8,284	\$605,466	\$0	\$611,447	\$0	\$9,378	\$620,825	\$645,351	\$0	\$9,222	\$654,573

1/ "Other Appropriation" is comprised of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities (Executive Direction and Staff Services).

2/ "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated (Reimbursements).

3/ As an administrative activity, these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the agency program activities.

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SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Green Jobs

House: Employment and Unemployment Statistics will also initiate a new data series in fiscal year 2010 on the green energy sector that will provide much-needed economic information on the emergence and long-term development of industries related to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Response: With the requested resources, the BLS will undertake activities in three of its programs to develop and implement measurement approaches to produce regular tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as green and produce information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity.

Mass Layoff Statistics

House: The Committee continues bill language providing that \$1,500,000 may be used for the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act. This program provides information on mass layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs. This information assists in identifying the causes and scope of worker dislocation and the characteristics of dislocated workers and can be used by the workforce investment and economic development systems in assisting employers and/or workers at the local level.

Senate: The Committee recommendation also includes \$1,500,000 to continue the Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Response: The funding provided to BLS, combined with \$3,500,000 from the Employment and Training Administration, allows the BLS to continue the Mass Layoff Statistics program.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Senate: The Committee continues its concern about the significant discrepancies found in comparisons of BLS injury and illness survey data, which are based on employer-reported injury logs provided to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA], and State worker compensation information. The research identified that the BLS data were only capturing as few as one-third of injuries under certain State worker compensation systems. While there is some explanation for why data from State worker compensation systems won't match perfectly with the BLS survey data, the research conducted to date raises serious questions about the completeness of the national workplace injury surveillance system.

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Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes \$1,300,000 to continue BLS efforts to: strengthen the current BLS examination of the differences between workers' compensation information and BLS survey data; better understand employer injury and illnesses recording practices and conduct a pilot study of using multiple data sources to capture injury and illness data. The Committee expects to be kept apprised of BLS work in this area.

Conference: The conferees include \$1,300,000 within BLS funding to continue efforts to improve injury and illness data, consistent with Senate Report 111-66.

Response: The SOII will continue efforts to research a potential undercount, including matching of data sources and data analysis from the multiple source pilot. The SOII also released its first national estimates of workplace injuries and illnesses incurred by State and local government workers, including aggregate estimates of the number and incidence rate of these conditions. For injuries and illnesses with days away from work, the estimates will include information on case circumstances and characteristics of the affected workers.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Women Workers

Conference: The conference agreement continues bill language providing that the Current Employment Survey shall maintain the content of the survey issued prior to June 2005 with respect to the collection of data for the women worker series as proposed by the House.

Response: The BLS reinstated the collection and publication of women worker data in the CES survey in FY 2007. These data remain a part of the CES survey.

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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
International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act	22 U.S.C. 3101	n/a
The Social Security Act	42 U.S.C. 503(a)(6)	n/a
Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988	38 U.S.C. 4110A	n/a
An Act to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population and for other purposes	13 U.S.C. 182	n/a
An Act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws related to money and finance	31 U.S.C. 1535 - 1536	n/a
Trade Act of 1974	19 U.S.C. 2393	n/a
Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act	5 U.S.C. 5301-5304	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	29 U.S.C. 673	n/a

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APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budget Estimates to Congress		House Allowance		Senate Allowance		Appropriation		FTE
2001	\$453,632	1/	\$440,000		\$432,383		\$450,887	2/	2,428 3/
2002	476,000		477,108		476,000		474,613	4/ 5/	2,468
2003	511,092	6/ 7/	498,164	7/	498,164	7/	492,234	8/ 9/	2,479
2004	512,262	9/	512,262	9/	520,223	10/	518,496	10/ 11/	2,461
2005	533,518		533,518		533,518		529,004	12/ 13/	2,445
2006	542,523		542,523		542,523		537,098	14/	2,408
2007	563,288	15/	565,288		563,288		548,123		2,408
2008	574,443		576,118		560,000		544,251	16/	2,283
2009	592,806	17/	596,058	17/ 18/	598,306	17/	597,182	17/	2,376
2010	611,623		611,623		611,271	19/	611,447		2,393
2011	645,351								2,465

- 1/ Includes a comparative transfer from ETA to BLS of \$20,700 and 0 FTE.
- 2/ Reflects a reduction of \$697 pursuant to P.L. 106-554.
- 3/ Due to the comparative transfer, 20 FTE were realigned from Reimbursements to General Funds.
- 4/ Reflects a reduction of \$991 pursuant to P.L. 107-116.
- 5/ Reflects a reduction of \$950 pursuant to P.L. 107-206.
- 6/ Includes a comparative transfer from BLS to Departmental Management -- Management Crosscut of \$132 and 0 FTE.
- 7/ Budget estimate to Congress includes \$12,928 for the full share of accruing employee pensions and health benefits (legislative proposal). The House and Senate allowances do not include this amount.
- 8/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,220 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.
- 9/ Reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.
- 10/ Reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.
- 11/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,702 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.
- 12/ Reflects a rescission of \$4,266 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 13/ Reflects a rescission of \$248 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 14/ Reflects a rescission of \$5,425 pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- 15/ Includes a comparative transfer to the Working Capital Fund for centralized services of \$1,230 and 0 FTE.
- 16/ Reflects a rescission of \$9,677 pursuant to P.L. 110-161.
- 17/ Includes a comparative transfer from ODEP to BLS of \$550 and 0 FTE.
- 18/ This bill was only reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.
- 19/ This bill was only reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency within the Department of Labor responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor and the economy, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans. For FY 2011, the BLS requests \$645,351,000, an increase of \$33,904,000 or 6 percent over the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 2,465 FTE.

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."

Several BLS series are used in the administration of Federal programs. For example, the Internal Revenue Service ties changes in Federal income tax brackets and personal exemption amounts to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall Federal budget expenditures, including Federal allocations to State and local jurisdictions. In 2009, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) were used in the allocation of approximately \$60 billion in Federal funds to States and local jurisdictions under assistance programs in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance. LAUS estimates also are cited by numerous programs that are distributing an additional \$144 billion in funds covering FYs 2009 and 2010, under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. In addition, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data were used in 2008 to allocate approximately \$250 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

The Social Security Administration revises benefits annually based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 2008, nearly 60 million Americans received over \$650 billion in Social Security benefits.

The BLS meets its responsibilities through five budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The FY 2011 Request of \$284,672,000, an increase of \$8,556,000 over the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 526 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, time use, and employment projections.

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In 2011, the BLS is requesting additional resources for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program to address the lack of reliable data available that support the identification of occupational trends in employment and wages over time. Specifically, the BLS will expand the OES sample to collect data annually from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons.

In 2011, the BLS will restructure the way in which the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces State and metropolitan area data estimates.

(2) Prices and Cost of Living – The FY 2011 Request of \$234,521,000, an increase of \$33,440,000 over the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 1,254 FTE, will provide funds to support the production and dissemination of a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, Consumer Expenditures, the Producer Price Index, and the U.S. Import/Export Price Indexes.

In 2011, the BLS is requesting resources for the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey to modernize the survey, improving the quality of data generated by the survey and the accuracy of its inputs into the CPI. Specifically, the BLS will move the CE survey to a continuous updating process for the survey design, as well as increase the sample through the introduction of additional geographic areas.

In 2011, the BLS is requesting funding to reduce the variance of the CPI. Specifically, the BLS will increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent.

In 2011, the BLS is requesting additional resources to research how to improve or replace the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets that are used to initiate and reprice items in the CPI.

In 2011, the BLS also is requesting funding to modify the CE Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. As part of this initiative, the CE will develop, maintain, and continue research to improve the annual production of supplemental poverty thresholds to be used by the Census Bureau.

(3) Compensation and Working Conditions – The FY 2011 Request of \$81,202,000, a decrease of \$7,351,000 from the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 408 FTE, will provide funds to support the production of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppages statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

In 2011, the BLS will introduce an alternative to the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS), a new model-based approach that uses data from two current BLS programs – the OES survey and Employment Cost Index. This will allow for the production of additional high quality data at a lower cost, while still meeting its Pay Agent requirements and allow the BLS to eliminate the LPS component of the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

(4) Productivity and Technology – The FY 2011 Request of \$10,242,000, a decrease of \$1,662,000 from the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 64 FTE, will provide funds to support the

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measurement of productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity change.

In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. The savings associated with this reduction will be used to finance other more critical needs.

(5) Executive Direction and Staffing Services – The FY 2011 Request of \$34,714,000, an increase of \$921,000 over the FY 2010 Enacted level, and 213 FTE, will provide funds to support agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as data dissemination, the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF), and statistical methods research.

The BLS directly supports Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing timely, accurate, and relevant statistics reflecting labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy, and directly contributes to these six outcome goals:

- Increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality.
- Securing safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.
- Assuring skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs.
- Improving health benefits and retirement security for all workers.
- Providing workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving.
- Ensure worker voice in the workplace.

The BLS programs support these outcome goals by providing data for analysis and decision-making. Statistics produced by the BLS support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.

The American economy is evolving due to rapid technological changes, globalization of world markets, and demographic shifts. These forces are reshaping the American workplace in terms of the nature and types of jobs, the composition of America's workforce and workers' education, skills, and experiences in the world of work. The BLS has been, and will continue to be, responsive to users' need to understand changes in the economy. For example, due to the rapid growth of the service sector over the last two decades, decision-makers in the public and private sectors need comprehensive information on price trends for this sector. In response to this need, the Producer Price Index (PPI) has worked to expand its coverage of the service sector, increasing coverage to over 77 percent in 2007 from 39 percent in 1997. In 2009, in response to user interest, the Current Population Survey (CPS) began publication of labor force estimates for persons with disabilities with the release of January 2009 data in February. Also, the PPI began publishing a new group of "wherever-provided" services indexes, adding to its current product line of commodity-based indexes. In 2010, the QCEW, OES, and Employment Projections programs will begin work to survey industries where green jobs are expected to be found, and produce career information related to green jobs based on the identification of green industries, occupations, and processes.

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The BLS is committed to continuous improvement. For example, in 2010, the BLS will begin releasing official Current Employment Statistics series on all employee hours and earnings, currently experimental, which provide more comprehensive information for analyzing economic trends. Also in 2010, the BLS will begin annual publication of local area *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation* series.

Ongoing strategies to achieve BLS strategic and performance goals include: better informing the public, building value through innovation, continually assessing program priorities, collaborating with other statistical agencies, and addressing respondents' concerns and burden. The goals are designed to ensure that BLS data remain relevant to current economic and social issues, reflect current economic conditions, and are of high statistical quality.

The BLS measures accuracy, timeliness, relevance, efficiency, and customer satisfaction, which are common among statistical agencies, because these are critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. In addition, this approach conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's *Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies* and the "Strengthening Federal Statistics" chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume in the President's Budget. Common concepts underlying the specifics of measuring and reporting on statistical agency performance help to inform decision-makers about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance goals and measures in budget submissions and other documents relating to the Government Performance and Results Act.

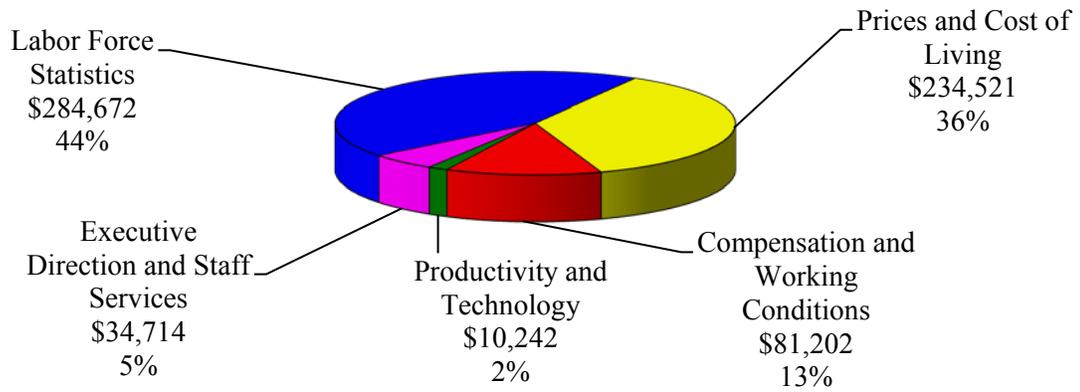
Cost Model

The BLS requests a total of \$645,351,000, an increase of \$33,904,000 over the 2010 enacted level. This level of funding will enable the BLS to meet its highest priority goals and objectives during 2011. Included in this request are:

- A program increase of \$4,918,000 and 11 FTE for Labor Force Statistics to produce new data on occupational trends in employment and wages over time;
- A program increase of \$8,800,000 and 10 FTE for Prices and Cost of Living to modernize the CE Survey;
- A program increase of \$15,000,000 and 128 FTE for Prices and Cost of Living to increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent;
- A program increase of \$1,000,000 and 2 FTE for Prices and Cost of Living to research how to improve or replace the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets used by CPI;
- A program increase of \$2,500,000 and 9 FTE for Prices and Cost of Living to modify the CE survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure;
- A program decrease of \$5,000,000 (and an increase of 14 FTE) from the restructuring of the CES program production of State and metropolitan area data estimates;
- A program decrease of \$9,757,000 and 86 FTE that eliminates LPS; and
- A program decrease of \$1,957,000 and 16 FTE that eliminates ILC.

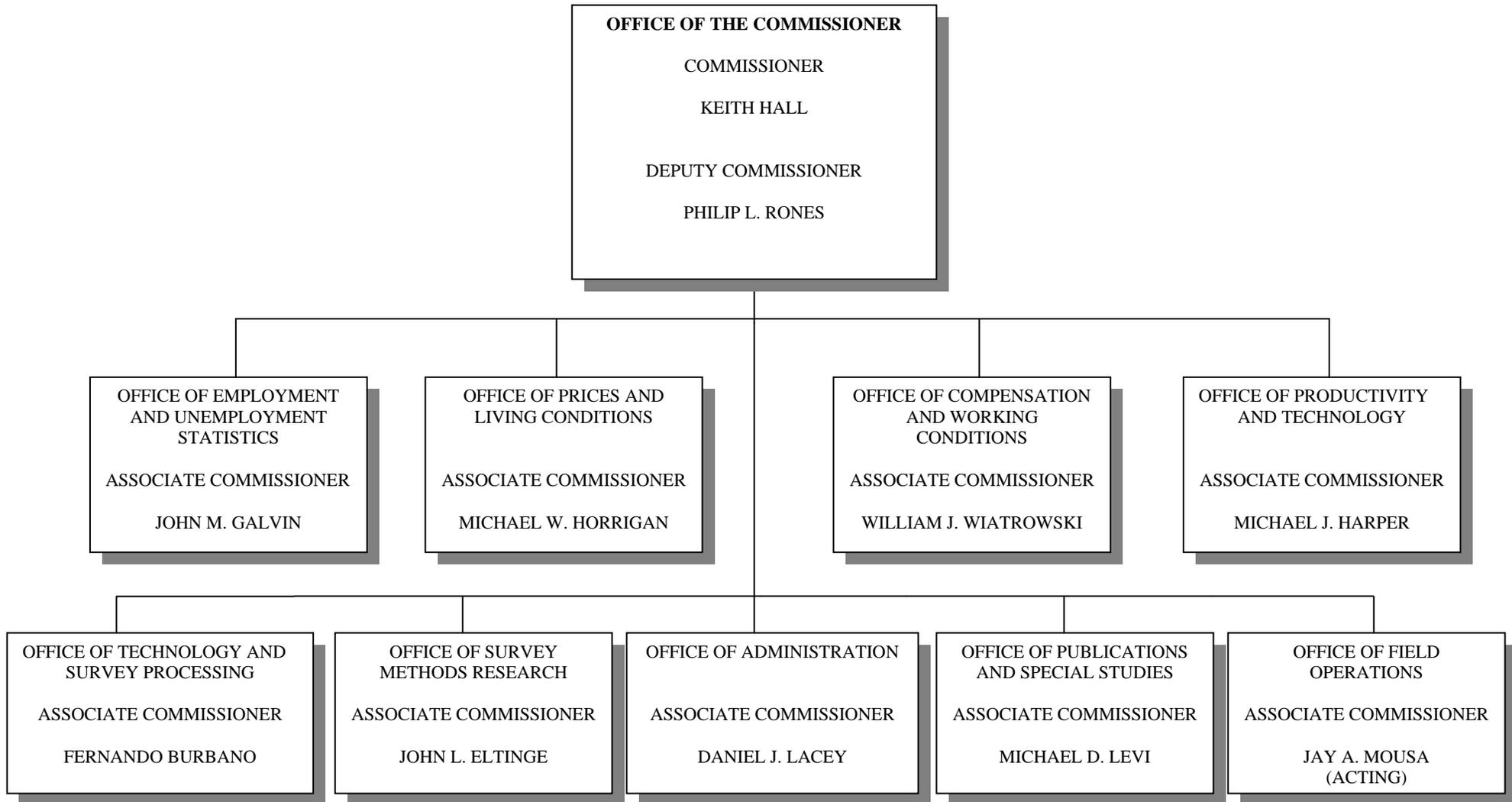
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FY 2011 Budget Request by Budget Activity
Total BLS Budget Request \$645,351
(Dollars in Thousands)



BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ORGANIZATION CHART



LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	\$266,470	\$0	\$276,116	\$284,672	\$8,556
FTE	463	0	501	526	25

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 487.

Introduction

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

These programs directly support Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing accurate, timely statistics reflecting the condition of workers in labor markets and the economy as a whole. Statistics produced by the BLS support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans. In particular, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) and Employment Projections (EP) programs support the outcome goal of assuring skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs. The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) supports the outcome goal of providing workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving. All other Labor Force Statistics programs support the outcome goal of increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality. These programs support the Secretary's outcome goals by providing data for analysis and decision-making.

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 Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act requires the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly household survey that the Census Bureau conducts for the BLS, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, Hispanic

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origin, 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 origin, marital status, family relationship, educational attainment, disability status, veteran status, and nativity (i.e., foreign born);
 - Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part-time (for example, economic or voluntary);
 - Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; status of last job; 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 displaced workers, women maintaining families, and working women with children, or on particular topics such as work experience, tenure with current employer, and status of school graduates and dropouts; and
 - Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.
- In 2011, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data 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), OES, LAUS, and Mass Layoff Statistics 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 WIA. 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.

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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, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) areas analyze and disseminate the estimates. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; all employee average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; production worker average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; manufacturing worker overtime hours; indexes of aggregate hours and payroll; and diffusion indexes of employment change for the Nation. Diffusion indexes are a measure of the dispersion of employment change, indicating how widespread employment increases and decreases are across industries. The program also provides similar data for all States, most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and metropolitan divisions, but with less industry detail.

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

- In 2011, the BLS will restructure the way in which the CES program produces State and metropolitan area estimates. Additional information can be found on page BLS-30. Also, each month, the BLS will survey a sample of about 150,000 businesses (composed of approximately 390,000 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, employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) fund, UI taxable wages, and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and size of establishment. These data come largely from the administrative records of the UI system in each State. The program includes all employees covered by State and Federal UI laws. 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.

Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 52 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

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Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie State UI actuarial systems (tax rates and benefit levels). In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OES, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) programs. Other uses include State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocating about \$250 billion 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 WIA.

The BLS uses these data to construct an up-to-date "universe" file, or sample frame, of the establishments reporting under the State UI system, from which it selects samples for its establishment-based surveys, such as the CES, OES, JOLTS, Employment Cost Index, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Producer Price Index. The BLS 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.

QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, including establishment openings and closings, by major industry, State, and firm size. Using existing longitudinally linked QCEW data, the BLS will continue to expand the range of detail of these data. In addition, QCEW data 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 2011, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from approximately 9.2 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 128,000 multi-unit firms (representing 1.4 million worksites and about 39 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, which vastly improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will recontact one-fourth of all establishments in the private sector with three or more employees in order 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. Additionally, the BLS will collect employment and wages data from approximately 120,000 establishments in industries defined as green for the Nation and States as part of the green jobs initiative with plans to publish data by 2012.

Occupational Employment Statistics

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as States, the District of

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Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all metropolitan areas and divisions, and balance-of-State areas for each State, for complete geographic coverage. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by nonfarm industry for the full Standard Occupational Classification system, which includes about 800 detailed occupations.

Uses of the data include evaluating current and historical employment and wages by industry, occupation, and geographic area; foreign labor certification; projecting occupational demand for the Nation and States; vocational planning; and industry skill and technology studies.

The OES portions of the BLS public Web site generate the second highest level of activity among all program areas. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the EP program to produce national occupational projections. OES employment 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 2011, the BLS is requesting resources to expand the OES sample to collect data annually from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons. Additional information can be found on page BLS-29. Also, in 2011, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of 200,000 establishments, for a total of 400,000 each year. The sample is stratified by metropolitan area and multiple balance-of-State non-metropolitan areas within each State, detailed industry, and the employment size of the unit. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month. As part of the effort to measure green jobs, the OES program will expand its sample to collect information on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. In addition, the OES program will begin fielding a special employer survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in green production processes from a sample of business establishments, with plans to publish data on green jobs in 2012.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

LAUS statistics provide timely and important information on current 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 are issued about 10 days later, and all remaining areas a week after that. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators, are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning, and enable current analysis of State and area labor force characteristics. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the direct allocation of Federal funds (more than \$60 billion for FY 2009 plus an additional \$144 billion in funds covering FYs 2009 and 2010 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) to States and local jurisdictions under Federal assistance programs in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

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

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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 MSAs, and the five respective balance-of-State areas. The resultant model-based estimates for these areas also are available seasonally adjusted. Estimates for sub-State areas (other than those previously identified) are developed by utilizing data from several sources, including the CES and CPS programs, State UI programs, and time-series model estimates.

Each month, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, develop the labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates. The LAUS program is responsible for the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures that States use in the preparation of State and local labor force and unemployment estimates. Both the SWAs and the BLS analyze and publish the LAUS estimates each month.

- In 2011, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for more than 7,300 geographic areas, including all States, metropolitan and small labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England.

Mass Layoff Statistics

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program provides current information that identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks in the economy. In cooperation with SWAs, information is collected on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for UI over a five-week period. The economic characteristics of establishments and the demographic characteristics of claimants are obtained through administrative records. For events in private sector nonfarm industries only, employers are contacted to determine whether the event lasted more than 30 days and, if so, to obtain detailed information on the event, including the total number of separated workers, the reasons for the closing or layoff, pre-layoff employment, recall expectations, and job loss associated with domestic and overseas relocations when the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation. The MLS program collects information on business functions involved in the layoff, which tell users whether the layoff took place in the management, operations, marketing, warehousing, or another functional area of a company. The data on movement of work are reported in the quarterly extended mass layoffs release on an ongoing basis. Administrative databases are used to track all MLS-identified claimants in the private nonfarm sector through their period of insured unemployment.

The BLS publishes monthly statistics on all large plant closings and layoffs by State and industry based on administrative data only. These data are the most timely information on actual job displacement collected by a Federal statistical agency. The BLS also publishes quarterly information on extended plant closings and layoffs—those lasting more than 30 days—reported by private sector nonfarm establishments. These data contain comprehensive and current information on the nature of the layoff activities. On an annual basis, the MLS program publishes a *Highlights Report* that contains detailed information on plant closings and layoffs by State and metropolitan area by location of the establishment and by residence of the claimant.

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The MLS program provides the only source of current information on actual layoff events, including timely local area data, which is the focus of BLS State partners. It is the only comprehensive source of information on the reasons for layoff events—such as financial difficulty, contract cancellation, and natural and non-natural disasters. MLS data are key to identifying available labor supply and communities in need of special services, and are used in sub-State dislocated worker fund allocations. The MLS program is the only Federal source of current information on some job loss associated with the movement of work out of the country (offshoring).

- In 2011, the MLS program will continue to be partially funded by the ETA Dislocated Workers' National Reserve through a reimbursable agreement. In cooperation with SWAs, the BLS will collect information on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for unemployment insurance over a five-week period.

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) of two groups of the U.S. population. Each survey gathers information on the labor market experiences of these groups of American men and women at multiple points in time.

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, on the other hand, focuses on capturing long-run changes in individual labor force behavior by interviewing the same individuals over extended time periods. Economists, sociologists, and other researchers in government, the academic community, and private organizations use NLS data to examine and inform policymakers at all levels of government about a variety of issues such as:

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

The NLS began in the mid-1960s with four samples: young men who were 14-24 years old in 1966; young women who were 14-24 years old in 1968; older men who were 45-59 years old in 1966; and mature women who were 30-44 years old in 1967. Each sample originally had about 5,000 individuals with an over-representation of blacks. In the early 1980s, the surveys on young men and older men were discontinued. In 1995, the program combined the two surveys on women into one survey called the National Longitudinal Survey of Women. The Women's survey was discontinued after its administration in 2003.

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In 1979, another cohort began to research the "baby boomer" generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged nonblacks/non-Hispanics, and youth in the military. The program discontinued the military oversample, which was funded by the Department of Defense, after the 1984 survey, and the economically disadvantaged nonblack/non-Hispanic oversample ceased after 1990. 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), an annual 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 on later-life outcomes.

- In 2011, the BLS will release the results of round 13 data collection for the NLSY97 and complete data collection of round 24 of the NLSY79 and round 14 of the NLSY97.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups. 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 separations breakouts: 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. These data also provide evidence of upward pressures on wage rates.

- In 2011, each month, the BLS will continue to collect data from a sample of 16,000 businesses and derive estimates on the rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level and for major industry groups. In response to user requests, the JOLTS program publishes annual turnover rates once a year.

American Time Use Survey

The ATUS provides nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time in 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 on how Americans balance work with family and community commitments.

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Analysts use these data, combined with demographic information available from the CPS, to examine how much time is being invested in the care of the young in U.S. society; how time-use varies between single people and married people; and how much time people spend in education, among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also facilitates comparisons of time-use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries, including alternative measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) developed by some countries that include measures of the value of non-market work. Depending on sponsor availability, modules periodically are added to the survey. A module on eating and health was fielded in the years 2006 through 2008, and researchers have used these data to gain an understanding of eating and exercise patterns, self-reported health status and time-use behavior, and time spent grocery shopping. Additional uses of ATUS data include supplying information to other BLS programs, including the EP program; Federal agencies and forums, such as the BEA, the Economic Research Service, 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.

- In 2011, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to conduct a monthly survey of about 1,100 adults, ages 15 and older, drawn from households that recently have completed the monthly CPS. The survey uses a 24-hour day recall diary (in other words, leading respondents through their activities during the prior 24-hour day), and computer-assisted telephone interviews for data collection.

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. The program relies on a wide variety of data from the CES, CPS, OES, 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 every two years 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

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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 class of worker—wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family—and by industry for both the current and projected years. The 2008-2018 matrix covered projections for 750 detailed occupations in 276 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of job openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates job openings needed to replace workers who leave occupations.

The EP program produces the *OOH* and *Career Guide to Industries (CGI)*. These biennial publications provide information on the nature of work; training, other qualifications, and advancement; employment; job outlook; wages; related occupations; and sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations and more than forty industry groupings. The program also produces the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly (OOQ)*, a career guidance magazine that presents a wide variety of information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OOQ* to advise students and adults on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS Web site is the *OOH*, and *OOH* information is presented in numerous private publications on vocational guidance.

- In 2011, the BLS will continue work on the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections and the 2012-2013 editions of the *OOH*, and *CGI*. The BLS also will publish four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program will continue to produce and publish narratives on possible green careers.

Funding Mechanism

As previously discussed, the Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the States and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 USC 49f(a)(3)(D)) 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 a November 18, 1959 agreement between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, the BLS requests budgetary resources for this program, part of which it uses to reimburse 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.

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Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	\$242,443	505
2007	\$246,789	505
2008	\$242,713	467
2009	\$266,470	487
2010	\$276,116	501

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2011

In 2011, the BLS will produce a refocused set of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

In 2011, the BLS is requesting resources for the OES program to address the lack of reliable data available that support the identification of occupational trends in employment and wages. OES data are used to provide estimates of employment and wages across occupations, industries, and areas. To achieve these objectives, each estimate from the survey requires the pooling of three years of data, using older, potentially out-of-date data in producing each year's estimates. The survey sample is not large enough to accurately measure growth or decline in employment and wages using observations from a single year, while still meeting its goal of producing occupational employment and wage estimates for industries and areas at the level of detail required.

As the only comprehensive and detailed source of occupational employment and wage information, OES data are among the most widely used BLS products, and are the foundation of the BLS and State-produced occupational projections that are vital to education and training program planning and career guidance. Understanding trends in occupational employment and wages is critical in making decisions about investments of billions of public dollars in education and training, including many Federally funded programs.

Understanding trends also is important to Federal, State, and local policymakers, economic developers, businesses and labor, individuals making career and job search decisions, and the media. These users want to understand what types of jobs—in what occupations—are being created or lost from one year to the next, an important additional dimension of job creation and loss by industry and area to those already well measured by other data sources.

Data users also want to identify rapid changes taking place in the economy, spot potential occupational shortages or surpluses, identify employment changes in renewable energy and energy conservation activities, analyze whether jobs created are “good jobs” with high skills and high wages, and understand the job impact of offshore outsourcing. These data will inform policymakers by helping identify occupational shortages and high growth occupations, for developing workforce development programs designed to transition workers from low wage to

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middle income career opportunities. However, because the OES data lack trend properties, the current data available are not adequate to support these critical demands.

This proposal addresses the need for data on employment and wages by occupation that measure trends over time. A regular feature of surveys producing estimates of change over time is a subset of sample units reporting in each consecutive period. With the requested resources, the BLS will expand the OES sample to collect data annually from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons.

After development work is completed, the BLS will begin data collection in 2012. This proposal will produce the first set of national and State estimates of occupational employment and wage growth in the spring of 2013, with a reference date of 2012. These new data will allow examination of occupation-specific wage and employment trends for the Nation and among States.

In 2011, the BLS further proposes to (1) centralize the CES program's production of State and metropolitan area data estimates; and (2) introduce data collection enhancements to improve the CES program's response rates for both preliminary and final estimates, thereby reducing the statistical error on the estimates. The BLS currently provides about \$19 million annually out of the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) portion of the BLS budget to State Workforce Agencies for the CES program. States use these funds to review sample data and to produce, review, analyze, and disseminate estimates. The BLS can realize a net savings of \$5 million, without adversely affecting the quality of data produced, by centralizing data estimation. The savings will accrue from reducing the BLS oversight function of State operations and from economies of scale in having one central pool of analysts producing and reviewing estimates, rather than incurring costs in 53 separate locations. After the BLS assumes responsibility for monthly estimation, the States will retain \$7 million to continue data analysis and dissemination, and to provide information to the BLS on significant events not picked up by the sample (such as a large strike) that are relevant to the production of accurate local area estimates.

The second part of this proposal will expand the program's capacity for collecting survey responses via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). CATI collection yields higher response rates than the other, self-reporting modes that currently are in use for much of the CES sample. Based on BLS research, implementing telephone interview (CATI) collection to replace self-response methods (such as touchtone data entry, Web data entry, and mail collection) could improve initial response rates by as much as 4 percent, reducing monthly revisions to national employment series by an average of about 25 percent. The CES program also will be able to improve response rates through more frequent sample rotation and more comprehensive non-response follow-up. All of these data collection enhancements will facilitate improvements to the CES estimates, by shrinking statistical error and data revisions. The BLS will be able to achieve both of these improvements within one year.

In 2011, the QCEW program will begin data collection to produce industry and geographic level estimates of the total number of green jobs. The QCEW program will continue to work to improve the NAICS 2012 structure. The QCEW program also will continue to research new measures of business dynamics.

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The OES program will produce its first set of estimates based on data collected using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. As part of the effort to measure green jobs, the OES program will expand its sample to collect information on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. The OES program also will begin fielding a supplemental survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in green production processes. Additionally, with the elimination of the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS), data for the President's Pay Agent will be calculated via a model-based approach utilizing OES and Employment Cost Index data. Additional information can be found within the Compensation and Working Conditions budget activity on page BLS-53.

The LAUS program will expand the use of LAUSOne, a unified system for State and BLS use in producing, reviewing, and analyzing LAUS estimates, and preparing them for publication. LAUSOne replaces two older systems, eliminates duplication, and enhances functionality. The program will introduce the use of LAUSOne for annual benchmarking of LAUS estimates.

The MLS program will continue work on the system redesign that will modernize and improve the MLS database capabilities, as well as assist States with collecting, managing, and reporting MLS data.

The NLS program will release the results of the round 13 data collection for the NLSY97 and complete data collection of round 24 of the NLSY79 and round 14 of the NLSY97.

The ATUS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2010.

The EP program will continue work on the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections, and the 2012-2013 editions of the *OOH and CGI*. The program will continue to work on supplementary projections materials, formerly published online in the *Occupational Projections and Training Data (OPTD)*, for release on the BLS Web site in FY 2012. The EP program will publish four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program will continue to produce and publish narratives on possible green careers.

FY 2010

In 2010, 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 program will continue to expand the set of time-series available online and release the first annual estimates of labor force data for persons with disabilities. Tables on veterans, persons with disabilities, and the foreign born will be included in the monthly Employment Situation news releases.

The CES program will release official all employee hours and earnings data. Based on tests performed in 2009, the program will develop seasonally adjusted data for each series that exhibits measurable seasonality.

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The QCEW program, as part of its 2010 initiative, will begin work to develop measurement approaches to produce regular quarterly tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as green, and produce information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity. The QCEW program also will continue research on a range of potential new BED series, including measures of entrepreneurship. In addition, the QCEW program will review proposed changes for NAICS 2012.

As part of the effort to measure green jobs, the OES program will develop methodology to expand its sample to collect information on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. The OES program also will develop a survey methodology and instrument to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in green production processes. The OES program will begin collecting occupational employment and wage information from employers using the 2010 SOC system.

The LAUS program plans to implement LAUSOne. The initial version of LAUSOne will be limited to current estimation. Also, upon successful completion of research, the LAUS program will introduce regular production and publication of seasonally adjusted metropolitan area LAUS estimates. Lastly, the LAUS program will complete research and introduce an improved methodology for the current production of seasonally adjusted estimates for States and for the historical revision of these seasonally-adjusted estimates.

The MLS program will begin a system redesign that will modernize, centralize, and improve the MLS database capabilities, as well as assist States with collecting, managing, and reporting MLS data. The program will also begin the regular issuance of data on business functions and processes involved in mass layoffs.

The NLS program will release the results of the round 12 data collection for the NLSY97 and the round 23 data collection for NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin data collection of round 24 of the NLSY79 and round 14 of the NLSY97.

The ATUS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2009.

The EP program will release the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections, the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*, supplementary projections materials formerly published in the *OPTD*, and four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program will begin working on the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections and the 2012-13 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*. The EP program also will produce and publish narratives on possible green careers.

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS continued the production of core data series, restored the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and undertook the following work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

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The CPS program began publication of labor force estimates for persons with disabilities with the release of January 2009 data in February. The CPS program continued to expand the set of time-series available online. The CPS also addressed rising survey costs attributed to changes in the modern survey environment, such as increased concerns about respondent confidentiality, data security, and survey nonresponse. In addition, the CPS released a new annual report featuring race and ethnicity data.

The CES program deployed a new State and area estimation system to allow the program to move away from an aging mainframe system. The CES program implemented a new estimation procedure for the State and area data. This procedure aligned more closely the sum of the States' CES estimates with the national CES estimates. The CES program tested additional national, State, and MSA series to determine if more series may be seasonally adjusted in 2010. The focus of this work was to prepare for the first release of seasonally adjusted all employee hours and earnings series in 2010.

The QCEW program published two sets of new BED series. The first was quarterly measures of business establishment births and deaths. The second set, measures based on annual change, reflects data compatible to make comparisons with other countries.

The BLS began publication of occupational employment and wage statistics by industry categories as revised by the 2007 NAICS. The OES program also prepared systems and materials for collecting occupational employment and wage information from employers using the revised 2010 SOC system.

The LAUS program provided seasonally adjusted metropolitan area estimates to States for evaluation.

The MLS program published a *Monthly Labor Review* article in December 2008 on MLS business functions and business processes, and evaluated the potential of including these data as part of regular publication of quarterly data. The MLS program also converted to the 2007 NAICS.

The NLS program released the results of the round 11 data collection for the NLSY97 and completed data collection of round 23 of the NLSY79 and round 12 of the NLSY97.

The JOLTS program implemented a range of methodological changes to improve the consistency of the JOLTS data with the CES program's measures of net change, including a birth/death model. The BLS published a new set of JOLTS series based on the improved methodology that more accurately captures measures for hires, separations, and openings.

The ATUS published annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2008, as well as posting the first multiyear public-use microdata files. The ATUS also released 2008 microdata files from the ATUS eating and health module to the sponsor, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. In addition, the program researched the possibility of adding questions to measure time spent in eldercare to the survey.

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The EP program completed their review of the 1996-2006 projections as part of an ongoing process to evaluate and improve methodology. The EP program also continued work on the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*. The EP program published five issues of the *OOQ*.

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WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
National Labor Force (Current Population Survey)			
Estimates (monthly, quarterly, annual, or irregularly published) 1/	25,410	27,042	28,858
Current Employment Statistics			
Employment, hours, and earnings: Estimates (published and unpublished); series maintained for national, State, and local areas (monthly and annual) 2/	35,819	36,185	36,185
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages			
Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly)	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 3/	8,993,000	9,200,000	9,250,000
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	8,472	8,472	8,472
Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics	8	8	8
Number of establishments in targeted industries with green activity codes	n/a	n/a	120,000
Occupational Employment Statistics			
National annual series published 4/	82,482	82,000	78,000
Local Area Unemployment Statistics			
Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual)	94,042	94,107	94,172
Mass Layoff Statistics			
National and State monthly and quarterly series	62,423	62,423	62,423
Monthly and quarterly releases	16	16	16
Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey			
Monthly and annual estimates	802	802	802
American Time Use Survey			
Annual estimates	5,809	5,809	5,809

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Employment Projections			
Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle)	n/a	203	n/a
<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> and <i>Career Guide to Industries</i> statements (2-year cycle)	n/a	332	n/a
<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues) 5/	5	4	4
State Cooperative Agreements			
Negotiated and monitored for Labor Market Information programs	54	54	54

- 1/ In 2010, the BLS began publishing labor force characteristics of the foreign born and veterans, thereby increasing their targets for 2010 and 2011.
- 2/ The increase in 2010 is due to the addition of 366 seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted national and State all employee hours and earnings series.
- 3/ The 2009, 2010, and 2011 figures are based on first quarter 2009 results, and use historical relationships from similar economic conditions.
- 4/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS reduced the sample size of the May 2008 OES sample, which reduced the number of series published in 2009, though by less than originally anticipated. In 2011, the program expects a reduction in estimates as the OES survey transitions its 3 year sample to the 2010 SOC system.
- 5/ In fall 2009, the BLS released a fifth issue of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, which allows future issues to be released in their corresponding reference season.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$43,599	\$0	\$46,089	\$49,307	\$3,218
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	965	0	1,042	1,137	95
11.9	Total personnel compensation	44,564	0	47,131	50,444	3,313
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,802	0	12,939	14,116	1,177
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,818	0	1,605	1,480	-125
22.0	Transportation of things	10	0	10	10	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	6,890	0	7,205	8,100	895
23.2	Rental payments to others	33	0	20	20	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,091	0	3,527	3,606	79
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,263	0	1,818	1,870	52
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	10,923	0	10,369	16,452	6,083
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	63,443	0	64,607	65,343	736
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,644	0	13,371	13,371	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	28,083	0	31,081	39,005	7,924
26.0	Supplies and materials	430	0	441	484	43
31.0	Equipment	2,211	0	3,728	2,933	-795
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	78,264	0	78,264	67,438	-10,826
	Total	\$266,470	\$0	\$276,116	\$284,672	\$8,556
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$5,495	0	\$5,704	\$5,704	\$0
	DHS Services	1,029	0	1,072	1,134	62
	Census Services	55,928	0	57,116	57,739	623

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CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,035
Personnel benefits	510
Rental payments to GSA	682
Other services	2,132
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	1,531
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	35
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,532
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,174
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$8,638**

Net Program **-\$82**

Direct FTE **25**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$284,754	501
Program Increase	\$4,918	11
Program Decrease	-\$5,000	14

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	\$198,464	0	\$201,081	\$234,521	\$33,440
FTE	985	0	1,105	1,254	149

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 1,105.

Introduction

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. 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), data produced by the price programs form the basis for adjusting or setting payments, benefits, or other income as required by many laws and private sector contracts.

These programs directly support Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing accurate, timely statistics reflecting the condition of workers in labor markets and the economy as a whole. Statistics produced by these programs support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans. In particular, the CPI and CE Survey support the outcome goal of increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality. The PPI and IPP support the outcome goal of assuring skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs. They support these outcome goals by providing data for analysis and decision-making.

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, three population size classes, and several local areas. 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 (C-CPI-U) introduced in 2002. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 87 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the other population group, the CPI-W, covers urban wage earners and clerical workers, about 30 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.

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, and other recipients of transfer payments; index used to adjust the official U.S. poverty measure, in

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rental/lease agreements, and in payments from trust funds and wills; deflator of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings; factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments; and adjustment factor for the income tax structure, including exemptions, standard deductions, and brackets. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 established these last adjustments to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

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 bimonthly in other areas. The BLS does most pricing by personal interview, but uses telephone interviews to collect prices for some items.

- In 2011 the BLS is requesting funding to increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent. Additional information is provided on page BLS-42. In addition, the BLS is requesting resources to research how to improve or replace the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets that are used to initiate and reprice items in the CPI. Additional information is provided on page BLS-43. The BLS also will collect approximately 94,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 72,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually) in 87 geographic areas.

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 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. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin. Both sets feature indexes for homogeneous product lines and for a series of increasingly inclusive aggregations of product lines. In addition, the commodity classification system features comprehensive "stage-of-processing" indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy.

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.

- In 2011, the BLS will collect prices from a probability sample of establishments using a monthly mail survey of approximately 28,500 sample units and 105,000 price quotations.

International Price Program

The IPP measures price change of commodities in U.S. foreign trade classified by end use, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the Harmonized System. The IPP also publishes a limited number of price indexes of international services, as well as U.S. imports by locality of origin.

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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 2011, the BLS will collect data from a probability sample of establishments and products. Approximately 3,200 exporters and 3,400 importers will report approximately 23,400 prices monthly.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

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

Uses of the estimates from this program are: revising the weights and item samples of the CPI; economic policy analysis of particular segments of the population; market research; and economic research and analysis.

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

- In 2011, the BLS is requesting additional resources to modernize the CE Survey, improving the quality of data generated by the current survey and the accuracy of its inputs into the CPI. Additional information is provided on page BLS-42. The BLS is also requesting funding to modify the CE Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE. Additional information is provided on page BLS-43. Also, the Census Bureau will conduct the CE survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 14,100 weekly expenditure diaries and 35,300 quarterly interviews.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	\$173,031	1,089
2007	\$177,847	1,091
2008	\$177,986	1,044
2009	\$198,464	1,105
2010	\$201,081	1,105

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

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FY 2011

In 2011, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

In 2011, the BLS is requesting funding to modernize the CE Survey, which measures consumer spending among the general population of the United States. The primary mission of the survey is to update the relative weights of goods and services for the CPI, the principal source of information concerning trends in consumer prices and inflation in the United States, and one of the Nation's most important economic indicators. CE data also are used by a wide variety of policy analysts, government agencies, and researchers who are interested in studying the economic well-being of Americans, as well as measurable outcomes of government policies, such as increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality.

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

Within three years, the redesign will, improve the use of group-targeted skip questions to reduce interview length, pilot test individual household member diaries to improve data accuracy, and implement an incentive program to improve response rates and data quality. In addition, the redesign will assess ways to reduce or eliminate the overlap of expenditure categories between the two CE surveys to reduce respondent burden.

On a continuing basis, the redesign will research and incorporate multiple data collection modes to take advantage of new technologies, use new sample and statistical modeling methods to increase cost effectiveness, and assess the feasibility of implementing further improvements. Additionally, the CE survey will increase its sample size by eight percent through the introduction of additional geographic areas.

The BLS also is requesting funding to increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent. In the CPI, as the total number of price quotes for any given published index across the entire sample increases, the variance of that index will decrease. While the average of the 12-month variance of the overall CPI is currently low, the additive nature of the contribution of individual lower level indexes means that observed variance of price change in any given month can be significantly influenced by the variability of a small number of individual indexes. Specifically, in 2011, the BLS will identify the item areas where adding sample will have the greatest impact in reducing the variance to the overall CPI and the other published lower level indexes. Data collection will begin by the end of 2011, with the entire expansion reflected in the index by 2015.

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The BLS is requesting additional resources to research how to improve or replace the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets that are used to initiate and reprice items in the CPI. The current survey used to identify the outlets at which consumers purchase the items BLS prices is a telephone, random-digit dialing survey, the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS), conducted by the Census Bureau. By construction, it does not include cell phones, making it increasingly out of touch with trends in phone usage, and therefore possibly underrepresenting the types of retail outlets frequented by cell-phone only (and, on average, younger) households. This research will provide CPI with a set of potential solutions for constructing a frame of retail outlets that will more accurately represent where all consumers, including cell-phone only households, purchase their items. The BLS will begin this effort in 2011 by initiating survey design and methodology research to be completed in about two years.

Additionally, the BLS is requesting funding to modify the CE survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. This supplemental measure will be designed to complement rather than to replace the official measure. Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The current U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960s and has not been substantially changed since then. It has been widely criticized for decades. This measure will complement the perspective on the distribution of economic deprivation provided by the official measure.

As part of this initiative, the CE will develop, maintain, and continue research to improve the annual production of supplemental poverty thresholds to be used by the Census Bureau. Also, the CE will add questions to the Interview Survey to support this supplementary measure. Finally, the BLS will move up the delivery date of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to early August to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

Specifically, in 2011, the CE will begin development of questions to be added to the Interview Survey to support this supplementary measure. Additional questions may be added on topics such as school breakfasts or lunches, or subsidies for utilities. The CE also will improve its processing systems in order to release 2010 publication tables in September, one month earlier than in the prior year. With continued improvement to its processing systems, by 2015, CE will support the September release date of the Census income and poverty report by providing the supplemental poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau in early August.

The CPI will continue to transition to the new design for the housing sample used for Rent and Owner's Equivalent Rent. In 2011, the official published index will incorporate the first of these new units in the estimation of the rent and Owners Equivalent rental indexes.

The PPI will publish, on an experimental basis, new aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage of processing-type outputs. In addition, the PPI will make a new method for reporting pricing data via the Web available to an initial group of survey respondents.

The IPP will continue working on a long-term redesign and replacement of its aging data processing system.

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The CE will complete a field test on measurement issues of the Interview survey and analyze the results of the test. In addition, the CE will implement questionnaire changes researched and developed during 2010.

FY 2010

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI will begin introducing new housing units. The CPI will complete the 2010 biennial expenditure weight update with publication of the January 2010 index.

As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS will complete 100 percent of the new repricing and estimation systems, marking the full implementation of the new integrated computing environment. The new systems are based on more secure, stable, and expandable computing platforms. In addition, the PPI will continue to research and develop new aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage of processing-type outputs.

The CE will begin a field test on measurement issues of the Interview survey, such as length, respondent burden, and the use of global questions. In addition, the CE will develop questionnaire changes to be implemented in the Interview Survey in 2011 to keep the survey current with new products and to support CPI requirements. The CE also will continue improvements to its processing systems in order to release 2009 publication tables in October and microdata in November.

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS continued the production of core data series, restored the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and undertook the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The CPI began work on the next biennial weight update, scheduled for January 2010, as well as the partial (or limited) item sample update that is undertaken midway between outlet sample updates. As part of its 2009 initiative, the CPI also began work on the introduction, in 2010, of a new sample of housing units and a process for updating these on a continuous basis.

As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS used the new unified publication outputs application in order to produce its output tables. The PPI completed 93 percent of the new repricing system and 98 percent of the new estimation system. In addition, the PPI published a new group of “wherever-provided” services indexes, adding to its current product line of commodity-based indexes.

The IPP concluded expanding use of the Web-based data collection applications by making Web collection available to all active respondents.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The CE continued to test dividing the Interview Survey into modules as a means of improving estimates. In addition, the CE implemented questionnaire changes researched and developed during 2008. The CE also implemented graphical data review and analysis tools, using Oracle-friendly business intelligence software, and continued improvements to the public use microdata production system. In addition, the CE published the fourth CE Research Anthology.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Consumer Prices and Price Indexes			
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly) 1/	94,000	94,000	94,000
Indexes published (monthly)	5,500	5,500	5,500
Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (annually) 2/	66,000	66,000	72,000
Producer Prices and Price Indexes			
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000
Total indexes published (monthly)	9,639	9,600	9,600
International Prices and Price Indexes			
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	23,642	23,400	23,400
Indexes published (annually)	9,468	9,468	9,468
Consumer Expenditure Surveys			
Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units	14,100	14,100	14,100
Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews	35,090	35,300	35,300

1/ The 2011 CPI initiative to increase price quotes will not impact this measure until 2012.

2/ In 2011, the BLS will begin to incorporate rent/rental equivalence price quotations in the published indexes, which were added as part of the 2009 CPI Initiative.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$69,261	\$0	\$71,079	\$79,067	\$7,988
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	11,896	0	12,208	16,279	4,071
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,693	0	1,757	2,117	360
11.9	Total personnel compensation	82,850	0	85,044	97,463	12,419
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	21,771	0	23,076	26,989	3,913
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,926	0	3,926	5,012	1,086
22.0	Transportation of things	29	0	9	9	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	14,056	0	14,407	15,795	1,388
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	24	24	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,587	0	1,190	1,271	81
24.0	Printing and reproduction	241	0	135	135	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	4,578	0	7,150	5,582	-1,568
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	47,467	0	46,443	56,155	9,712
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	17,213	0	15,107	21,349	6,242
26.0	Supplies and materials	556	0	556	765	209
31.0	Equipment	3,190	0	4,014	3,972	-42
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	\$198,464	\$0	\$201,081	\$234,521	\$33,440
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$8,675	\$0	\$8,858	\$8,858	\$0
	DHS Services	1,500	0	1,537	1,826	289
	Census Services	35,560	0	35,474	43,840	8,366

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,890
Personnel benefits	928
Rental payments to GSA	1,370
Other services	47
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	13
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	1,004
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	51
Operation and maintenance of equipment	837
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$6,140**

Net Program **\$27,300**

Direct FTE **149**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$207,221	1,105
Program Increase	\$27,300	149

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	\$87,281	\$0	\$88,553	\$81,202	-\$7,351
FTE	487	0	494	408	-86

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 497.

Introduction

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

Compensation and Working Conditions programs directly support Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing accurate, timely statistics reflecting the condition of workers in labor markets and the economy. Statistics produced by these programs support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans. In particular, the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS) program supports the outcome goal of increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income equality. The LPS program will be eliminated, in 2011, in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and Occupational Employment Statistics program. The ECI and Employee Benefits Survey (EBS) support the outcome goal of improving health benefits and retirement security for all workers. The Work Stoppages Statistics (WSS) program supports the outcome goal of a voice in the workplace. The OSHS programs support the outcome goal of securing safe and healthy workplaces, particularly on high-risk industries. All of these programs support these outcome goals by providing data for analysis and decision-making.

COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS

Programs in this category provide information concerning employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, and information on work stoppages. In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), these programs meet 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 National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the ECI, EBS, and the LPS.

- In 2011, 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

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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. 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 Employment Standards Administration uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) uses special tabulations of *ECEC* as input for reports on levels of teacher compensation. 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 2011, the BLS will publish 323 indexes and 278 levels quarterly, using a sample of 11,400 establishments and 50,500 occupations.

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 constantly 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, union and nonunion 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

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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; union contract negotiations; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers, including reform of the Nation's health care system and expanded sick leave policies. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

- In 2011, the BLS will publish two benefits products, one for incidence and key provisions and a second for detailed provisions for selected benefits in private industry establishments. The BLS will analyze 5,200 benefits plans out of a sample of 11,400 establishments.

Locality Pay Surveys

In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the LPS in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the ECI and Occupational Employment Statistics program. More information on this elimination can be found on page BLS-53. Currently, the LPS provide information on average earnings for detailed occupations and levels of work. In addition to being designed to comply with the requirements of the FEPCA to provide data used in setting locality pay scales for Federal GS workers, data uses include: wage and salary administration in the public and private sectors; union contract negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration; business location planning; occupational counseling; analysis of wage differentials among occupations, industries, and areas; and labor cost estimates. The BLS also provides special tabulations for use by several Federal government agencies, including the NCES.

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 file provides 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

The OSHA programs include 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

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the fatality 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 work-related injuries and illnesses, and also gathers information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. In addition, the BLS conducts an annual fatality census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally injured workers and the events or exposures and nature and sources of the injuries leading to their deaths.

The OSHA programs produce a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the Nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, articles have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific demographic groups (such as younger workers), in a specific industry (such as manufacturing), and details of selected types of event (such as eye injuries). Other areas of research have focused on new measures of cost of fatalities, multiple fatality incidents, and the changes in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) definitions of recordable injuries and illnesses.

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 injuries and illnesses and incidence rates by industry, occupation, gender, and age for the Nation and participating States.

Government agencies, industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze these data, as well as 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.

- The BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 40 States, 3 territories, and 1 city participating in 2011, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating States through its regional offices to produce national data. In 2011, the program will mail surveys, based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the OSHA requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, to a sample of approximately 235,000 establishments to collect industry information as well as detailed information on approximately 300,000 injury or illness cases that require at least 1 full day 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 events or exposures leading to their deaths. The program collects data from a wide variety of documents, such as death certificates, medical examiner

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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, occupation, type of incident, and worker characteristics. The detailed data include information on demographic characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, and occupation), and the nature, sources, and events leading to the fatal injuries. The availability of this detail allows the BLS to produce special analyses on specific types of workplace fatalities that are in the news, such as fatalities associated with mine cave-ins, crane collapses, and explosions.

- In 2011, the BLS will conduct the fatalities census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 48 States, 2 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatality reports for the nonparticipating States and publish data for the Nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	\$80,717	520
2007	\$81,658	518
2008	\$82,251	499
2009	\$87,281	497
2010	\$88,553	494

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2011

In 2011, the BLS will produce a refocused set of data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The BLS proposes an alternative to the LPS so that it can produce additional high quality data at a lower cost and still meet its Pay Agent requirements while allowing the BLS to eliminate the LPS component of the NCS. Currently, the BLS uses the LPS and the ECI components of the NCS to deliver the outputs required by the President's Pay Agent in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA). The President's Pay Agent uses these data to recommend pay increases for Federal General Schedule workers; ECI data are used in determining the national adjustment and LPS data are used in determining locality-based adjustments. The LPS currently covers 31 locality pay areas designated by the Pay Agent plus the Rest of United States (RUS).

In recent years, the Federal Salary Council and President's Pay Agent have reported on the need for data from additional locality pay areas in order to evaluate effectively requests for new or

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expanded areas covered by locality-based adjustments. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 extends the geographic coverage of FEPCA to include areas such as Alaska and Hawaii. However, the BLS cannot supply additional LPS data in response to these requests as LPS currently is configured.

To address this need, in lieu of the current LPS, the BLS will introduce a new model-based approach that uses data from two current BLS programs – the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey and ECI. In the proposed approach, OES data will provide wage data by occupation and by area, while ECI data will be used to specify grade level effects. Since the OES sample is much larger than the current LPS sample, the BLS expects, overall, efficiency gains in the estimates of mean wages by occupation and area. The model-based approach also could be used to extend the estimation of pay gaps to areas that are not present in the LPS sample.

In addition, due to the integration of the sampling, collection, and estimation of the NCS program outputs, a funding reduction to any of the component programs has a corollary effect on the other components: the EBS and ECI. With the elimination of the LPS and its funding, the BLS will revert to a national design in order to preserve the reliability of the ECI and EBS. With a national design, the BLS will reduce the sample size of the ECI and EBS by about 25 percent, resulting in a reduction in detail in the EBS benefits provisions publications, as well as the ECI outputs. For example, about one-fifth of the indexes and levels published from the ECI data will be eliminated.

In 2011, the NCS will continue to introduce the third private industry component of its new area sample and will continue to transition to using the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. In addition, the NCS will continue conversion to an Oracle database, which will allow NCS to be on a more stable database management system, and develop new data collection and validation methods designed to increase operational efficiency and reduce respondent burden.

The SOII will continue efforts to research a potential undercount, including matching of data sources and interviews with employers. The SOII also will continue systems modernization work involving the shift to more Web-based applications and movement to the Oracle database platform. The SOII will continue its work with OSHA to collect workplace injury and illness data for the Federal Government. The SOII also will pilot test the collection of detail case circumstances and worker characteristics for cases that require only job transfer or restriction.

The CFOI will complete the development of a new, modernized system for collecting, tabulating, and querying of CFOI data. This Web-based system will replace all current CFOI systems in 2011. The system will improve the ability of users to process and validate CFOI data and may increase the amount of publishable data. For example, the CFOI will collect information on whether a deceased worker was a contractor and in which industry that worker was working, enabling the CFOI to release data on contractor workplace fatal injuries for the first time in 2011. Also, the CFOI will be able to publish more detailed data on fatal injuries due to a new confidentiality procedure incorporated into the system.

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FY 2010

In 2010, 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 continue to introduce its new area sample and will continue to transition to using the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. In addition, the NCS will design new publication criteria subsystems, continue conversion to an Oracle database, and develop additional customer-focused outputs, such as brochures summarizing EBS data and customized publications that target the industry, jobs, and area of potential respondents. Also, the BLS will publish local area *ECEC* series annually.

The SOII will continue efforts to research a potential undercount, including matching of data sources and data analysis from the multiple source pilot. The SOII also released its first national estimates of workplace injuries and illnesses incurred by State and local government workers, including aggregate estimates of the number and incidence rate of these conditions. For injuries and illnesses with days away from work, the estimates will include information on case circumstances and characteristics of the affected workers. The SOII also will continue systems modernization work involving the shift to more web-based applications and movement to the Oracle database platform. The SOII will work with OSHA to collect workplace injury and illness data for Federal Government workers. The CFOI will continue the development of a new, modernized system for collecting, tabulating, and querying of CFOI data.

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS continued the production of core data series, restored the temporary programmatic reductions enacted in 2008, and undertook the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS continued collecting data under the new area sample design and began its transition to using the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The final integrated sample, which is also the first private industry sample under the new area design, was introduced in the December 2008 ECI estimates released in January 2009. To partially fund inflationary increases for its other core programs, the BLS reduced the NCS sample by approximately nine percent, which further reduced the reliability of all program outputs.

The EBS published estimates of the detailed provisions of private industry health insurance plans, for the first time, under the new area sample design. The EBS produced expanded benefits incidence and provisions estimates, including benefit incidence by wage percentiles and combinations of benefits such as medical care and life insurance. The BLS also tested the availability of benefit incidence measures for several local areas and expanded industry sectors.

The SOII collected public sector data for survey year 2008 to produce national estimates of injuries and illnesses in State and local government in FY 2010. The SOII also moved to the use of the IDCF as the primary means of data collection for responses from all survey participants and continued to encourage the use of various methods of electronic data submission.

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Using additional funds provided as part of the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, the SOII continued efforts to explore and address a potential undercount. Specifically, these efforts will allow the SOII to strengthen the current examination of the differences between workers' compensation and BLS survey data, better understand employer injury and illness recording practices, and conduct a pilot study using multiple data sources to capture injury and illness data.

The CFOI published improved fatality rates, using hours worked rather than employment as the measure of exposure. In addition, the CFOI continued to develop a new, modernized system for collecting, tabulating, and querying CFOI data.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Compensation Levels and Trends			
National Compensation Survey 1/			
Number of establishments	31,700	31,700	11,400
Employment Cost Index 1/			
Number of establishments	15,400	15,400	11,400
Number of occupations	74,900	74,900	55,400
Number of indexes published (quarterly)	409	409	323
Number of levels published (quarterly)	332	332	278
Employee Benefits Survey 1/			
Number of establishments	15,400	15,400	11,400
Number of annual releases	2	2	2
Number of benefit plans analyzed 2/	8,463	7,100	5,200
Locality Pay Surveys 1/			
Number of establishments	31,700	31,700	--
Number of wage publications 3/	161	141	--
Work Stoppages Statistics			
Number of releases of work stoppage statistics	13	13	13
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics			
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses			
Participating States, territories, and cities 4/	46	45	44
Establishments surveyed	240,891	235,000	235,000
Cases with days away from work	314,625	300,000	300,000
Number of national industry estimates produced 5/	25,418	25,900	25,900
Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness 5/	823,857	1,132,000	1,132,000
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries			
Participating States, territories, and cities 4/	52	52	52
Source Documents	21,879	20,000	20,000

1/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the LPS component of the NCS in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the ECI and Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

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This elimination also will affect the ECI and EBS. More information can be found on page BLS-53.

- 2/ In 2009, and continuing into 2010 and 2011, the BLS will return to analysis of both health and retirement plans from the private sector, as done previously, but will implement a rotation in which all plans will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than in prior years with one type (defined benefit retirement, defined contribution retirement, or health) being analyzed in detail each year.
- 3/ The decrease in 2010 is due to the 2009 sample reduction and the transition between area samples.
- 4/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates and counts.
- 5/ In 2010, the BLS added estimates for State and local government employee injuries and illnesses.

Workload Summary

In 2011, the BLS will produce a revised set of data in Compensation and Working Conditions. Specifically, the BLS will eliminate the Locality Pay Surveys component of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and Occupational Employment Statistics program. With the new approach, the BLS will cease production of 137 wage publications in 2011 containing information on average earnings of detailed occupations and levels of work for 127 local areas, 9 Census divisions, and for the Nation. Under the proposed reform, the BLS will revert to a national design to preserve the reliability of the ECI and the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), which are the two other components of the NCS. As a result, the BLS will reduce the sample size of the ECI and EBS by 4,000 establishments, or about 25 percent. The national design also will reduce the number of ECI indexes published by 86 and the number of levels by 54. Additionally, due to the sample reduction, the BLS will analyze 1,900 fewer benefit plans, decreasing the detail in the benefits provisions publications.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$42,463	\$0	\$44,015	\$37,758	-\$6,257
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	188	0	193	196	3
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,062	0	1,088	895	-193
11.9	Total personnel compensation	43,713	0	45,296	38,849	-6,447
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,365	0	12,237	10,817	-1,420
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,241	0	1,231	1,014	-217
22.0	Transportation of things	25	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	7,080	0	7,257	7,806	549
23.2	Rental payments to others	57	0	57	57	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,452	0	1,258	1,176	-82
24.0	Printing and reproduction	467	0	467	446	-21
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33	0	33	33	0
25.2	Other services	1,168	0	1,603	1,276	-327
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	9,009	0	7,322	7,359	37
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,601	0	2,785	4,138	1,353
26.0	Supplies and materials	305	0	305	216	-89
31.0	Equipment	1,191	0	2,110	1,324	-786
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6,574	0	6,592	6,691	99
	Total	\$87,281	\$0	\$88,553	\$81,202	-\$7,351
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$5,824	\$0	\$5,984	\$5,734	-\$250
	DHS Services	1,017	0	1,041	1,056	15
	Census Services	40	0	40	40	0

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$996
Personnel benefits	493
Rental payments to GSA	691
Other services	11
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	21
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	34
Operation and maintenance of equipment	173
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	237
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	-250

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$2,406**

Net Program **-\$9,757**

Direct FTE **-86**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$90,959	494
Program Decrease	-\$9,757	-86

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	\$11,706	\$0	\$11,904	\$10,242	-\$1,662
FTE	75	0	80	64	-16

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 78.

Introduction

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. In the domestic area, data from two of these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change. In the international area, another program, until 2011, provides comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries. 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 manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries." The BLS carries out its mandate to produce impartial and objective essential economic data for the Nation in the area of productivity as described below for each program.

Productivity and Technology programs directly support Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing accurate, timely statistics reflecting the condition of workers in labor markets and the economy as a whole. Statistics produced by these programs support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans. In particular, these programs support the outcome goal of increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality by providing data for analysis and decision making.

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops measures of labor productivity for broad sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. Data available include quarterly and annual indexes, and percent changes, for output per hour of all persons and related measures, such as unit labor costs, real and current dollar compensation per hour, and unit nonlabor payments. Measures for business and nonfarm business begin with 1947. Measures for manufacturing begin with 1987, and measures for nonfinancial corporations begin with 1958.

In addition, this program develops annual indexes of multifactor productivity and output per unit of capital services, and annual measures of capital services and combined labor and capital inputs. Data from this program provide a comprehensive productivity measure that incorporates capital inputs in addition to labor inputs. The program publishes multifactor productivity measures for the major sectors annually. The program also develops and publishes annual multifactor productivity measures for most manufacturing groups, along with the associated measures of output, hours, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

These data 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 multifactor data form a basis for research on the sources of productivity advancement and the identification of policy options that can affect the pace of productivity change. In addition, the multifactor data are used to help explain trends in output per hour of all workers.

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

Industry Productivity

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries. Measures produced include annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour, output per employee, output, implicit price deflators for output, employment, hours of employees, labor compensation, and unit labor costs. Measures are available for 1987 and forward for most covered industries.

This program also develops annual measures of multifactor productivity relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for selected industries. Measures of multifactor productivity are available for 1987 and forward, for all 4-digit NAICS manufacturing industries, as well as for air transportation and the long-haul railroads industry. Industry productivity measures are used to compare trends in efficiency across industries, to analyze trends in production costs, to examine the effects of technological improvements, and to understand the sources of aggregate productivity growth.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Census Bureau and other sources, to calculate productivity and unit labor costs for U.S. industries.

International Labor Comparisons

In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program. Currently, the BLS develops international comparisons for key BLS domestic labor statistics, including employment and unemployment, compensation costs, productivity, and consumer price indexes. The BLS adjusts foreign data to a common framework of concepts, definitions, and classifications. Because the frameworks employed by foreign countries' statistical agencies vary a great deal, this program must make unique and often complex adjustments to each foreign country's data.

The BLS obtains data from U.S. and foreign national statistical agencies and international statistical agencies to calculate international comparisons of labor statistics.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	\$10,739	81
2007	\$11,063	81
2008	\$10,870	77
2009	\$11,706	78
2010	\$11,904	80

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2011

In 2011, the BLS will produce a refocused set of data and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity will continue to develop capital service measures for the total economy and integrate them into a production accounts framework. Industry Productivity will continue to explore data availability for developing productivity measures for additional service industries.

The BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program. This program is described on page BLS-62. The savings associated with this reduction will be used to finance other more critical needs.

FY 2010

In 2010, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity will begin regular publication of multifactor productivity (MFP) measures for nonmanufacturing industries at the National Income and Product Account (NIPA)-level of industry group detail (approximately 2- and 3-digit NAICS). Industry Productivity will develop productivity measures for one new industry. International Labor Comparisons will continue to explore data availability for other countries.

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Major Sector Productivity produced a set of rudimentary MFP measures for nonmanufacturing industries at the NIPA-level of industry group detail (roughly 2- to 3-digit NAICS) back to 1997. Industry Productivity developed new measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for three industries: Support activities for mining (NAICS 213), Accommodation (NAICS 721), and

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Reupholstery and Furniture Repair (NAICS 81142). Industry Productivity also released indexes of employment and hours for a comprehensive set of industries, and explored the feasibility of using monthly or quarterly data to construct more current annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries. International Labor Comparisons added Singapore to the international comparisons of manufacturing productivity.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Labor Productivity Measures for Major Sectors			
Series updated	44	44	44
Labor Productivity Measures for Industries			
Series updated 1/	1,700	3,100	3,100
International Labor Comparisons 2/			
Series updated	61	61	--
Other Output Measures			
Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures	111	111	111
Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports	29	29	21

1/ The series updated in 2009 exclude productivity series for manufacturing industries, reflected in the 2010 estimate, because source data from the Census Bureau's 2007 Census of Manufactures were not expected available in time to update those measures in 2009.

2/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons.

Workload Summary

In 2011, the BLS will produce a revised set of data in Productivity and Technology. Specifically, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program, ceasing publication of 61 international labor comparison series and related measures, as well as 8 articles, technical papers or special reports.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$7,026	\$0	\$7,210	\$5,854	-\$1,356
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	93	0	95	96	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	159	0	164	151	-13
11.9	Total personnel compensation	7,278	0	7,469	6,101	-1,368
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,859	0	1,966	1,640	-326
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	60	0	58	52	-6
22.0	Transportation of things	2	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	812	0	832	895	63
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	213	0	37	26	-11
24.0	Printing and reproduction	11	0	8	6	-2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	102	0	102	74	-28
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	851	0	763	759	-4
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	373	0	487	575	88
26.0	Supplies and materials	50	0	39	21	-18
31.0	Equipment	95	0	143	93	-50
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	\$11,706	\$0	\$11,904	\$10,242	-\$1,662
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$617	\$0	\$624	\$574	-\$50
	DHS Services	117	0	120	122	2
	Census Services	0	0	0	0	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$163
Personnel benefits	80
Rental payments to GSA	79
Other services	0
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	18
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	-50

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$295**

Net Program **-\$1,957**

Direct FTE **-16**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$12,199	80
Program Decrease	-\$1,957	-16

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	\$33,261	\$0	\$33,793	\$34,714	\$921
FTE	200	0	213	213	0

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 209.

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. By supporting the statistical programs, Executive Direction and Staff Services enables the BLS to support the Secretary's strategic vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* and the six accompanying outcome goals listed on page BLS-15.

Office of the Commissioner

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, in cooperation with program and support offices, plan, direct, and manage all BLS activities. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner also represent the agency in both national and international forums, including with the U.S. Congress, the Administration, and economic and statistical organizations.

Administration

The Administrative programs are responsible for planning, executing, and evaluating a broad and responsive management and administrative program that supports the programmatic and technical responsibilities of the BLS. Major functions of this program include budget formulation and execution; budget and performance integration; strategic planning; grants management; accounting and payment services; administrative and management information systems; human resources management; payroll and benefits services; workforce development and training; employee and labor management relations; Equal Employment Opportunity programs; facilities and property management; contracting and procurement; safety, health, and security; statistical confidentiality policy; management control and oversight; employee ethics; and legal guidance and legislative research.

Technology and Survey Processing

The Technology and Survey Processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development, management, and operation of systems that are used for collecting, editing, estimating, and tabulating survey data; systems for public access to BLS data; generalized statistical systems; and management information systems. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data. The program also ensures

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

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 and information dissemination 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 Internet. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by mail, telephone, E-mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD), fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available in print or online as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed within this program, including the *Monthly Labor Review*, the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, *The Editor's Desk*, *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 that cut across program lines. The Publications program publishes selected print materials in electronic format and provides original information to the public via the Internet.

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 ongoing 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 nonsampling 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, and focus-group studies of various stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of sampling and nonsampling error through, for example, the development of more efficient sample designs, evaluations of alternative estimators, modeling time series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment, model-based estimation, and investigating alternative methods for handling missing data. In support of the BLS Internet site, dissemination-related research activities conducted by this program address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Field Operations

The Field Operations program consists of the national office 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, and disseminating region-specific data and information.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	\$30,168	213
2007	\$30,766	213
2008	\$30,431	196
2009	\$33,261	209
2010	\$33,793	213

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2011 and FY 2010

In 2011 and 2010, the Executive Direction and Staff Services program will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

FY 2009

In 2009, the Executive Direction and Staff Services program provided agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$19,288	\$0	\$20,235	\$20,549	\$314
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	140	0	144	146	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation	457	0	473	482	9
11.9	Total personnel compensation	19,885	0	20,852	21,177	325
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,821	0	5,169	5,289	120
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	0	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	338	0	338	338	0
22.0	Transportation of things	14	0	14	14	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,668	0	1,710	1,839	129
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	0	10	10	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	942	0	384	384	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	97	0	65	97	32
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	51	0	51	51	0
25.2	Other services	656	0	692	660	-32
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	1,747	0	1,574	1,683	109
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,403	0	2,040	2,543	503
26.0	Supplies and materials	123	0	123	123	0
31.0	Equipment	450	0	715	450	-265
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	\$33,261	\$0	\$33,793	\$34,714	\$921
1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	\$1,047	\$0	\$1,051	\$1,051	\$0
	DHS Services	429	0	440	446	6
	Census Services	0	0	0	0	0

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$458
Personnel benefits	233
Rental payments to GSA	163
Other services	1
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Services)	15
Operation and maintenance of equipment	117
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	-69
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$921

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$34,714	213

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The BLS directly supports Secretary Solis' vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone* by producing timely, accurate, and relevant statistics reflecting labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Statistics produced by the BLS support the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans. BLS programs support the Secretary's outcome goals by providing data for analysis and decision-making.

DOL Outcome Goal 1.1: Increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality.

BLS Performance Goal 1: Improve information available to decision-makers on wages and incomes through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 1.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet or exceed the targets on at least 33 of the 36 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-76 to BLS-88, in order to reach its performance goal target of 92 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet or exceed the targets on at least 30 of the 33 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-76 to BLS-88, in order to reach its performance goal target of 91 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 1 2/ 3/	n/a	88% (46 of 52)	n/a	95% (38 of 40)	n/a	83% (33 of 40)	n/a	93% (37 of 40)	92% (33 of 36)	91% (30 of 33)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target. Similar to 2009, the BLS can miss, at most, three of the underlying targets and still achieve its performance goal in 2010 and 2011.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ CPS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$51,322		\$54,516		\$53,250		\$65,670		\$68,725	\$69,231
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Estimates (monthly, quarterly, annual, or irregularly published) 1/ Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12)	32,500 100%	25,250 100%	25,250 100%	25,250 100%	25,250 100%	25,394 100%	25,394 100%	25,410 100%	25,410 100%	27,042 100%	28,858 100%
	Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6 percent)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Source of Data: Press release and published schedule.												
Comments: The National Labor Force accuracy measure is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the CPS sample so that (when unemployment is in the six-percent range) a change of as little as 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant (at the 90-percent confidence level).												

1/ In 2008, the BLS began publishing a monthly research series on labor force flows. In 2009, the BLS began publishing labor force characteristics of persons with disabilities. In 2010, the BLS will begin publishing monthly labor force characteristics of the foreign born and of veterans. The number of estimates published in 2011 will increase as this will be the first full fiscal year that the BLS will publish monthly labor force characteristics of the foreign born and of veterans.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ CES	Total Budgetary Resources		\$62,424		\$63,278		\$58,545		\$64,685		\$62,312	\$61,968
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Estimates (published and unpublished); series maintained for national, State, and local areas (monthly and annual) (Baseline is 2004) 1/	33,273	36,172	36,172	36,271	38,761	36,358	34,468	37,870	35,819	36,185	36,185
	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (48 out of 48) (Baseline is 2002) 2/ 3/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Mean absolute benchmark revision (Baseline is 1999)	0.3%	<0.5%	0.2%	<0.5%	0.2%	<0.5%	0.2%	<0.5%	0.3%	<0.5%	<0.4%
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The Employment, Hours, and Earnings accuracy measure is the mean absolute benchmark revision (the error of final sample-based estimates as compared against a complete universe count of employment derived annually from Unemployment Insurance tax records, averaged across five years).												

- 1/ The 2007 increase is due to the addition of 99 seasonally adjusted MSA series to the release of the January 2007 Metropolitan Area data and the addition of experimental national all employee hours and earnings series. In 2008, as a result of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, the number of estimates decreased due to the net effect of discontinuing approximately 3,930 CES series and adding experimental all employee payroll series for States and areas. The increase in 2009 is due to the restoration in the second half of FY 2009 of the CES series cut in 2008. In 2009, the result was lower than the target due to more series being dropped for not meeting confidentiality and reliability requirements than originally projected. The increase in 2010 is due to the addition of 366 seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted national and State all employee hours and earnings series.
- 2/ CES publishes four monthly news releases: *The Employment Situation*, *Real Earnings*, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*.
- 3/ In October 2007, the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* September 2007 news release posting to the BLS Website was delayed six minutes from the scheduled time due to a systems error. The data were available to the public prior to the late news release.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ QCEW	Total Budgetary Resources		\$55,640		\$56,508		\$57,950		\$61,804		\$66,367	\$67,525
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly) (Baseline is 2007) 1/	3,600,000	2,079,977	2,079,977	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 2/	7,300,000	8,652,000	8,785,000	9,005,000	8,945,000	9,125,000	9,107,300	9,200,000	8,993,000	9,200,000	9,250,000
	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates (Baseline is 2004) 3/	672	1,200	984	3,528	3,528	3,528	4,056	5,556	8,472	8,472	8,472
	Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics (Baseline is 2005) 4/	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Number of establishments in targeted industries with green activity codes	New										
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ 2007 reflects a prior year coding change from the SIC system to NAICS.

2/ The 2009, 2010, and 2011 figures are based on first quarter 2009 results, and use historical relationships from similar economic conditions. In 2007, there were fewer business and/or establishment births than previously projected. In 2009, the recession led to fewer business formations and more businesses dying than in previous periods.

3/ The 2006 target includes unit counts, but the program was not able to publish these series. New BED series were added at the State level in 2007. The increases in 2008 and 2009 are due to the addition of new annual size-of-change series. The increase in 2009 also was due to the publication of new series on business births and deaths and new annual series.

4/ The program published a separate release for expansions for firm size in 2006 and for State level BED data in 2007.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011				
OEUS/ LAUS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$19,202		\$19,431		\$19,331		\$20,784		\$19,858	\$20,889
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual) 1/	86,300	94,692	93,847	93,912	93,912	93,977	93,977	94,042	94,042	94,107	94,172
	Percent of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 2/ 3/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are less than 0.5 percentage points 4/	92%	≥90%	93%	≥90%	97%	≥90%	94%	≥90%	90.1%	≥90%	≥90%
Number of States with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points (Baseline is 2003) 4/	8	≤10	0	≤10	1	≤10	9	≤10	9	≤10	≤10	
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The Local Area Unemployment Statistics estimates are based on economic models rather than derived solely from sample surveys. The accuracy measure for this program is the consistency or smoothness of seasonally adjusted estimates from month-to-month. The BLS strives to define the model well enough so that changes in the estimates from month-to-month reliably reflect changes in the labor market. Wide variations in the monthly data may indicate poor underlying estimating procedures. The BLS goal is for the month-to-month changes to be less than 0.5 percentage points for at least 90 percent of the estimates.												

1/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added.

2/ LAUS publishes two monthly news releases, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*, and one annual release, *Regional and State Unemployment*.

3/ In October 2007, the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* September 2007 news release posting to the BLS Website was delayed six minutes from the scheduled time due to a systems error. Data were available to the public prior to the late news release.

4/ In 2010, the BLS implemented a new methodology for reporting actual results of these data, whereby the result reported is for the prior year. For example, in 2009, the BLS reported results from 2008. This change was made to ensure that the results reported are final.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ MLS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$5,459		\$5,431		\$5,403		\$5,518		\$5,655	\$5,750
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	National and State monthly and quarterly series 1/	56,958	56,964	56,964	56,964	62,037	62,037	62,423	62,423	62,423	62,423	62,423
	Monthly and quarterly releases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In 2007, the BLS introduced additional economic reasons and categories of reasons for layoffs.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measure	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ NLS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$18,381		\$17,988		\$18,818		\$18,185		\$18,442	\$17,761
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data (Baseline is 2004) 1/	91	110	111	113	123	114	118	115	122	118	122
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ The 2007, 2008, and 2009 results reflect greater than anticipated researcher interest in using the NLSY97 and NLSY79.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measure	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ JOLTS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$4,255		\$4,322		\$4,181		\$4,704		\$4,501	\$4,942
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Monthly and annual estimates 1/	464	464	764	764	788	788	788	802	802	802	802
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In March 2006, the BLS began releasing annual hires and separations series. In 2007, and again in 2009, the BLS began releasing additional seasonally adjusted time-series that met publication criteria.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate	
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011					
OPLC/ CPI	Total Budgetary Resources		\$73,306		\$76,743		\$78,354		\$93,278		\$95,028	\$113,585	
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly) 1/	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	
	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (annually) (Baseline 2009) 2/	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	72,000	
	Indexes published (monthly) 3/	8,362	5,400	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	
	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12) 4/	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index was 0.25 percentage points or less (Baseline is 2000)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Average Age of Housing Sample (years) 5/	New										13	12
	Cost per Housing Unit Initiated	New										\$339	\$300
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.													
Comments: The accuracy measure for the Consumer Prices and Price Indexes is the standard error. The accuracy measure is based on the estimated sampling variability of the index. Specifically, the accuracy target is 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 or less in all 12 months of the year. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of prices described by the indexes. Although it is not feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as accurate as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints.													

1/ The 2011 CPI initiative to increase price quotes will not impact this measure until 2012.

2/ In 2011, the BLS will begin to incorporate rent/rental equivalence price quotations in the published indexes, which were added as part of the 2009 CPI Initiative.

3/ Beginning in 2006, the figures reflect additional indexes that were not previously included, such as superlative indexes and seasonally adjusted indexes.

4/ CPI released the August 2007 CPI data seven minutes later than the scheduled release on the BLS website.

5/ The average age of the housing sample is calculated at the end of the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OPLC/ CE	Total Budgetary Resources		\$44,671		\$44,398		\$43,407		\$47,654		\$48,810	\$61,023
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units 1/ Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 1/	11,782	14,400	14,400	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,225	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
		27,977	36,900	36,900	35,300	35,300	35,300	34,689	35,300	35,090	35,300	35,300
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The actual caseload represents the total number of cases collected. The estimated caseload consists of the total selected sample minus the estimated ineligibles minus the estimated non-responses.												

1/ In mid-2006 the CE dropped 11 geographic areas from the sample, which decreased the number of completed weekly Diaries and quarterly Interviews beginning in 2006.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 1/				
OCWC/ LPS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$17,370		\$17,713		\$18,372		\$18,769		\$18,724	--
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of establishments 2/	30,600	36,200	36,200	36,200	36,200	34,700	34,700	31,700	31,700	31,700	--
	Number of wage publications 3/	70	87	82	92	119	155	155	149	161	141	--
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the LPS component of the NCS in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the ECI and Occupational Employment Statistics survey. This elimination also will affect the ECI and EBS. More information can be found on page BLS-53.
- 2/ In 2008, the BLS reduced the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which reduced the number of establishments and the number of occupations. In 2009, the BLS reduced the sample by approximately nine percent.
- 3/ Five area publications planned for 4th quarter 2006 were published in early 1st quarter 2007. Beginning in 2007, the BLS included establishments with less than 50 employees in the area estimates, allowing more areas to meet publication criteria. During the transition between area samples, which began in 2007, the program was able to publish areas from the new sample, the retiring sample, and from areas that appear in both samples, with areas published determined by response rates and the application of other publication criteria. The increase in publications in 2008 and again in 2009 was due to the transition to the new area sample design. However, as a result of the sample cut, the BLS reduced the level of occupational and industry detail in LPS publications, leading to fewer bulletins but more summaries. The decreases in 2009 and 2010 targets are due to the 2009 sample reduction and the transition between area samples.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OPT/ DMSP	Total Budgetary Resources		\$2,810		\$2,890		\$2,709		\$2,943		\$3,014	\$3,521
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of initial and revised quarterly Productivity and Costs releases on schedule (8 out of 8) 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Series updated	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The quarterly Productivity and Costs statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures.												

1/ In 2008, OPT delayed one news release by nine minutes due to the discovery of an error in the text.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OPT/ DIPS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$5,874		\$6,057		\$6,024		\$6,348		\$6,441	\$7,481
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of industries covered by labor productivity measures (Baseline is 2004)	58.0%	59.3%	59.3%	59.4%	59.7%	59.8%	60.1%	60.1%	60.7%	60.8%	60.8%
	Series updated (Baseline is 2004) 1/	2,848	2,904	2,904	2,920	2,928	2,936	2,920	1,700	1,700	3,100	3,100
	Increase the coverage of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost measures 2/	New	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	0
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The Industry Productivity statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector industries covered by industry labor productivity measures.												

1/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries. Although DIPS covers 6-digit NAICS industries, the availability of source data at the 6-digit level is subject to frequent changes. Therefore, these industries are omitted in computing coverage measures. In 2008, the BLS missed its target due to the discontinuation of 32 productivity-related measures for 4 manufacturing industries resulting from the suspension of industry detail from the CES program. This was partially offset by the addition of 24 measures for 3 industries, 16 measures more than expected. In 2009, DIPS will add productivity related measures for 3 industries as well as employment and hours series for 197 industries not covered by labor productivity measures. The series updated in 2009 exclude productivity series for manufacturing industries, reflected in the 2010 estimate, because source data from the Census Bureau's 2007 Census of Manufactures were not available to update those measures in 2009.

2/ Beyond 2010, OPT will continue to explore data availability for constructing productivity measures for additional service industries.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measure	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011 1/
OPT/ DILC	Total Budgetary Resources		\$3,007		\$2,786		\$2,792		\$3,258		\$3,325	--
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Series Updated 2/	48	54	54	56	57	58	60	61	61	61	--
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program.

2/ In 2006, Hungary was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons. In 2007, Poland was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons and Spain was added to the manufacturing productivity comparisons. In addition, in 2007 the BLS began monthly publication of a new set of harmonized indexes of consumer prices. In 2008, Argentina, Slovakia, and the Philippines were added to the international hourly compensation comparisons for manufacturing. In 2009, Singapore was added to the international comparisons of manufacturing productivity.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DOL Outcome Goal 1.2: Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like “green” jobs.

BLS Performance Goal 2: Improve information available to decision-makers to prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 4.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet or exceed the targets on at least 24 of the 26 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-90 to BLS-95, in order to reach its performance goal target of 92 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet or exceed the targets on at least 19 of the 21 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-90 to BLS-95, in order to reach its performance goal target of 90 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 2 2/ 3/	n/a	90% (38 of 42)	n/a	87% (27 of 31)	n/a	94% (30 of 32)	n/a	93% (26 of 28)	92% (24 of 26)	90% (19 of 21)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target. Similar to 2009, the BLS can miss, at most, two of the underlying targets and still achieve its performance goal in 2010 and 2011.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measure	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ OES	Total Budgetary Resources		\$32,139		\$32,144		\$31,625		\$34,596		\$40,364	\$46,467
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	National annual series published (Baseline is 2004) 1/	71,723	87,000	85,600	83,000	82,417	82,000	83,736	75,000	82,482	82,000	78,000
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In 2006 and 2007, the program missed its target due to disclosure protection issues. At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS reduced the sample size of the May 2008 OES sample, which reduced the number of series published in 2009, though by less than originally anticipated. In 2011, the program expects a reduction in estimates as the OES survey transitions its 3 year sample to the 2010 SOC system.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ EP	Total Budgetary Resources		\$6,702		\$6,881		\$6,849		\$7,435		\$8,070	\$8,204
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle) 1/	184	200	201	n/a	n/a	201	201	n/a	n/a	203	n/a
	Percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> and <i>Career Guide to Industries</i> statements (2-year cycle) 2/	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a
	<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues) 3/	250	315	315	n/a	n/a	314	314	n/a	n/a	332	n/a
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure for the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> is the percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles.												

1/ In 2010, the increase is due to methodological changes. Coverage is unchanged.

2/ In 2008, the BLS combined two *Career Guide to Industries* statements into one. Coverage is unchanged. In 2010, the BLS will split numerous individual statements into multiple statements to provide more detailed information for certain broad occupations. Coverage will be unchanged.

3/ In fall 2009, the BLS released a fifth issue of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, which allows future issues to be released in their corresponding reference season.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OPLC/ PPI	Total Budgetary Resources		\$43,630		\$44,951		\$45,841		\$47,524		\$47,304	\$49,865
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
	Total indexes published (monthly) 1/	11,820	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	9,000	9,111	9,200	9,639	9,600	9,600
	Percent of industry indexes published (monthly) 2/	48%	89%	89%	89%	89%	80%	84%	80%	85%	83%	83%
	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:											
	Goods produced	85.1%	87.8%	87.8%	89.2%	89.2%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%
	Services produced	38.8%	76.7%	76.7%	77.1%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
	Total production	52.6%	80.0%	80.0%	80.7%	80.9%	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%
	Average change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. (Baseline is 2001) 3/	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Percent of activities completed on the new PPI repricing system	New	60%	65%	74%	78%	85%	88%	93%	96%	100%	Completed
	Percent of activities completed on the new PPI estimation system	New	62%	68%	77%	84%	92%	94%	98%	99%	100%	Completed
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measures the BLS reports for the Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI) are coverage, or the percentage of domestic output represented by the index, and the change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints. The term "one-month Finished Goods Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Finished Goods Index should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The PPI also reports the percentage of industry product line indexes that are publishable as an accuracy measure. A product line index is published only when it meets BLS criteria for precision or variance.												

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

- 1/ In 2008, the target was revised to reflect more accurately the number of indexes published. Over the past several years, additional service industries indexes, non-residential construction indexes, more detailed industry and commodity indexes, and additional higher level indexes have been added to the PPI publication. In 2009, the BLS added new “wherever-provided” services indexes.
- 2/ In order to expand the coverage of services in the PPI over the past several years, some coverage in mining and manufacturing was reduced. Although the total number of published indexes has increased, the percent of published industry indexes compared to the number calculated has decreased. In 2008, PPI revised the target to more fully and accurately account for this situation.
- 3/ The average is calculated based on the absolute value of the month-to-month percent changes in the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011				
OPLC/ IPP	Total Budgetary Resources		\$21,892		\$22,535		\$21,064		\$21,933		\$22,016	\$22,979
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly) 1/	24,000	25,400	25,343	25,400	25,521	25,400	24,294	23,400	23,642	23,400	23,400
	Indexes published (annually) 2/ 3/	9,632	10,228	10,228	9,704	9,704	9,540	9,540	9,468	9,468	9,468	9,468
	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%
	Total in trade 3/ (Baseline 2003)	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/	7%	7%	7%	35%	35%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
	Total in trade 3/ (Baseline 2003)	72%	72%	72%	80%	80%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
	Average change in the one-month Import Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points (Baseline 2003) 4/	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	Average change in the one-month Export Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points (Baseline 2003)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Offer internet repricing vehicle to X percent of IPP reporters	New	75%	81%	95%	91%	95%	95%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed	
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												

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Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the International Price Program (IPP) is the change in the one-month Import (or Export) Price Index between the first published release and the final release. The term "one-month Import (or Export) Price Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Import Price Index should be in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points. The average amount of revision for exports should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The wide range of the accuracy measure for the Import Price Index reflects the use of crude petroleum data, which are supplied by the Department of Energy, that are routinely subject to major revisions. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints.

- 1/ In 2008, IPP missed the target due to a change in the methodology to exclude newly discontinued items and secondary sources. In 2008, the number of active items also was reduced as a result of dropping four service indexes.
- 2/ In 2007 and 2008, indexes published changed due to the net effect of discontinuing the SITC series and, in 2007 only, adding services indexes for export travel and tourism, and export education.
- 3/ Beginning in 2008, indexes published were reduced due to the discontinuation of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors in 2008: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. A total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes were discontinued. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight were maintained.
- 4/ In 2009, IPP missed the target due to the volatility of petroleum data.

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DOL Outcome Goal 2.1: Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.

BLS Performance Goal 3: Improve information available to decision-makers on safe and healthy workplaces through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 2.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet the targets on 10 of the 10 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-97 to BLS-99, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet the targets on 10 of the 10 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-97 to BLS-99, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 3 2/ 3/	n/a	77% (10 of 13)	n/a	100% (12 of 12)	n/a	90% (9 of 10)	n/a	100% (10 of 10)	100% (10 of 10)	100% (10 of 10)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011				
OCWC/ SOII 1/	Total Budgetary Resources		\$22,300		\$22,133		\$22,394		\$24,779		\$25,180	\$26,045
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Participating States, territories, and cities 2/ 3/	42	46	46	46	46	46	46	45	46	45	44
	Establishments surveyed	336,360	200,000	232,680	230,000	235,156	235,000	243,674	240,000	240,891	235,000	235,000
	Cases with days away from work 4/	530,000	250,000	234,465	240,000	244,662	300,000	370,463	314,000	314,625	300,000	300,000
	Number of national industry estimates produced (Baseline is 2005) 5/	21,544	24,500	24,940	20,000	20,474	20,000	25,302	25,000	25,418	25,900	25,900
	Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness (Baseline is 2001) 6/	237,185	750,000	701,413	700,000	721,093	732,000	774,074	732,000	823,857	1,132,000	1,132,000
	Percent of private sector industries for which national estimates are produced	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	The standard error on the annual estimate of the national incidence rate for total job-related injuries and illness at the 95-percent confidence level (calendar year data)	+0.11	<+0.10	+0.03	<+0.10	+0.03	<+0.10	+0.02	<+0.10	+0.02	<+0.10	<+0.10
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments: The SOII accuracy measure is sample variance or precision of the annual estimate of total job related injuries and illnesses. The BLS designs the sample so that a change of as little as 0.1 in the estimate of the incidence of injuries and illnesses will be statistically significant (at the 95-percent confidence level).												

- 1/ In 2009, the BLS reported results for the 2007 SOII. In 2010, the BLS will report results for the 2008 SOII. In 2011, the BLS will report results for the 2009 SOII.
- 2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
- 3/ In 2010, the participating States, territories, and cities target has decreased to 45 due to one State (RI) no longer participating. In 2011, the participating States, territories, and cities target will decrease to 44 due to one State (MA) no longer participating.
- 4/ In 2008, the BLS published data from a SOII sample that was redesigned using the first results under NAICS to make the sample more efficient. This led to an increase in the number of days away from work cases collected and coded in the SOII. In 2009, the BLS took steps to address this increase in respondent burden and workload by reducing the sample of cases requested from employers with large numbers of illnesses and injuries.

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- 5/ In 2007, the number of estimates decreased as a result of improved reliability standards for published estimates. In 2008, the BLS produced new data for additional levels of industry detail, mostly in health care. In 2010, the BLS will add estimates for State and local government employee injuries and illnesses.
- 6/ The 2006 target assumed a greater number of estimates would be publishable. However, reliability issues prevented some new series from being released. In 2008, the BLS added, to the publishable estimates, incidence rates by occupation, gender, and age group for injuries and illnesses that require days away from work. In 2009, the BLS added incidence rates for more detailed occupations. In 2010, the BLS will add estimates for State and local government employee injuries and illnesses.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OCWC/ CFOI 1/	Total Budgetary Resources		\$1,641		\$1,654		\$1,676		\$1,724		\$1,759	\$1,811
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Participating States, territories, and cities 2/	47	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	Source Documents (Baseline is 2001) Revisions of the annual count of fatal work-related injuries (as a percentage of the total fatalities – calendar year data) 3/	22,199	20,000	21,181	20,000	21,192	20,000	21,221	20,000	21,879	20,000	20,000
		+1.0%	<+1.0%	+1.1%	<+1.0%	+0.6%	<+1.0%	+2.4%	≤3.5%	3.1%	≤4.0%	≤4.0%
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The CFOI accuracy measure is the size of the revisions in the annual fatality totals, which should not exceed four percent of the total fatalities.												

1/ In 2009, the BLS reported results for the 2008 CFOI. In 2010, the BLS will report results for the 2009 CFOI. In 2011, the BLS will report results for the 2010 CFOI.

2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatalities.

3/ Beginning in 2006, the BLS has continued its emphasis on identifying and recording work-related fatal injuries in the update process to ensure complete counts in the census. This continued emphasis has led to the increased revisions shown. In 2008, the BLS also missed its target due to delays in obtaining death certificates for fatalities that occurred in 2007 in one State. The BLS will work with States, wherever possible, to enhance their source document procedures in an effort to reduce the size of the update in future years.

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DOL Outcome Goal 3.2: Provide workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving.

BLS Performance Goal 4: Improve information available to decision-makers on workplace flexibility through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 7.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet the targets on 2 of the 2 underlying performance measures, as shown on page BLS-101, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet the targets on 2 of the 2 underlying performance measures, as shown on page BLS-101, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 4 2/ 3/	n/a	50% (1 of 2)	n/a	100% (2 of 2)	n/a	100% (2 of 2)	n/a	100% (2 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OEUS/ ATUS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$5,803		\$5,823		\$5,376		\$5,827		\$5,952	\$6,508
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Annual estimates 1/ Cost per estimate produced on how Americans spend their time (Baseline in 2006) 2/	2,400	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,445	3,445	3,610	4,856	5,809	5,809	5,809
	\$24.40	n/a	\$20.85	\$6.60	\$6.46	\$5.98	\$4.44	\$4.75	\$4.71	\$4.65	\$4.52	
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ The annual estimates measure only includes published estimates. In 2009, the BLS began releasing additional tables on the BLS Web site.

2/ The cost per estimate includes published and unpublished estimates from the ATUS. The 2008 result reflects temporary reductions at the Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level.

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DOL Outcome Goal 3.3: Ensure worker voice in the workplace.

BLS Performance Goal 5: Improve information available to decision-makers on voice in the workplace through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 11.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet the target on the 1 underlying performance measure, as shown on page BLS-103, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet the target on the 1 underlying performance measure, as shown on page BLS-103, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 5 2/ 3/	n/a	100% (2 of 2)	n/a	100% (2 of 2)	n/a	100% (1 of 1)	n/a	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measure	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
OCWC/ WSS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$415		\$422		\$413		\$325		\$329	\$342
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of releases of work stoppage statistics	4	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

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DOL Outcome Goal 4.3: Improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers.

BLS Performance Goal 6: Improve information available to decision-makers on health benefits and retirement plans through the achievement of the output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets for the measures that support Outcome Goal 6.

- In 2010, the BLS must meet the targets on 9 of the 9 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-105 to BLS-106, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.
- In 2011, the BLS must meet the targets on 9 of the 9 underlying performance measures, as shown on pages BLS-105 to BLS-106, in order to reach its performance goal target of 100 percent.

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010 1/	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS Performance Goal 6 2/ 3/	n/a	73% (11 of 15)	n/a	91% (10 of 11)	n/a	100% (10 of 10)	n/a	100% (10 of 10)	100% (9 of 9)	100% (9 of 9)

1/ In 2010, the BLS reduced the number of underlying performance measures for some indicators. Specifically, the BLS reported on a condensed set of output measures that better depict performance.

2/ The number of underlying performance measures varies slightly from year-to-year. For example, some BLS surveys are biennial and release data only every other year. In addition, the BLS periodically introduces and completes improvement measures. This may result in a one-to-two percentage point change in a performance goal target from one year to the next. However, this does not signify a change in the ambitiousness of the target.

3/ Results for 2006-2009 are shown for comparative purposes only.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 1/				
OCWC/ ECI	Total Budgetary Resources		\$34,911		\$35,092		\$33,714		\$35,587		\$36,260	\$43,734
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of establishments (Baseline is 2000) 2/	12,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800	16,800	15,400	15,400	15,400	11,400
	Number of occupations (Baseline is 2000) 2/	53,000	77,500	77,500	77,500	77,500	74,500	74,500	68,200	74,900	74,900	55,400
	Percent of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of quarters the change in the civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index was within ± 0.5 percent at the 90-percent confidence level	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of indexes published (quarterly) 2/ 3/	297	350	397	290	351	351	411	407	409	409	323
	Number of levels published (quarterly) 4/	206	179	179	179	331	331	332	332	332	332	278
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the ECI and Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for data for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the ECI sample such that over any 12-month period, a change in the index of compensation less incentive pay for civilian workers is within ± 0.5 percent (at the 90-percent confidence level).												

- 1/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the LPS component of the NCS in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the ECI and Occupational Employment Statistics survey. This elimination also will affect the ECI and EBS. More information can be found on page BLS-53.
- 2/ In 2008, the BLS reduced the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent. In 2009, the BLS reduced the sample by approximately nine percent. Although the survey continues to implement sample reductions, actual number of occupations surveyed in 2009 and estimated for 2010 reflect temporary increases due to the introduction of new State and local government sample.
- 3/ In 2007, the number of indexes published dropped to 351 due to the combined impact of the retirement of several series, including the "civilian compensation less sales" index, occupation groupings such as "blue-collar" and "white-collar," and industry groupings such as "durable" and "non-durable" goods; and the addition of 20 new seasonally adjusted series, first published in March 2007. In 2008, the BLS published new seasonally adjusted series. Combined, these temporary increases raised the total of indexes published per period in 2008 to 411 from the originally estimated 351 indexes. In 2009, the number of indexes published increased to 409 due to the introduction of two new seasonally adjusted series.
- 4/ In 2007, the BLS added Internet-only supplemental tables.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 1/				
OCWC/ EBS	Total Budgetary Resources		\$10,262		\$10,530		\$11,438		\$12,136		\$12,389	\$14,942
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of establishments 2/	3,700	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800	16,800	15,400	15,400	15,400	11,400
	Number of annual releases 3/ Number of benefit plans analyzed 4/	1 10,000	2 5,200	2 5,008	2 1,000	2 881	3 3,700	3 4,302	2 4,900	2 8,463	2 7,100	2 5,200
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the LPS component of the NCS in favor of a modeling methodology that uses data from the ECI and Occupational Employment Statistics survey. This elimination also will affect the ECI and EBS. More information can be found on page BLS-53.
- 2/ In 2008, the BLS reduced the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which reduced the number of establishments and the number of occupations. In 2009, the BLS reduced the sample by approximately nine percent.
- 3/ In 2008, the BLS published three annual benefits releases with the addition of a special incidence and key provisions release for State and local governments released in March 2008 reflecting the September 2007 reference period. The "regular" incidence and key provisions release in summer 2008 contained information for both private industry and State and local governments. Due to the sample reduction, the level of detail the BLS included in its benefits incidence and provisions publications declined.
- 4/ The BLS missed its target in 2006 because no plans were available to analyze from the government sample by the end of the year. In 2007, the BLS temporarily limited analysis to retirement plans as a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission and collected a smaller number of plans from State and local government respondents. In 2008, the BLS analyzed health plans only from the private sector. In 2009, and continuing into 2010, the BLS will return to analysis of both health and retirement plans from the private sector, as done previously, but also implemented a rotation in which all plans will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than in prior years with one type (defined benefit retirement, defined contribution retirement, or health) being analyzed in detail each year. In 2009, the number of benefit plans analyzed increased due to improvements in collection and analysis, which increased the amount of usable data, along with a broader coverage of benefits and changes in the number of plans offered by employers.

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BLS MANAGEMENT GOAL: Executive Direction and Staff Services supports all six outcome goals by supporting the statistical programs, enabling the BLS to contribute to the Secretary's strategic vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
Exec. Dir.	Total Budgetary Resources for the Indicator Below 1/		\$30,168		\$30,766		\$30,431		\$33,261		\$33,793	\$34,714
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of Management Measures Achieved:		100%	78%	100%	75%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of timeliness of reporting new injuries (Baseline is 2001) 2/	41%	97%	95%	97%	92%	97%	100%	97%	100%	97%	97%
	Percent of employees retained throughout entire career ladder (Baseline is 4-year period ending 2002)	67%	80%	86%	80%	83%	80%	77%	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Average number of Internet site user sessions each month (Baseline is 1999)	622,806	2,900,000	3,658,814	3,700,000	4,223,523	4,300,000	5,032,111	5,100,000	6,090,587	6,100,000	6,100,000
	Provide a current and reliable computing infrastructure for BLS programs 3/	99.97%	≥99.98%	99.95%	≥99.98%	98.32%	≥99.00%	99.95%	≥99.00%	99.95%	≥99.00%	≥99.00%
	Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility (Baseline is 2004) 4/	\$6.13	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.12	\$1.11	\$0.76	\$0.74	\$0.56	\$0.55	\$0.70
	Maintain high quality financial records: Receive no more than three audit findings (Baseline is 1999)	3	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	2	≤3	1	≤3	≤3
	Measure customer satisfaction with BLS performance (Baseline is 2001)	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%	79%	82%	82%	82%	82%	83%
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												

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Comments:

Human Resources

The BLS has a four-year career ladder for employees in its three major occupational series. The BLS continues to invest in an employee orientation program, the expansion of the flexiplace program, and the expansion of a corporate university. A major goal of these efforts is to attract and retain high quality employees in all of the agency's major occupations.

Financial Records

The DOL has had thirteen consecutive clean audits (unqualified opinions) through 2009. The BLS had no material weaknesses, reportable conditions, or other findings from the OIG in the DOL Performance and Accountability Report; however, the BLS was included in a 2008 DOL-wide audit finding on payroll accounting that remains open. The BLS had no findings in the 2009 A-123 review of DOL's internal controls over financial reporting. The OIG Management Advisory Comments for 2009 have not been issued yet.

Customer Satisfaction

From 2006 through 2009, the BLS participated in the ACSI using visitors to the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* as the customer segment. From 2006 to 2008, the BLS score exceeded the Federal government average and the comparable private sector score. In 2009, the BLS met its target with a score of 82 and exceeded the Federal government aggregate score of 75.2 and the comparable private sector score of 76.1. In 2010 and 2011, the BLS again will measure customer satisfaction with the *OOH* website.

- 1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- 2/ To be considered on-time, a claim must be filed with the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs in the required 10 workdays (or 14 calendar days) from the date the claim is received from the employee. The BLS missed this measure in 2006 and 2007 due to an untimely report in a regional office each year.
- 3/ In 2006, this result was impacted by two incidents with extended outages. One outage affected the agency Internet connection and the second outage affected connectivity with a regional office. In 2007, the result was impacted by telecommunication failures that caused loss of connectivity to regional and State networks. At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS reduced support hours, which lowered the target in 2008 and beyond.
- 4/ Based on planned technical improvement activities in 2011, the cost per transaction is expected to increase over the 2010 target, but will decline in outyears.