FY 2020

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Federal Funds

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, $550,000,000, together with not to exceed $65,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

In addition, $40,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

(Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2019.)

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE PROVISION

In addition, $40,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

EXPLANATION

Due to the expiration of the current headquarters lease in May 2022, this change provides additional funds for necessary costs associated with the physical relocation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters to the Suitland Federal Complex. This includes funding for replication of space, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, as well as relocation of the BLS data center to a shared facility. The funds will be available for a five year period. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by the General Services Administration (GSA) as BLS is moving into GSA-owned space.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	**2,022**	**$547,000**	**2,057**	**$550,000**	**2,057**	**$590,000**
Subtotal Appropriation	*2,022*	*$547,000*	*2,057*	*$550,000*	*2,057*	*$590,000*
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	155	$31,901	164	$34,004	164	$34,004
Trust Funds	0	$65,000	0	$65,000	0	$65,000
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*155*	*$96,901*	*164*	*$99,004*	*164*	*$99,004*
B. Gross Budget Authority	**2,177**	**$643,901**	**2,221**	**$649,004**	**2,221**	**$689,004**
Offsetting Collections Reduction:						
Reimbursements	-155	-$31,901	-164	-$34,004	-164	-$34,004
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*-155*	*-$31,901*	*-164*	*-$34,004*	*-164*	*-$34,004*
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	**2,022**	**$612,000**	**2,057**	**$615,000**	**2,057**	**$655,000**
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	155	$31,901	164	$34,004	164	$34,004
Subtotal Offsetting Collections	*155*	*$31,901*	*164*	*$34,004*	*164*	*$34,004*
D. Total Budgetary Resources	**2,177**	**$643,901**	**2,221**	**$649,004**	**2,221**	**$689,004**
Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-34	-$613	0	$0	0	$0
Reimbursements	-4	-$2,200	0	$0	0	$0
Subtotal	*-38*	*-$2,813*	*0*	*$0*	*0*	*$0*
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	**2,139**	**$641,088**	**2,221**	**$649,004**	**2,221**	**$689,004**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF CHANGES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	$550,000	$590,000	+$40,000
Trust Funds	$65,000	$65,000	$0
Total	$615,000	$655,000	+$40,000
Full-Time Equivalents			
General Funds	2,057	2,057	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	2,057	2,057	0

			FY 2020 Change					
Explanation of Change	FY 2019 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
One Day More of Pay	2,057	$273,116	0	$0	0	$1,057	0	$1,057
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	$142	0	$0	0	$180	0	$180
Working Capital Fund	0	$34,588	0	$0	0	$301	0	$301
Built-Ins Subtotal	**2,057**	**+$307,846**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$1,538**	**0**	**+$1,538**
B. Programs:								
Headquarters and Data Center Relocation	0	$0	0	$0	0	$40,000	0	$40,000
Programs Subtotal	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$40,000**	**0**	**+$40,000**
Total Increase	**2,057**	**+$307,846**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$41,538**	**0**	**+$41,538**
Decreases:								
B. Programs:								
Reduction to Absorb Built-Ins	0	$53,262	0	$0	0	-$1,538	0	-$1,538
Programs Subtotal	**0**	**+$53,262**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$1,538**	**0**	**-$1,538**
Total Decrease	**0**	**+$53,262**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**-$1,538**	**0**	**-$1,538**
Total Change	**2,057**	**+$615,000**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**+$40,000**	**0**	**+$40,000**

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Request		Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	**492**	**$272,912**	**499**	**$276,000**	**499**	**$276,000**	**0**	**$0**
General Funds	492	207,912	499	211,000	499	211,000	0	0
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	0
Prices and Cost of Living	**949**	**$209,863**	**994**	**$210,000**	**994**	**$210,000**	**0**	**$0**
General Funds	949	209,863	994	210,000	994	210,000	0	0
Compensation and Working Conditions	**321**	**$82,880**	**328**	**$83,500**	**328**	**$83,500**	**0**	**$0**
General Funds	321	82,880	328	83,500	328	83,500	0	0
Productivity and Technology	**50**	**$10,798**	**50**	**$10,500**	**50**	**$10,500**	**0**	**$0**
General Funds	50	10,798	50	10,500	50	10,500	0	0
Executive Direction and Staff Services	**176**	**$35,547**	**186**	**$35,000**	**186**	**$75,000**	**0**	**$40,000**
General Funds	176	35,547	186	35,000	186	75,000	0	40,000
Total	**1,988**	**$612,000**	**2,057**	**$615,000**	**2,057**	**$655,000**	**0**	**$40,000**
General Funds	**1,988**	**$547,000**	**2,057**	**$550,000**	**2,057**	**$590,000**	**0**	**$40,000**
Unemployment Trust Funds	**0**	**$65,000**	**0**	**$65,000**	**0**	**$65,000**	**0**	**$0**

NOTE: FY 2018 reflects actual FTE. FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	1,779	1,797	1,797	0
	Other	243	260	260	0
	Reimbursable	155	164	164	0
	Total	2,177	2,221	2,221	0
	Average ES Salary	$181,000	$181,000	$181,000	$0
	Average GM/GS Grade	11/3	11/3	11/3	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	$96,000	$96,000	$96,000	$0
11.1	Full-time permanent	$187,202	$192,982	$193,730	$748
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	13,253	12,694	12,742	48
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,965	3,437	3,437	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	204,420	209,113	209,909	796
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	66,741	67,582	68,023	441
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	272	156	156	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	4,555	5,569	5,569	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	38,077	38,381	38,381	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	89	109	109	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5,220	2,590	2,590	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,506	1,555	1,555	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	33	33	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	12,317	13,919	16,219	2,300
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	127,632	132,583	158,884	26,301
25.5	Research and development contracts	9,027	11,360	11,360	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	63,583	53,262	54,524	1,262
26.0	Supplies and materials	949	917	917	0
31.0	Equipment	5,334	5,409	14,309	8,900
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	72,273	72,462	72,462	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	5	0	0	0
	Total	**$612,000**	**$615,000**	**$655,000**	**$40,000**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$32,398	$34,588	$34,889	$301
	DHS Services	5,960	5,574	5,574	0
	Census Bureau	86,967	90,550	90,550	0
	GSA - Move and Replication	0	0	26,000	26,000
	Services by Other Government Departments	2,307	1,871	1,871	0

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Dollars in Thousands)								
	Budget Estimates to Congress		House Allowance		Senate Allowance		Appropriations		FTE
2010	$611,623		$611,623				$611,447	1/	2,393
2011	$645,351		$611,447	2/	$632,488	2/	$610,224	3/	2,338
2012	$647,030				$611,224		$609,071	4/	2,313
2013	$618,207						$577,213	5/	2,239
2014	$613,794						$592,212		2,232
2015	$610,082						$592,212		2,234
2016	$632,737						$609,000		2,195
2017	$640,943				$609,000		$609,000		2,185
2018	$607,842		$607,936		$609,000		$612,000		2,022
2019	$609,386		$612,000		$615,000		$615,000		2,057
2020	$655,000								2,057

1/ Does not reflect a transfer from the BLS to EBSA of $2,700 and -0- FTE.
2/ Reflects a full-year continuing resolution funding level passed by the Full House.
3/ Reflects a rescission of $1,223 pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
4/ Reflects a rescission of $1,153 pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
5/ Reflects a 0.2% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 113-6 and the sequestration reduction pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

Introduction

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

Like all federal statistical agencies, the BLS executes its statistical mission with independence. The BLS serves the general public, the U.S. Congress, DOL and other federal agencies, state and local governments, and business and labor by providing data products that are accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible, as well as providing technical assistance and consulting services. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the diverse needs of a broad customer base. For FY 2020, the BLS requests $655,000,000, which is a $40,000,000 increase over the FY 2019 Enacted level of $615,000,000, and 2,057 FTE. The increase is for costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters and data center.

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

By providing timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families while adhering to the highest quality standards, the BLS contributes to key areas of the President's Management Agenda: IT modernization; data, accountability, and transparency; and the workforce of the 21st century. The BLS also supports DOL's Vision of *Helping American workers gain and hold good, safe jobs*. The BLS conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's "Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies" and the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directives. The BLS reports the full cost to produce its data products. The BLS also measures accuracy, timeliness,

relevance, dissemination, and mission achievement. These six criteria are common among statistical agencies, because they represent critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. Using these common concepts as a basis for measuring and reporting on statistical agency outcomes helps to inform decision-makers more consistently about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers and a broad base of data users and customers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance measures and targets in budget submissions and other documents.

The BLS meets its responsibilities through five budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The Budget request of $276,000,000 and 499 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The Budget request of $210,000,000 and 994 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a wide variety of information on price changes in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, the Producer Price Index (PPI), the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes from the International Price Program (IPP), and data from the CE program.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The Budget request of $83,500,000 and 328 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppage statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The Budget request of $10,500,000 and 50 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity growth.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The Budget request of $75,000,000 and 186 FTE includes one-time funding of $40,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the physical move of the BLS national office and the BLS data center. The balance of $35,000,000 supports agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as data dissemination, field operations, the Internet Data Collection Facility, and statistical methods research necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

The current lease for the BLS national office in Washington DC, which provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, expires in May 2022. To prepare for this, in FY 2020, the request includes $40,000,000 for costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, as well as relocation of the BLS data center to a shared facility. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by the General Services Administration (GSA)
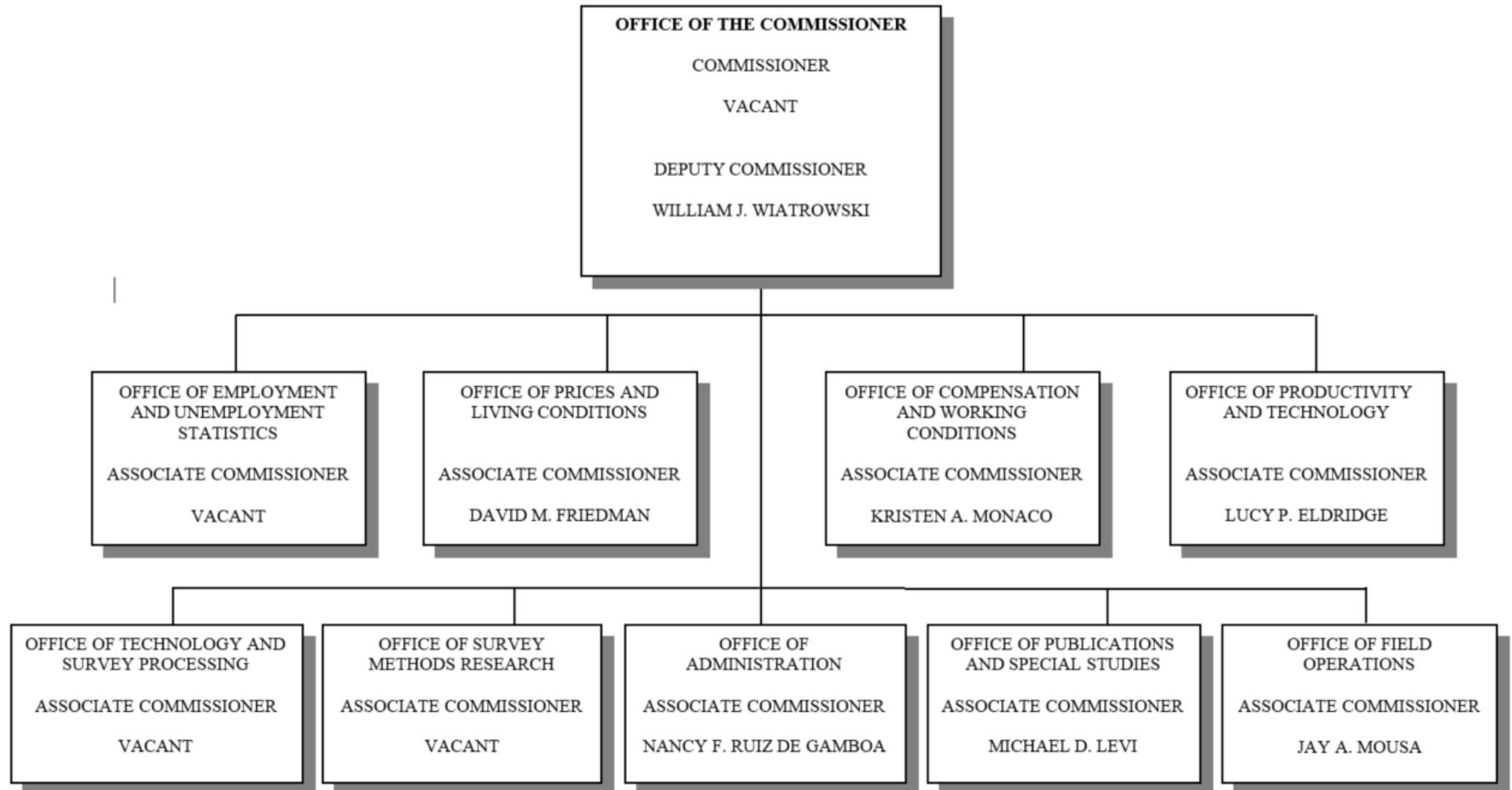
as BLS will move into GSA-owned space following a GSA executed repair and alteration project at the Suitland Federal Complex.

In FY 2020, the BLS will continue to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, and reach its customers better. For example, in FY 2020 the Office of Prices and Living Conditions will continue efforts to incorporate outlet data from the CE program in sample selection for the CPI. These data replace the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS), which the BLS will eliminate in FY 2019 as a stand-alone survey in order to improve survey efficiencies and reduce respondent burden. The BLS also will continue efforts to expand collection capabilities for the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Center. Furthermore, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) will release data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and will utilize a new neural network auto-coder to automatically assign occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes.

In addition, the BLS will continue to participate in activities supporting the Administration's proposal to reorganize the BLS, Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) under the Department of Commerce. The goals of this effort are to increase operational efficiencies; reduce respondent burden; enhance privacy protections; and improve data quality and availability. The BLS will work with Census and BEA in identifying next steps in fulfilling this proposal in 2020 and 2021, after the major field operations of the 2020 Census have been substantially completed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ORGANIZATION CHART

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

VACANT

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM J. WIATROWSKI

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

VACANT

OFFICE OF PRICES AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

DAVID M. FRIEDMAN

OFFICE OF COMPENSATION
AND WORKING
CONDITIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

KRISTEN A. MONACO

OFFICE OF PRODUCTIVITY
AND TECHNOLOGY

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

LUCY P. ELDRIDGE

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY AND
SURVEY PROCESSING

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

VACANT

OFFICE OF SURVEY
METHODS RESEARCH

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

VACANT

OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

NANCY F. RUIZ DE GAMBOA

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS
AND SPECIAL STUDIES

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

MICHAEL D. LEVI

OFFICE OF FIELD
OPERATIONS

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

JAY A. MOUSA

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES					
		FY 2018 Enacted		**FY 2019 Enacted**	**FY 2020 Request**
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
BLS 1.4 CCM.01.T	Percentage of timeliness targets achieved for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) 1/ 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.02.A	Percentage of accuracy targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 3/	100%	85%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.03.R	Percentage of relevance targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 4/	100%	88%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CCM.04	Average number of BLS website page views each month (*Dissemination*)	15,600,000	14,924,242	15,000,000	15,000,000
BLS 1.4 CCM.05	Customer satisfaction with the BLS website through the ForeSee Experience Index (FXI) (*Mission Achievement*) 5/	76	77	76	76

1/ PFEI programs are Current Employment Statistics, Current Population Survey, CPI, PPI, IPP, Employment Cost Index, and Major Sector Productivity.

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

3/ Measure reflects 20 accuracy measures for the PFEI programs. In FY 2018, BLS reached 85% (17 out of 20 measures) of the underlying *accuracy* targets for its PFEIs, by missing three accuracy targets for the PPI program, specifically the PPI *Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly*, the *Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: Services produced,* and the *Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: Total production* measures. More information can be found on page BLS-40.

4/ In FY 2018, BLS reached 88% (7 out of 8 measures) of the underlying *relevance* targets for its PFEIs, by missing the IPP *Indexes published monthly*. More information can be found on page BLS-40. Through FY 2019, the measure reflects eight relevance measures for the PFEI programs, at which time it changes to seven measures in FY 2020.

5/ The BLS will continue to use the ForeSee Experience Index (FXI), formerly known as the E-Government Satisfaction Index (EGSI), to measure customer feedback with its website. Beginning in FY 2019, the target reflects a full year, rather than 4th quarter, to provide more comprehensive performance reporting. For comparison purposes, the FY 2018 annual result was 76.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$272,912**	**$276,000**	**$276,000**	**$0**
FTE	492	499	499	0

NOTE: FY 2018 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2018 was 496.

Introduction

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

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

Current Population Survey

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

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

of the job market, developing more complete data for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

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

- • In FY 2020, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey, with BLS supporting a sample of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data generally relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program

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

Current Employment Statistics

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, each month, the BLS will survey about 149,000 businesses and government agencies (composed of approximately 651,000 individual worksites) nationwide. The sample is stratified by state, industry, and the employment size of the business. Respondents provide data for the payroll period that includes the 12th day of the month.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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

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

In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OES, OSHS, and JOLTS programs. Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 48 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the nation, states, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie

state UI actuarial systems (tax rates, employer contributions, and benefit levels). Other uses include state and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocating about $423 billion in FY 2017 in federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for state and local implementation of the statutory requirements. QCEW also shares data with the BEA, Census Bureau, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies to assist with their ongoing production and special studies. For example, each quarter, QCEW provides hundreds of thousands of industry codes to the Census Bureau for mostly new and small businesses, which improves data quality and decreases respondent burden and costs for the Census Bureau. QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, data on establishment age and survival, and firm size. In addition, the series include data on establishment births, openings and expansions; and deaths, closings and contractions, by major industry and state. QCEW data also are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for state and federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

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

- In FY 2020, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 10 million establishments subject to UI laws. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 142,000 multi-unit firms (representing more than 1.7 million worksites and about 42 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, which improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will contact approximately one-third of all establishments in the private sector with three or more employees (about 1,200,000 establishments) to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys. While the majority of establishments are contacted on a three-year cycle, some establishments in industries that exhibit lower rates of change are selected for a six-year cycle.

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Occupational Employment Statistics

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of approximately 180,000 establishments, for a total of 360,000 for the year. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for approximately 7,800 geographic areas, including all states, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and cities and towns in New England with 2010 Census populations of at least 1,000. The BLS will continue to generate monthly seasonally-adjusted estimates for non-modeled metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

National Longitudinal Surveys

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

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

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, the NLS program will complete data collection of round 19 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 29 of the NLSY79.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

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

- In FY 2020, each month, the BLS will continue to collect data from a sample of 16,000 businesses and derive estimates on levels and rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level for major industry groups, and at the regional level for total nonfarm employment.

American Time Use Survey

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

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Analysts use these data about time-use, combined with information about respondents' demographics, labor force status, and household composition, to examine how much time is being invested in childcare and eldercare in U.S. society; how time-use varies based on marital and employment status; and how much time people spend in education, among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also 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. Additional uses of ATUS data include supplying information to other BLS programs, including the EP program; federal agencies and forums, such as the BEA, and the Federal Interagency Forums on Aging-Related and Child and Family Statistics; and international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

- In FY 2020, each month, the BLS and the Census Bureau will survey about 900 individuals, ages 15 and older, drawn from households that recently have completed the monthly CPS.

Employment Projections

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

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

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

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

industries and evaluate the expected impact of changes in demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors on the demand for specific occupations. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by industry for both the current and projected years. The 2016-26 matrix, which was released in FY 2018, covered projections for 819 detailed occupations in 336 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates openings resulting from existing workers who separate from their occupation, either by transferring to a new occupation or exiting the labor force entirely.

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

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2015	$259,177	529
2016	$262,892	522
2017	$267,705	526
2018	$272,912	496
2019	$276,000	499

Funding Mechanism

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

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

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

FY 2020

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

The CPS will review conclusions and recommendations on the Contingent Worker Supplement (CWS) from the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine consensus report and determine next steps for a new CWS supplement. The CPS will publish data from the Disability Supplement.

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

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

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

The LAUS program will continue to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the sub-state methodology. LAUS will continue to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation. The LAUS program will make improvements to its subnational estimation systems. In addition, revised core based statistical area delineations and the 2011-2015 ACS journey-to-work dataset will be evaluated for potential inclusion in calendar year 2020.

OEUS will continue efforts to expand collection capabilities for additional data through the EDI Center.

The NLS program will complete data collection of round 19 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 29 of the NLSY79.

The JOLTS program expects to continue to publish experimental firm size estimates. The

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JOLTS program also expects to continue development and research into Federal Reserve District estimates. If user input is positive, the JOLTS program will develop plans to make these firm size and Federal Reserve District estimates part of the official program outputs. The program also expects to continue to produce experimental data for each state.

The ATUS will publish a news release with 2017-18 eldercare results.

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

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS will continue work related to the contract with CNSTAT, which includes a panel of experts to review the CWS. The panel of experts will conduct a public workshop to discuss views of data users, stakeholders, and survey experts. The panel will begin drafting a consensus report, which will include rapporteur-authored proceedings of the workshop, along with conclusions and recommendations on the CWS.

In addition to the action taken with regard to the practice of releasing preliminary economic data in FY 2018 described below, the CES program will consult with its state partners to determine if preliminary announcements of anticipated benchmark revisions to state and metropolitan area data would be beneficial to state data users. CES will improve the estimation process of State and Area estimates by a refinement to the identification of outliers beginning with the January 2019 hours and earnings data, to be implemented with the release of data in March 2019. To further improve the timeliness of adjusting CES data to population values, benchmarking on a quarterly basis (as discussed in the 2015 BLS Report to Congress on CES Methodology for Metropolitan Statistical Areas at https://www.bls.gov/sae/cesreport.htm) would reduce the timeframe between the release of preliminary (pre-benchmarking) and final data, thereby addressing a concern raised in the FY 2019 Appropriations Committee report. The CES program will continue to evaluate potential methodological improvements in benchmarking for State and Area, and national data, including more frequent benchmarking of seasonally adjusted CES estimates to seasonally adjusted QCEW data on a quarterly, rather than annual, basis, and the resources that would be needed.

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

The QCEW program will continue to develop a new state information technology system

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

The OES program will begin to implement the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system in its program. OES will continue developing a new centralized data collection and processing system (OWDN). In addition, OES will continue research to improve the estimation methodology and, if research is successful, implement changes to estimation methods. Estimation changes may mitigate some of the impacts of reduced sample sizes, which otherwise would reduce the quality and quantity of published data. For example, due to a reduction in sample that occurred in FY 2018, OES estimates published in FY 2019 no longer will include metropolitan divisions, and the number of balance of state estimates in some states will be reduced.

The LAUS program will continue to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the redesigned sub-state methodology. LAUS will continue to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation. The LAUS program will make improvements to its subnational estimation systems. In addition, revised core based statistical area delineations and the 2011-2015 ACS journey-to-work dataset will be evaluated for potential inclusion in calendar year 2020.

OEUS will explore expanding collection capabilities for additional CES and QCEW information by adding a new EDI Center. The OEUS also will explore the feasibility of collecting the OES program data via the EDI Center.

The NLS program will release data from round 18 and begin collection of round 19 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will release data from round 27 and complete data collection of round 28 of the NLSY79.

The JOLTS program expects to continue to publish experimental firm size estimates, and, if user input is positive, develop plans to make these estimates part of the official program outputs. The JOLTS program will plan the implementation of an improved imputation methodology. The JOLTS program also expects to begin development of experimental Federal Reserve District estimates. The program also expects to produce experimental data for each state.

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

The EP program will continue work on the 2018-28 economic and employment projections. Release for the projections is targeted for fall 2019. The EP program also will update the

OOH with new wage data and produce web postings for *Career Outlook*.

FY 2018

In FY 2018, the BLS prioritized its spending to activities necessary for the production of core data series in the areas of Labor Force Statistics and also undertook the following activities:

The CPS published data from the CWS, which included results from four new questions on electronically-mediated employment. In addition, CPS contracted with the CNSTAT to convene a panel of experts to review the CWS and other existing measures, as well as the methodological issues surrounding the measurement of new forms of employment. Future work on the CWS will be informed by results of this review, which will be available in FY 2020. Also in FY 2018, CPS fielded the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Non-Filers Supplement.

As requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee, the CES program reviewed its practice of releasing preliminary (pre-benchmarking) economic data. While the BLS stands behind the quality of all data that it publishes, some variation between preliminary and final data after benchmarking can be expected as a matter of statistical principle. As a result of its review, the CES program changed the narrative discussion of its estimates in the July 2018 Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release to only highlight metropolitan areas that had statistically significant changes. This change should provide better guidance to data users as to which estimates show statistically significant changes or trends, and which estimates are changing within the bounds of expected variability.

Also in FY 2018, the CES program implemented NAICS 2017 with the release of the March 2017 benchmark in the second quarter of FY 2018. CES State and Area began publishing estimates utilizing concurrent seasonal adjustment. Initial research results of alternative benchmarking methods indicated that the proposed method is feasible and beneficial at higher industry levels. Given those results, the CES program generated simulations in the fourth quarter of FY 2018 for more detailed national and state series to assess the methodology at lower industry levels. The CES program dropped its requirements for states to provide summary information on state contributions to the annual benchmarking process and to provide information on local events and indicators that might assist in the analysis of estimates.

The QCEW program continued to match large establishments of multi-unit businesses with industry codes that are different on the BLS and Census Bureau business registers, in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures at the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Additionally, the QCEW program continued development of a new state system used for data collection and processing. The QCEW program raised the allowable threshold for establishments with unclassified county codes from 2.5 percent to 3 percent of total employment, which reduced the quality of estimates by county. QCEW also focused less on address refinement for private sector single and sub-units with employment of 100 or more.

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BLS published on its website the OMB 2018 SOC system, which reflects the current occupational composition of the U.S and ensures the comparability of occupation-based statistical data across federal statistical agencies.

The OES program converted to the 2017 NAICS and continued work on modernizing data collection systems. In addition, the OES program continued work on a new centralized federal/state system used for data collection and processing. The OES program reduced the sample, decreasing the number of areas for which the program will publish data, and increasing relative errors.

The LAUS program continued to work with state partners to review the estimates produced with the fourth generation time-series models and the redesigned sub-state methodology. The LAUS program continued to research additional methodological enhancements to improve estimation and implemented improvements to its models with annual processing in January 2018. The LAUS program made improvements to its subnational estimation systems. LAUS discontinued estimation of 440 New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations less than 1,000, which is approximately 6 percent of the number of areas for which LAUS currently publishes data.

The NLS program completed data collection of round 18 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also began collection of round 28 of the NLSY79.

The JOLTS program continued to provide both establishment-based size class estimates and firm size estimates while gathering user input on continuing either series on a permanent basis.

The ATUS program published 2016 Eating and Health Module data files. The ATUS finished collecting a 2017 Module to the ATUS and began collecting a 2018 Module on the topic of Workers' Access to Leave and Job Flexibilities.

The EP program released the 2016-2026 economic and employment projections and incorporated these projections into the OOH. Throughout the year, EP produced web postings for Career Outlook and began work on the 2018-2028 projections.

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		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Labor Force Statistics					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators 1/				
	Current Population Survey				
BLS 1.4 CPS.01.P	Monthly series 2/	14,850	14,862	14,900	14,900
BLS 1.4 CPS.02.P	Other series published annually, quarterly, or irregularly	19,200	19,855	19,900	19,900
BLS 1.4 CPS.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CPS.04.A	Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage points in the monthly national unemployment rate is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6%)	12	12	12	12
	Current Employment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 CES.01.P	National monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained 2/	26,400	26,425	26,400	26,400
BLS 1.4 CES.02.P	State and local area monthly and annual series maintained	23,800	23,866	23,800	23,800
BLS 1.4 CES.03.T	Percentage of national monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CES.04.T	Percentage of state and local area monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 3/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CES.05.A	Mean absolute benchmark revision of total nonfarm employment (averaged across five years)	<0.4%	0.1%	<0.4%	<0.4%
BLS 1.4 CES.06.A	Number of not seasonally adjusted 1st - 3rd closing revisions of total nonfarm employment > 0.1%	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages				
BLS 1.4 QCEW.01.W	Covered employment and wages for states and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries published quarterly	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.02.W	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 4/	9,900,000	9,914,450	9,950,000	10,000,000
BLS 1.4 QCEW.03.P	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	83,700	83,726	83,700	83,700

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
BLS 1.4 QCEW.04.P	Quarterly press releases on *County Employment and Wages*; and *Business Employment Dynamics*	8	8	8	8
	Occupational Employment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 OES.01.P	National annual series published 5/	130,286	130,286	123,000	113,000
	Local Area Unemployment Statistics				
BLS 1.4 LAUS.01.P	Number of employment and unemployment estimates for states and local areas published monthly and annually	102,600	102,600	102,600	102,600
BLS 1.4 LAUS.02.T	Percentage of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 6/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.03.A	Percentage of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are < 0.4 percentage points	≥90%	100%	≥90%	≥90%
BLS 1.4 LAUS.04.A	Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points	≤8	0	≤8	≤8
	National Longitudinal Surveys				
BLS 1.4 NLS.01.O	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	150	151	150	150
	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey				
BLS 1.4 JOLTS.01.P	Monthly and annual estimates	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088
	American Time Use Survey				
BLS 1.4 ATUS.01.P	Annual estimates 7/	10,600	10,720	9,400	11,400
	Employment Projections				
BLS 1.4 EP.01.W	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections 8/	205	205	205	205
BLS 1.4 EP.02.A	Percentage of total employment covered by projections 8/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 EP.03.P	Detailed occupations covered in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* 9/	576	576	576	568
BLS 1.4 EP.04.A	Percentage of detailed occupations covered by projections 10/	n/a	n/a	100%	100%

1/ The two PFEIs produced by the CPS and CES programs are *The Employment Situation* and *Real Earnings*.

2/ This measure only relates to PFEIs.

3/ This measure includes two monthly news releases: *State Employment and Unemployment* and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*. Due to the schedule of the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* release, the number of annual releases may fluctuate from the average of 24.

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

5/ The FY 2018 result and FY 2019 target reflect the estimated impact of an approximate 5 percent sample reduction. The FY 2020 target reflects an approximate 3 percent sample reduction and a temporary reduction in the number of occupations in the OES structure due to a switch to a hybrid occupational classification system.

6/ The LAUS program publishes two monthly news releases, *State Employment and Unemployment* and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*, and one annual release, *Regional and State Unemployment*. Due to the schedule of the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* release, the number of releases issued annually may fluctuate from the average of 25. For example, in FY 2012, there were 24 releases of state and local area data.

7/ In even fiscal years, ATUS updates a number of tables with multiyear estimates that are published on the BLS website. The FY 2018 result exceeded the target because the program was able to publish more estimates than initially projected after applying publication criteria to evaluate estimate quality. The FY 2020 target also includes additional estimates for the eldercare news release.

8/ Beginning in FY 2019, EP will release employment projections, which had originally been released biennially, on an annual basis.

9/ Content is updated on a continual or rolling basis throughout the year. The FY 2020 target reflects a decrease in 8 occupations due to a reduction in the number of occupations published by OES.

10/ Starting in FY 2019, this measure replaces the previously reported measure, *Career Outlook* web postings.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS fulfills the societal need for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic information. Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, beginning in FY 2019, EP will release employment projections, which had originally been released biennially, on an annual basis.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	$53,783	$55,049	$55,262	$213
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,127	871	871	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	54,910	55,920	56,133	213
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	18,069	18,357	18,428	71
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	110	100	100	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	487	894	894	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	8,864	8,935	8,935	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	18	18	18	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,636	1,541	1,541	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,152	1,143	1,143	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	7,360	7,730	7,730	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	65,663	68,911	68,978	67
25.5	Research and development contracts	9,027	11,360	11,360	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	37,737	34,382	34,031	-351
26.0	Supplies and materials	316	202	202	0
31.0	Equipment	1,563	1,507	1,507	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	65,000	65,000	65,000	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$272,912**	**$276,000**	**$276,000**	**$0**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$7,537	$7,735	$7,802	$67
	DHS Services	1,482	1,392	1,392	0
	Census Bureau	55,723	59,177	59,177	0

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

CHANGES IN FY 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-Ins
    To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day more of pay	284
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	67
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$351**
Net Program	**-$351**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	$276,351	499
Program Increase	$0	0
Program Decrease	-$351	0

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	$209,863	$210,000	$210,000	$0
FTE	949	994	994	0

NOTE: FY 2018 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2018 was 971.

Introduction

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

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

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

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

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will collect approximately 95,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 97,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually).

Producer Prices and Price Indexes

The PPI program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries, for selected construction industries, and for a number of service industries. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition and features comprehensive intermediate demand and final demand indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin. PPI's net inputs to industry indexes, a new experimental data product introduced in FY 2014, provide information on the average change in prices for domestic inputs consumed by a limited number of industries.

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 FY 2020, the BLS will collect approximately 67,000 price quotations monthly.

International Price Program

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

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will collect approximately 19,500 prices monthly from a probability sample of establishments and products.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Consumer Expenditure Survey

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 17,500 weekly expenditure diaries and 23,900 quarterly interviews.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2015	$206,012	1,088
2016	$213,548	1,074
2017	$210,357	1,045
2018	$209,863	971
2019	$210,000	994

FY 2020

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

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI plans to introduce Commodities and Services (C&S) samples and Housing samples in the second wave of new primary sampling units (PSUs) into the index in the first quarter. Discontinuing second wave PSUs will be dropped from the sample at that time. CPI also plans to continue survey initiation activities in the third wave of new PSUs during the fiscal year.

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

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The PPI program will expand its net inputs to industry data series by publishing approximately 200 new indexes. These indexes will include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

The IPP program will carry out a feasibility study to calculate price indexes using administrative trade data for select product areas that are homogenous and/or have poor response rates. Work will be done to evaluate the indexes' quality and usability compared to directly collected data.

The CE program will continue work on the redesign of its surveys, fielding the Large Scale Feasibility Test of the online diary. The CE program also will increase sample size as a result of incorporating outlet questions, funded by eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey. The CE program will initiate the provision of outlet data for sample selection for the CPI for production use in pricing commodities and services.

FY 2019

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

The CPI program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI plans to begin initiation of C&S samples and begin pricing of Housing samples in the second wave of new PSUs.

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

The PPI program will continue working toward expanding its net inputs to industry data series by calculating approximately 200 new indexes on an experimental basis with plans to begin publishing in FY 2020. These indexes will include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

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

Prices and Cost of Living expects to improve survey efficiencies by incorporating the unique TPOPS questions into the CE program, thereby eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey, as well as its overhead costs, addressing the critical need for a cost-effective alternative to TPOPS, and reducing global respondent burden.

FY 2018

In FY 2018, the BLS prioritized its spending to activities necessary for the production of core data series in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living and also undertook the following activities:

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CPI continued to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI will introduce the new sample in four waves over the course of several years. Upon completion, the urban geographic sample will be reduced from the current set of 87 PSUs to 75 PSUs, resulting in larger sample sizes in the remaining PSUs. CPI began regular pricing of C&S and Housing samples in the first wave of new PSUs with inclusion in CPI estimates beginning with the January 2018 index published in February 2018.

The Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) began significant work to migrate legacy systems that have a user interface architecture built on Adobe's Flash-based Flex technology to an interface based on HTML5 and JavaScript. This conversion effort is necessitated by Adobe and internet browser vendors announcing that the use of Flash will cease before January 2021. The programs also continued modernizing the IPS Initiation System.

PPI implemented NAICS 2017 in the second quarter of FY 2018 and updated its index weights from 2007 Economic Census Value of Shipments to 2012 values.

The IPP program published new international competitiveness measures between the U.S. and major trading partners and marketed the new measures to data users.

The CE program reassessed the program redesign of its surveys, elongating the effort, which impacts implementation of improvements. The improvements will include the transition to an online diary mode for the diary survey and a streamlined questionnaire with a record focus.

Prices and Cost of Living continued efforts to incorporate the unique TPOPS questions into the CE program.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Prices and Cost of Living					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators				
	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 CPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 1/	86,000	92,000	92,000	95,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.02.W	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations for annual collection 1/	85,000	91,000	100,000	97,000
BLS 1.4 CPI.03.P	Indexes published monthly 1/ 2/	7,800	7,800	8,500	8,500
BLS 1.4 CPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 CPI.05.A	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index is ≤ 0.25 percentage points	12	12	12	12
BLS 1.4 CPI.06.I	Average Age of Housing Sample (years) 3/	4	4	3	Complete
	Producer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 1.4 PPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 4/	88,000	74,000	69,000	67,000
BLS 1.4 PPI.02.P	Indexes published monthly 5/	10,700	10,707	10,650	10,850
BLS 1.4 PPI.03.A	Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly 4/	82%	81%	81%	81%
BLS 1.4 PPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:				
BLS 1.4 PPI.05.A	Goods produced 6/	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.06.A	Construction 6/	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%
BLS 1.4 PPI.07.A	Services produced 6/ 7/	72.3%	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%
BLS 1.4 PPI.08.A	Total production 6/ 7/	77.4%	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%
BLS 1.4 PPI.09.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Final Demand Index (not seasonally adjusted) > 0.4 percentage points	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	International Price Program				
BLS 1.4 IPP.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed monthly 8/	21,000	21,521	21,000	19,500
BLS 1.4 IPP.02.P	Indexes published monthly 9/	1,050	1,032	980	960
BLS 1.4 IPP.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.04.A	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.05.A	Services in trade 10/	10%	10%	10%	9%
BLS 1.4 IPP.06.A	Total in trade 10/	84%	84%	84%	83%
	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:				
BLS 1.4 IPP.07.A	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 IPP.08.A	Services in trade 10/	8%	8%	8%	7%
BLS 1.4 IPP.09.A	Total in trade 10/	72%	72%	72%	68%
BLS 1.4 IPP.10.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Import Price Index > 0.5 percentage points	<2	0	<2	<2
BLS 1.4 IPP.11.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Export Price Index > 0.3 percentage points	<2	0	<2	<2
	Other Programs				
	Consumer Expenditure Surveys				
BLS 1.4 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Number collected from Consumer Units 11/	12,000	12,118	12,300	17,500
BLS 1.4 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 12/	24,600	23,750	23,200	23,900

1/ The FY 2018 through FY 2020 targets reflect the impacts of the CPI Geographic Revision.

2/ The FY 2019 and FY 2020 targets reflect an increase in indexes published monthly due to the conversion of semi-annual indexes to bi-monthly indexes.

3/ The average age of the housing sample is calculated at the end of the fiscal year based on the sample reflected in published indexes. The average age will continue to decrease until it is about three years during FY 2019, at which time this measure will be completed.

4/ In FY 2018, PPI eliminated respondents who declined to convert from providing data via mail or fax to providing it via the BLS internet data collection facility. The FY 2018 result also reflects a change in methodology to more accurately reflect the number of prices requested and processed each month. In FY 2019 and FY 2020, the targets additionally reflect the impacts of a sample size reduction in FY 2018.

5/ The FY 2019 target reflects the impacts of a decrease in the size of PPI's sample. In FY 2020, PPI expects to publish additional new net inputs to industry indexes, which is expected to be offset partially by the additional impact of the sample reduction.

6/ Beginning in FY 2018, target reflects an update to coverage based on 2012 Economic Census Value of Shipments (VOS).

7/ In FY 2018, PPI missed its targets because it eliminated coverage of five service industries due to declining output in these industries.

8/ In FY 2018, a combination of a smaller sample size and fewer staff in the field will reduce the number of price quotations beginning in FY 2020.

9/ IPP has reduced the number of staff in the field, and beginning in FY 2018, IPP is collecting a smaller sample size, which will reduce the number of indexes published monthly starting in FY 2019. IPP missed its FY 2018 target because it discontinued a redundant composite region and some other indexes that no longer met publishability criteria.

10/ The FY 2020 target reflects updated Census 2016 international trade numbers.

11/ The FY 2020 target reflects a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions and an expected increase in diary response rates due to the implementation of incentives for those cases.

12/ CE missed its FY 2018 target due to issues with respondents reluctant to participate or difficult to contact. The FY 2019 and FY 2020 targets reflect decreased sample performance due to falling response rates. However, the FY 2020 targets are offset by a sample size increase due to the incorporation of outlet questions.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS fulfills the societal need for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic information. The Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile, and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, the PPI program will expand its net inputs to industry data series by publishing approximately 200 new indexes. These indexes will include an import component using data estimated by the IPP program.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

	BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS				
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	$74,169	$77,515	$77,815	$300
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,777	12,534	12,582	48
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,595	1,489	1,489	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	88,541	91,538	91,886	348
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	28,908	29,452	29,566	114
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	126	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,093	3,523	3,523	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	16,929	17,064	17,064	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	44	36	36	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,144	397	397	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	42	64	64	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	3,290	4,443	4,443	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	48,242	48,752	48,881	129
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	17,034	11,986	11,395	-591
26.0	Supplies and materials	326	326	326	0
31.0	Equipment	2,144	2,419	2,419	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$209,863**	**$210,000**	**$210,000**	**$0**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$13,944	$14,770	$14,899	$129
	DHS Services	2,192	2,021	2,021	0
	Census Bureau	31,204	31,333	31,333	0

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CHANGES IN FY 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-Ins
    To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day more of pay	462
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	129
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$591**
Net Program	**-$591**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$210,591**	**994**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**-$591**	**0**

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$82,880**	**$83,500**	**$83,500**	**$0**
FTE	321	328	328	0

NOTE: FY 2018 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2018 was 326.

Introduction

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

COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS

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

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 11,400 private industry establishments and state and local governments providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and state and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Employment Cost Index

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

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will publish 278 indexes and 332 levels quarterly, using a sample of 11,400 establishments.

Employee Benefits Survey

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

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

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will collect data on benefit incidence and provisions from a sample of 11,400 establishments and will complete an analysis of retirement plans obtained from a sample of 3,350 private establishments.

WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS

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

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

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

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 41 states, 3 territories, and 1 city, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating states through its regional offices to produce national data. The BLS will collect information, which is based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, from a sample of approximately 230,000 establishments. Additionally, the survey collects detailed information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for approximately 250,000 injury or illness cases that require days away from work to recuperate.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

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

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

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

- In FY 2020, the BLS will conduct the fatal injury census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatal injury reports for the nonparticipating states and publish data for the nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2015	$81,935	361
2016	$85,793	349
2017	$84,344	369
2018	$82,880	326
2019	$83,500	328

FY 2020

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

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

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

The OSHS will continue the decennial update to the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Classification Structure (OIICS) based on extensive outreach efforts to collect feedback on improving the system from stakeholders and the public.

The SOII will release data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and will deploy the neural network auto-coder for automatically assigning occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes. The SOII also will continue research on the feasibility of integrating OSHA administrative data into the SOII to reduce respondent burden with a focus on applying and testing the methodology for matching data using multiple years of SOII and OSHA data. SOII also will work with OSHA to test options for technology solutions that will reduce duplicate burden at the data entry phase.

FY 2019

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

The NCS will publish detailed information on the provisions of health benefit plans provided

to private sector workers. The BLS will continue investigating new ways of disseminating benefit estimates so that trends and changes are more easily identified by our data users.

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

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

The SOII will release a report on the pilot test collecting occupational injury and illness information from workers. The report will include injury and illness estimates for several broad industry and occupation categories, as detail permits, and an assessment of the feasibility of employing a household survey to complement SOII data.

The SOII will continue research on combining SOII and OSHA data. This research will include linking 2016 SOII and OSHA data and analyzing the linked data for completeness and quality.

FY 2018

In FY 2018, the BLS prioritized its spending to activities necessary for the production of core data series in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions and also undertook the following activities:

The NCS developed and published estimates concerning the distribution of compensation costs. Estimates included employer costs for select benefits at given percentiles of the wage distribution. The BLS investigated new ways of disseminating benefit estimates so that trends and changes are more easily identified by our data users.

With continued funding from the SSA, the BLS completed the collection of occupational information for physical demands, environmental conditions, specific vocational preparation, and cognitive demands for a variety of occupations under the three-year ORS sample design. The BLS released the estimates from the second ORS production sample in November 2017.

In FY 2018, the BLS began a five-year collection cycle for the ORS using a new sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates without an increase in sample size. This ORS sample also is used to collect data on newly revised mental/cognitive questions

The SOII expanded the use of computer-assisted coding to automatically classify detailed circumstances of workplace injuries and illnesses for additional circumstance types and occupations. In particular, the SOII released data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and also made enhancements to the auto-coder by developing a neural network for future deployment. Additionally, the SOII

continued to collect and evaluate occupational injury and illness data for federal workers and to collect and publish estimates for detailed case information for cases with days of job transfer and restriction from select industries.

The SOII concluded a pilot test of collecting occupational injury and illness data from workers. The results of this study, combined with the pending recommendations from the National Academy's *Committee on Developing a Smarter Surveillance System for Occupational Safety and Health in the 21st Century*, will help determine future enhancements to SOII data.

The SOII also conducted research and will release a report on the feasibility of integrating OSHA administrative data into the SOII to reduce respondent burden and improve precision for some estimates.

The CFOI released data that was, in part, produced with source documents obtained utilizing web-scraping technology. The expected increase in source documents will increase the level of narrative detail available to state partners and improve accuracy.

The CFOI program expanded the availability of its data by offering microdata files to CFOI state partners with the state identifier unmasked for each respective state, to conduct BLS-approved research. The CFOI also will make available a data file with all state identifiers in the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDCs).

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Compensation and Working Conditions					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Employment Cost Index				
BLS 1.4 ECI.01.W	Number of establishments	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 ECI.02.T	Percentage of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 ECI.03.A	Number of quarters that the standard error for the percentage change in the 3-month civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index is ≤ 0.3	4	4	4	4
BLS 1.4 ECI.04.P	Number of indexes published quarterly (not seasonally adjusted)	278	278	278	278
BLS 1.4 ECI.05.P	Number of levels published quarterly	332	332	332	332
	Other Programs				
	Employee Benefits Survey				
BLS 1.4 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments (benefit incidence)	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
BLS 1.4 EBS.02.P	Number of annual releases	3	3	3	3
BLS 1.4 EBS.03.W	Number of establishments (detailed provisions)	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350
	Work Stoppages Statistics				
BLS 1.4 WSS.01.P	Number of monthly and annual releases	13	13	13	13
	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1/				
BLS 1.4 SOII.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 2/	45	45	45	45
BLS 1.4 SOII.02.W	Number of establishments surveyed	232,141	232,141	230,000	230,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.03.W	Cases for which case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected and coded	250,945	250,945	250,000	250,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.04.P	Number of national industry estimates produced	21,775	21,775	21,000	21,000
BLS 1.4 SOII.05.P	Number of national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and circumstances of the injury or illness	2,165,397	2,165,397	2,100,000	2,100,000

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE		FY 2018 Enacted		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 1.4 SOII.06.A BLS 1.4 SOII.07.A	Percentage of employment for which national estimates are produced: Private Sector 3/ Public Sector	92% 87%	92% 87%	92% 87%	92% 87%
BLS 1.4 SOII.08.A	The margin of error on the annual estimate of the national incidence rate for total job-related injuries and illnesses at the 95% confidence level (calendar year data)	<+0.10	+0.02	<+0.10	<+0.10
	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 4/				
BLS 1.4 CFOI.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 5/	51	51	51	51
BLS 1.4 CFOI.02.W	Number of source documents per fatal injury	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
BLS 1.4 CFOI.03.A	Percentage of employment covered by fatal occupational injury statistics	100%	100%	100%	100%

1/ The BLS reported results for the 2016 SOII in FY 2018. The BLS will report results for the 2017 SOII in FY 2019 and the 2018 SOII in FY 2020.
2/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
3/ The SOII does not collect data on several groups of private industry employees, including: self-employed nonagricultural workers; self-employed agricultural workers; wage and salary agricultural workers; railroad workers; domestic workers; and unpaid family workers.
4/ The BLS reported results for the 2016 CFOI in FY 2018. The BLS will report results for the 2017 CFOI in FY 2019 and the 2018 CFOI in FY 2020.
5/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatal work injuries. The targets reflect 46 states, 3 territories, and 2 cities.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS fulfills the societal need for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic information. The Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation, work stoppage statistics, and work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to inform public and private decision-making. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. In FY 2020, the SOII will release data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and will deploy the neural network auto-coder for automatically assigning occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$33,791	$34,145	$34,278	$133
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	320	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	623	623	623	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	34,734	34,768	34,901	133
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,347	11,261	11,305	44
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	10	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	770	817	817	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	9,080	9,152	9,152	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	17	45	45	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,244	525	525	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	297	318	318	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	33	33	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,133	1,247	1,247	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	10,655	11,358	11,441	83
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,133	5,278	5,018	-260
26.0	Supplies and materials	167	192	192	0
31.0	Equipment	1,020	1,044	1,044	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,273	7,462	7,462	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$82,880**	**$83,500**	**$83,500**	**$0**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$8,779	$9,482	$9,565	$83
	DHS Services	1,486	1,394	1,394	0
	Census Bureau	40	40	40	0

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-Ins
    To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day more of pay	177
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	83
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$260**
Net Program	**-$260**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$83,760**	**328**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**-$260**	**0**

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

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

Major Sector Productivity

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

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

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

calculate productivity and related measures for major sectors of the U.S. economy.

Industry Productivity Studies

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

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

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

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2015	$10,477	58
2016	$10,795	52
2017	$10,974	57
2018	$10,798	50
2019	$10,500	50

FY 2020

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

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

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

The Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) will publish a study on state-level productivity growth.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

FY 2019

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

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

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

OPT will continue the multiyear collaborative "micro-productivity" project with the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies.

FY 2018

In FY 2018, the BLS prioritized its spending to activities necessary for the production of core data series in the areas of Productivity and Technology and also undertook the following activities:

MSP completed production testing of the new MSP Statistical Analysis System and undertook efforts to enhance documentation. IPS expanded industry coverage of labor productivity measures in the Urban Transit Systems industry and improved the database structure for the industry multifactor productivity measures.

OPT developed recommendations to improve production efficiencies associated with the use of CPS data and continued the multiyear collaborative "micro-productivity" project with the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
	FY 2018 Enacted		**FY 2019 Enacted**	**FY 2020 Request**
	Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Productivity and Technology				
Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
Major Sector Productivity				
BLS 1.4 MSP.01.P Series updated	44	44	44	44
BLS 1.4 MSP.02.T Percentage of initial and revised quarterly *Productivity and Costs* releases on schedule (8 out of 8)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 1.4 MSP.03.A Percentage of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other Programs				
Industry Productivity Studies				
BLS 1.4 IPS.01.P Series updated 1/ 2/	4,290	4,290	4,020	4,020
BLS 1.4 IPS.02.A Percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures 3/	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
Other Output Measures				
BLS 1.4 OPT.01.P Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures 4/ 5/	111	111	111	153
BLS 1.4 OPT.02.P Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports 6/	21	21	17	17

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

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

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

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

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

6/ Beginning in FY 2019, the number of major studies, articles, technical paper, and special reports will decrease as a result of shifting resources to higher priority products.

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS fulfills the societal need for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic information. The Productivity and

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology programs produce data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries, and examine the factors underlying productivity change. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, MSP will design a new database structure to centralize source data and estimates for easier data verification, internal analysis, and tracking of historical vintages of data.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
**BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS** (Dollars in Thousands)					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$5,649	$5,673	$5,695	$22
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	104	96	96	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	5,753	5,769	5,791	22
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,920	1,934	1,941	7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	20	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	20	40	40	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,050	1,059	1,059	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	25	14	14	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	92	87	87	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,194	1,281	1,290	9
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	635	212	174	-38
26.0	Supplies and materials	13	20	20	0
31.0	Equipment	76	84	84	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	**$10,798**	**$10,500**	**$10,500**	**$0**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$988	$1,067	$1,076	$9
	DHS Services	172	161	161	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-Ins
    To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day more of pay	29
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	9
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$38**
Net Program	**-$38**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$10,538**	**50**
Program Increase	**$0**	**0**
Program Decrease	**-$38**	**0**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	**$35,547**	**$35,000**	**$75,000**	**$40,000**
FTE	176	186	186	0

NOTE: FY 2018 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2018 was 179.

Introduction

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

Office of the Commissioner

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

Administration

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

Technology and Survey Processing

The Technology and Survey Processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development, maintenance, and

operation of systems that are used for collecting and editing survey data, producing the PFEIs and other statistical measures, and disseminating BLS data to the public. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data, as well as adherence to the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. This infrastructure includes the Internet Data Collection Facility, a Web-based data collection system that allows respondents of numerous BLS surveys to have a single entry point when reporting data over the internet. The program also maintains and manages the BLS Central Storage Facility, a secure, high performance system for sharing, managing, protecting, and backing up data and applications. The program researches and evaluates new IT tools, technologies, and software for use in the BLS IT infrastructure and ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing federal IT activities.

Publications

The Publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications 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 BLS website. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by e-mail, telephone, mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf, fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available online or in print as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed or coordinated within this program, including the *Monthly Labor Review*, *The Economics Daily,* the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, *Beyond the Numbers*, *Spotlight on Statistics*, and the *Customer Service Guide*, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses across all programs.

Survey Methods Research

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

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of 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, analysis of survey nonresponse, the use of focus groups, and surveys of key stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center focuses on estimating and increasing the efficiency of

sample designs and estimators to improve BLS data and statistics. This includes the development of innovative and computationally intensive methods for analyzing complex survey data, utilizing unstructured text fields, addressing confidentiality constraints, integrating alternative data sources, developing better seasonal adjustment methods, and handling missing data. In support of the BLS website, 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).

Field Operations

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
2015	$34,611	198
2016	$35,972	198
2017	$35,620	188
2018	$35,547	179
2019	$35,000	186

FY 2020

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

The current lease for the BLS national office in Washington DC, which provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, expires in May 2022. To prepare for this, in FY 2020, the request for Executive Direction and Staffing Services includes $40,000,000 in one-time funds to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by GSA as BLS will move into GSA-owned space following a GSA executed repair and alteration project at the Suitland Federal Complex. As part of the BLS headquarters move and requested funding, the BLS also will relocate the BLS data center to a shared facility. As BLS publishes economic data every week on a pre-determined schedule, any disruption to this schedule could have a significant impact to the U.S. economy and financial markets in the U.S and abroad. The relocation of the data center would utilize an approach that ensures any potential for disruption is

minimized. Accordingly, the data center relocation plan will be designed to responsibly manage and reduce operational risks, maintain existing standards for protection of sensitive data and timely, equitable dissemination, leverage best practices and existing services, and reduce overall agency move cost by allowing for a controlled migration of services with no downtime.

FY 2019

In FY 2019, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs will continue to provide agency-wide policy and management direction as described above, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, field operations, and statistical methods research areas. This includes planning for the lease expiration in May 2022 of the BLS national office in Washington DC, to help ensure that the agency will be able to maintain critical production processes and timely release of critical economic data during a move. Planning efforts will focus on move and replication plans for the workspace at the GSA-owned Suitland Federal Complex to accommodate approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, as well as the relocation of the BLS data center to a shared facility.

FY 2018

In FY 2018, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs provided agency-wide policy and management direction as described above, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, field operations, and statistical methods research areas.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

	DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
		FY 2018 Enacted		**FY 2019 Enacted**	**FY 2020 Request**
		Target	**Result**	**Target**	**Target**
Executive Direction and Staff Services					
BLS 1.4 ED.01	Percentage of time the LANWAN infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics	≥99.00%	99.96%	≥99.50%	≥99.50%
BLS 1.4 ED.02	Number of financial audit findings	≤3	0	≤3	≤3

Workload and Performance Summary

The BLS fulfills the societal need for accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic information. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2020, the BLS will continue to maximize the amount of time in which Local Area Network Infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Diff. FY 20 Request / FY 19 Enacted
	BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS				
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
11.1	Full-time permanent	$19,810	$20,600	$20,680	$80
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	156	160	160	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	516	358	358	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	20,482	21,118	21,198	80
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	6,497	6,578	6,783	205
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	6	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	185	295	295	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,154	2,171	2,171	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	10	10	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	171	113	113	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	15	30	30	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	442	412	2,712	2,300
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,878	2,281	28,294	26,013
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,044	1,404	3,906	2,502
26.0	Supplies and materials	127	177	177	0
31.0	Equipment	531	355	9,255	8,900
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	5	0	0	0
	Total	**$35,547**	**$35,000**	**$75,000**	**$40,000**
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	$1,150	$1,534	$1,547	$13
	DHS Services	628	606	606	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

CHANGES IN FY 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes
  Built-Ins
  To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day more of pay	105
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	180
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	13
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research and development contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	**$298**
Net Program	**$39,702**
Direct FTE	**0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	**$35,298**	**186**
Program Increase	**$40,000**	**0**
Program Decrease	**-$298**	**0**