

FY 2025

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$644,786,000, together with not to exceed \$68,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided, That such amounts shall remain available through September 30, 2026.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Language Provision	Explanation
Additional language to be added at the end of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Salaries and Expenses text: "...: Provided, That such amounts shall remain available through September 30, 2026."	The Department requests two-year availability to increase flexibility for program execution. The annual uncertainty in the appropriations timing results in delayed hiring and rushed execution of contracts. The multi-year availability would reduce the impact of short-term continuing resolutions at no cost to the annual appropriations bill. This change would also enhance staff oversight of the programs they are administering.

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AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Estimate		FY 2025 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	2,023	\$629,952	2,023	\$629,952	2,023	\$644,786
<i>Subtotal Appropriation</i>	<i>2,023</i>	<i>\$629,952</i>	<i>2,023</i>	<i>\$629,952</i>	<i>2,023</i>	<i>\$644,786</i>
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	\$23,507	0	\$2,463	0	\$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	169	\$43,134	169	\$40,291	169	\$41,010
Trust Funds	0	\$68,000	0	\$68,000	0	\$68,000
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$111,134</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$108,291</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$109,010</i>
B. Gross Budget Authority	2,192	\$764,593	2,192	\$740,706	2,192	\$753,796
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	-\$23,507	0	-\$2,463	0	\$0
Offsetting Collections To:						
Reimbursements	-169	-\$43,134	-169	-\$40,291	-169	-\$41,010
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>-169</i>	<i>-\$43,134</i>	<i>-169</i>	<i>-\$40,291</i>	<i>-169</i>	<i>-\$41,010</i>
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	2,023	\$697,952	2,023	\$697,952	2,023	\$712,786
Unexpired Unobligated Balances Carried Forward from Prior Year	0	\$23,507	0	\$2,463	0	\$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	169	\$43,134	169	\$40,291	169	\$41,010
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$43,134</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$40,291</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>\$41,010</i>
D. Total Budgetary Resources	2,192	\$764,593	2,192	\$740,706	2,192	\$753,796
Unexpired Unobligated Balance Carried Forward	0	-\$2,463	0	\$0	0	\$0
FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	13	-\$479	0	\$0	0	\$0
Reimbursements	1	-\$4,390	0	\$0	0	\$0
<i>Subtotal FTE Lapse and Unobligated Balance Expiring</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>-\$4,869</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	2,206	\$757,261	2,192	\$740,706	2,192	\$753,796

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$629,952	\$644,786	+\$14,834
Trust Funds	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$0
Total	\$697,952	\$712,786	+\$14,834
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	2,023	2,023	0
Total	2,023	2,023	0

FY 2025 Change

Explanation of Change	FY 2024 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	2,023	\$240,975	0	\$0	0	\$6,363	0	\$6,363
Personnel benefits	0	\$87,238	0	\$0	0	\$2,276	0	\$2,276
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	\$97	0	\$0	0	\$58	0	\$58
Benefits for former personnel	0	\$104	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Travel and transportation of persons	0	\$3,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Transportation of things	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Rental payments to GSA	0	\$18,788	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Rental payments to others	0	\$81	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	\$2,644	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Printing and reproduction	0	\$1,224	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Advisory and assistance services	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0	\$9,278	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Working Capital Fund	0	\$47,063	0	\$0	0	\$1,245	0	\$1,245
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0	\$99,284	0	\$0	0	\$1,979	0	\$1,979
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0	\$3,075	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	\$8,052	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Research & Development Contracts	0	\$23,919	0	\$0	0	\$502	0	\$504
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	\$58,710	0	\$0	0	\$1,182	0	\$1,182
Supplies and materials	0	\$325	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Equipment	0	\$12,002	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	\$81,455	0	\$0	0	\$1,629	0	\$1,629
Insurance claims and indemnities	0	\$138	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Built-Ins Subtotal	2,023	+\$697,952	0	\$0	0	+\$15,234	0	+\$15,234

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Explanation of Change	FY 2025 Change							
	FY 2024 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
B. Programs:								
Additional Funding for New Youth Cohort for the National Longitudinal Survey	520	\$314,487	0	\$0	0	\$6,000	0	\$6,000
Programs Subtotal	520	\$314,487	0	\$0	0	+\$6,000	0	+\$6,000
Total Increase	2,023	+\$697,952	0	\$0	0	+\$21,234	0	+\$21,234
Decreases:								
B. Programs:								
To Provide For:								
Elongate New Youth Cohort for the National Longitudinal Survey	520	\$314,487	0	\$0	0	-\$6,000	0	-\$6,000
Utilization of Rent Savings to Partially Offset Built-Ins	0	\$697,952	0	\$0	0	-\$400	0	-\$400
Programs Subtotal	520	\$697,952	0	\$0	0	-\$6,400	0	-\$6,400
Total Decrease	520	\$697,952	0	\$0	0	-\$6,400	0	-\$6,400
Total Change	2,023	+\$697,952	0	\$0	0	+\$14,834	0	+\$14,834

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SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Estimate		FY 2025 Request		Diff. FY 25 Request/ FY 24 Estimate	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	528	\$311,952	520	\$314,487	520	\$321,058	0	\$6,571
General Funds	528	243,952	520	246,487	520	253,058	0	6,571
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	0
Prices and Cost of Living	970	\$246,000	969	\$242,516	969	\$247,521	0	\$5,005
General Funds	970	246,000	969	242,516	969	247,521	0	5,005
Compensation and Working Conditions	320	\$91,000	325	\$90,480	325	\$92,554	0	\$2,074
General Funds	320	91,000	325	90,480	325	92,554	0	2,074
Productivity and Technology	51	\$12,000	52	\$12,952	52	\$13,244	0	\$292
General Funds	51	12,000	52	12,952	52	13,244	0	292
Executive Direction and Staff Services	167	\$37,000	157	\$37,517	157	\$38,409	0	\$892
General Funds	167	37,000	157	37,517	157	38,409	0	892
Headquarters Relocation	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
General Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,036	\$697,952	2,023	\$697,952	2,023	\$712,786	0	\$14,834
General Funds	2,036	629,952	2,023	629,952	2,023	644,786	0	14,834
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	68,000	0	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE.

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	1,797	1,797	1,797	0
	Other	226	226	226	0
	Reimbursable	169	169	169	0
	Total	2,192	2,192	2,192	0
	Average ES Salary	\$197,000	\$205,000	\$211,000	\$6,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	11/2	11/2	11/2	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	\$106,000	\$111,000	\$114,000	\$3,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$209,333	\$220,383	\$226,222	\$5,839
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	13,079	13,942	14,311	369
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6,368	6,650	6,805	155
11.9	Total personnel compensation	228,780	240,975	247,338	6,363
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	82,884	87,335	89,669	2,334
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	104	104	104	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,000	3,500	3,500	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	18,788	18,788	18,788	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	81	81	81	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,144	2,644	2,644	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,224	1,224	1,224	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	11,378	9,278	8,878	-400
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	154,213	157,474	160,698	3,224
25.5	Research and development contracts	23,919	23,919	24,421	502
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	69,292	58,710	59,892	1,182
26.0	Supplies and materials	325	325	325	0
31.0	Equipment	19,227	12,002	12,002	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	81,455	81,455	83,084	1,629
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	138	138	138	0
	Total	\$697,952	\$697,952	\$712,786	\$14,834
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$45,329	\$47,063	\$48,308	\$1,245
	DHS Services	5,575	3,075	3,075	0
	Census Bureau	99,956	99,284	101,263	1,979

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SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Non-Profit Employment and Wage Data

Senate: The Committee recognizes the importance of the non-profit sector workforce as a critical partner to government and a frontline service provider in communities nationwide. The Committee directs BLS to report in its fiscal year 2025 CJ the cost and operational steps necessary to provide distinct, public, and quarterly data on non-profit employment. Covered non-profit data should include the number of establishments, employment figures, and average worker wages at the National, State, county, and metropolitan area, and be provided by field and major subfield. Specifically, the report shall analyze the cost and steps for including this data as part of the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program.

Response: The BLS estimates that \$4 million annually would enable the BLS to publish a quarterly news release with detailed estimates of employment and wages at the national and state levels, disaggregated by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2-digit level. In addition, this funding would enable the BLS to publish sub-state (county level) annual averages as a research series. In accordance with privacy law, any data that do not meet BLS confidentiality requirements would be suppressed. The quarterly news release on nonprofits would be published two quarters after the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) news release. Because the nonprofit sector spans multiple industries within the total private sector, adding nonprofits as a distinct category of employer in the existing QCEW news release would require considerable additional review, delaying the release of QCEW data.

The BLS estimates that an additional \$4 million annually, or a total of \$8 million per year, would enable the BLS to also produce quarterly estimates for all metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and counties where confidentiality requirements are satisfied. As above, the quarterly news release would be published two quarters after the full release of QCEW data.

In FY 2024, within existing resources, the QCEW program will publish employment and wage estimates for the nonprofit sector for the years 2018-2022. Nonprofit data for 2018-2022 will be available at the national total private, NAICS 2-digit and 3-digit industry level, as well as select 4-digit level. State level data will be available at the total private, NAICS 2-digit level, and select 3- and 4-digit industry levels. County level data, where BLS nondisclosure requirements are satisfied, will be available at the total private level and finer industry detail. These figures, like data previously published in FYs 2014 and 2019, provide insight into this important segment of the U.S. economy and will include the following

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elements: annual average number of establishments, annual average employment, total annual wages, average annual wages per employee, and average weekly wage per employee.

Worker Sentiment Survey

Senate: The Committee recognizes there is a lack of available information about the feelings employed workers have about the economy, their job satisfaction, and opportunities for growth and advancement. Better understanding worker sentiment could provide important insights into workplaces and the economy and help shape better worker-focused policies for the future. The Committee request BLS provide recommendations for such a survey program and an estimated budget for development and annual operating costs in the fiscal year 2025 CJ. The Committee requests BLS work with the Census Bureau on how to integrate questions into current surveys and collections that would provide information on worker sentiment on a monthly basis and jointly report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment the options and costs for such a monthly data collection.

Response: The BLS recognizes the importance of measuring worker sentiment and how these data could be valuable to researchers and policy makers. While some relevant BLS data are available from the American Time Use Survey and National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, there also are non-BLS surveys that measure related content. Most notable of these are the Surveys of Consumers from the University of Michigan and the Survey of Consumer Expectations from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

There are many significant challenges in establishing a new survey, or modifying an existing survey, to capture opinion-based data in a statistically significant and reliable manner without jeopardizing existing survey programs that are becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in the face of declining response rates. To develop recommendations on an approach to such a survey along with potential annual operating costs, the BLS estimates that it would cost approximately \$3 million to determine the scope and information needed about the target population and plan the survey. This cost is not included in the FY 2025 request.

Should funding be appropriated for this effort, the BLS would conduct literature review and an environmental scan of existing surveys that measure economic or job satisfaction. The BLS also would convene a technical expert panel to involve stakeholders in the effort to determine the scope of any new survey effort, along with the level of detail desired. The results of the panel would be a series of recommendations that would inform the potential sample size of the survey, along with development and operational costs.

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In the interim, as requested, the BLS will engage with the Census Bureau to discuss the feasibility of integrating questions into existing surveys to capture data on worker sentiment. The joint report also will provide information identifying any potential risks to current data products.

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AUTHORIZING STATUTES

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

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APPROPRIATION HISTORY					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriations	FTE
2015					
Base Appropriation	\$610,082			\$592,212	2,234
2016					
Base Appropriation	\$632,737	\$609,000	\$579,194	\$609,000	2,195
2017					
Base Appropriation	\$640,943		\$609,000	\$609,000	2,185
2018					
Base Appropriation	\$607,842	\$607,936	\$609,000	\$612,000	2,022
2019					
Base Appropriation	\$609,386	\$612,000	\$615,000	\$615,000	2,057
2020					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$655,000	\$675,800	\$615,000	\$655,000	1,961
2021					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$658,318	\$655,000	\$641,000	\$655,000	1,965
2022					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$700,653	\$700,653	\$685,183	\$687,952	1,949
2023					
Base Appropriation...2/	\$741,744	\$726,334	\$723,454	\$697,952	2,023
2024					
Base Appropriation...3/	\$758,370	\$657,952	\$697,952		2,094
2025					
Base Appropriation	\$712,786				2,023

- 1/ This bill was passed by the House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.
- 2/ This bill was reported out of the House Committee and was not passed by the Full House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.
- 3/ The full-year FY 2024 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared. This was introduced in both the House and the Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

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

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

The BLS conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy’s “Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies” and the Office of Management and Budget’s Statistical Policy Directives. BLS data are essential for evidence and supporting evaluation activities.

The BLS measures the timeliness, accuracy, and relevance of its Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) and accessibility of and customer satisfaction with its statistical products. These criteria are common among statistical agencies because they represent critical aspects of a statistical program’s performance. Using these common concepts as a basis for measuring and reporting on statistical agency outcomes helps to inform decision-makers more consistently about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers and a broad base of data users and customers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance measures and targets in budget submissions and other documents. Additionally, in support of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, the BLS Commissioner is the Designated Statistical Official advising on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures for DOL.

FY 2025 Request Summary

For FY 2025, the BLS requests \$712,786,000 which is \$14,834,000 above the FY 2024 Estimate level. The amount above the FY 2024 level is to fund built-ins, primarily for pay and benefit related built-ins for federal BLS staff, pay-related increases for Census staff funded by Interagency Agreements, state partners funded through Cooperative Agreements, and staff funded through contracts. The FY 2025 request supports the Administration’s priorities as it will enable the BLS to focus efforts on maintaining statistical capacity and continue to prioritize executing its mission and sustaining the quantity and quality of its base programs. BLS programs

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are critical toward supporting scientific integrity, evidence-based policy making, and advancing equity by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure. As such, the BLS request proposes flat funding for the National Longitudinal Surveys program in FY 2025, forgoing the increase shown in the previous report to Congress for the new youth cohort. This will elongate developing and implementing the new cohort beyond the previously reported 2026 timeline.

Key Uses of BLS Data

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

New and Continuing Statistical Work

The BLS continues to monitor and assess mission performance, organizational health, and how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. The BLS will continue to be responsive to users' needs to understand changes in the economy while safeguarding respondent confidentiality and ensuring data are released appropriately. The BLS is adhering to all protocols to protect respondent identifiable information and is ensuring embargoed economic data are released fairly, securely, and orderly.

The BLS also will strive to provide new data and focus on leveraging new technologies and non-traditional data sources. For example, in FY 2024, the CPI program will continue development of a web-based collection tool for the CPI Housing Survey that will increase the quality of the data collected and provide an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting, which might reduce respondent burden and improve response rates. In addition, in FY 2024 and FY 2025 the Current Population Survey (CPS) program will continue to consult with its large community of stakeholders in government, academia, and the private sector, through relevant advisory committees and other outreach opportunities, to receive feedback on how to modernize the survey. In FY 2025, as part of those efforts, the CPS program will continue working with the Census Bureau to conduct limited field testing of a new CPS Internet Self Response Option.

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Also in FY 2024, the BLS plans to publish employment and wage estimates for the nonprofit sector for the years 2018 through 2022. These figures provide insight into this important segment of the U.S. economy and will include the following elements: annual average number of establishments, annual average employment, total annual wages, average annual wages per employee, and average weekly wage per employee. In addition, in FY 2024, the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program published its first biennial nationwide estimates for case circumstances and worker characteristics from cases resulting in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction. In FY 2025, the OSHS program expects to publish Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) data that reflect the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) revision and new Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), providing more detailed information on emerging diseases (e.g., COVID) and newly-identified workplace hazards.

Innovating for Equity

The BLS supports its partner agencies within DOL and throughout the government by providing high quality data used to inform decision making for advancing racial and gender equity and supporting underserved communities. In FY 2024, the BLS is continuing to work with state partners to expand capacity for state Labor Market Information (LMI) offices to conduct greater analysis of linked data sources, with a focus on the Southeast region states in an effort to explore strategies for improving conditions for workers in the Southeast. The BLS is continuing to work with states to showcase their products at national and regional forums and encourage other states to submit proposals and to participate in the LMI modernization effort.

The BLS recognizes that the need for expanded disaggregated data by race, gender, and other demographics is critical. The BLS is participating in a joint project between the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) and OMB as part of their Equitable Data Work Group in support of the Administration's priorities. Over the past two years, the BLS expanded available labor market indicators, including for American Indian and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and detailed Asian and Hispanic or Latino ethnic groups. In addition, annual labor market data by state are now available for American Indian and Alaska Natives. In addition, in FY 2024 the CPS program will publish estimates from the 2023 Contingent Worker Supplement, capturing digital labor platform work, secondary jobs, and advance notice and control of work schedules. Furthermore, in developing the first new National Longitudinal Survey of Youth cohort in about 30 years, the BLS plans to oversample racial and ethnic groups to facilitate statistically reliable analyses of sub-groups that may inform policy and decision making. To better improve equitable access to BLS data, the BLS will continue efforts to translate vital documents in languages other than English, as outlined in the DOL's Language Access Plan. In particular, throughout FY 2024, the Employment Projections (EP) program will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and make selected information available to those with limited English proficiency.

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FY 2025 Agency Request by Budget Activity

In FY 2025, the request of \$712,786,000 and 2,023 FTE will enable the BLS to continue to advance the vision of an equitable, effective, and accountable government, as well as meet its responsibilities through its six budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The request of \$321,058,000 and 520 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 request of \$247,521,000 and 969 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a wide variety of information on price changes in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, the Producer Price Index (PPI), the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes from the IPP, and data from the CE program.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The request of \$92,554,000 and 325 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppage statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

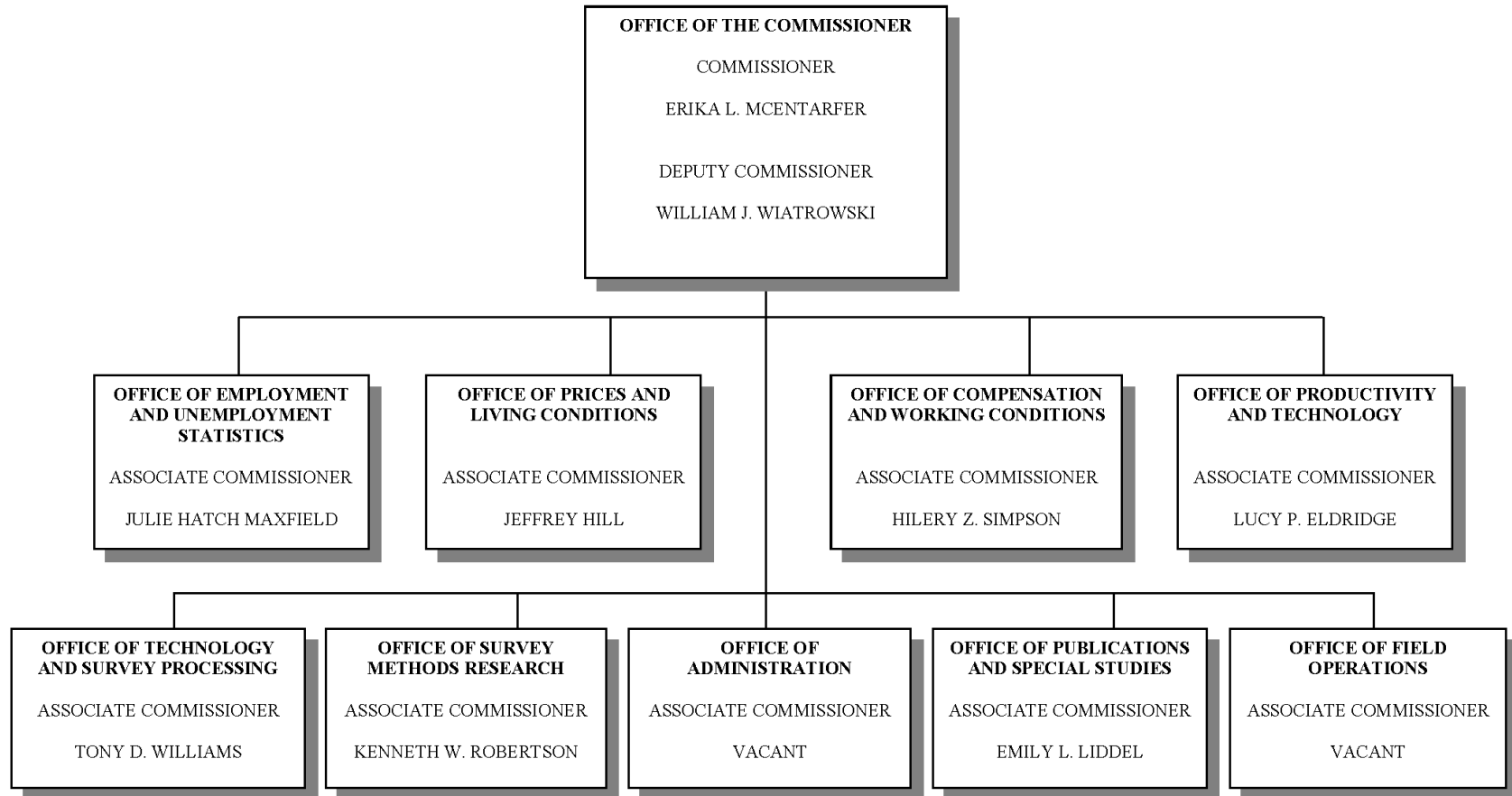
(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The request of \$13,244,000 and 52 FTE will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity growth.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staff Services** – The request of \$38,409,000 and 157 FTE supports agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as data dissemination, field operations, the Internet Data Collection Facility, and statistical methods research necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

(6) **Headquarters Relocation** – Funds appropriated to relocate the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center are sufficient for the upfront costs identified at this time.

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ORGANIZATION CHART



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BLS CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES					
		FY 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 4.1 CCM.01.T	Percentage of timeliness targets achieved for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) 1/ 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CCM.02.A	Percentage of accuracy targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 3/	100%	95%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CCM.03.R	Percentage of relevance targets achieved for the PFEIs 1/ 4/	100%	86%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CCM.04	Percentage of time the BLS public website is available for data dissemination	≥99.5%	99.9%	≥99.5%	≥99.5%
BLS 4.1 CCM.05	Customer satisfaction with the BLS website (Mission Achievement) 5/	--	--	--	--

- 1/ PFEI programs are Current Employment Statistics (CES), Current Population Survey (CPS), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), International Price Program (IPP), Employment Cost Index (ECI), and Major Sector Productivity (MSP).
- 2/ Measure reflects 7 timeliness measures for the PFEI programs.
- 3/ Measure reflects 20 accuracy measures for the PFEI programs. In FY 2023, the BLS substantially achieved this measure, meeting 19 out of 20 of its underlying PFEI accuracy targets (95%). PPI covered 98.0% compared to a target of 98.1% for the *Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: Good produced* measure because some samples were retained longer, leading to higher attrition for the Industrial Sand industry.
- 4/ Measure reflects 7 relevance measures for the PFEI programs. In FY 2023, the BLS substantially achieved this measure, meeting 6 out of 7 of its underlying PFEI relevance targets (86%). CPI published 8,325 indexes compared to a target of 8,400 for its *Indexes published monthly* measure due to corrections resulting in redacted series suppressed from publication.
- 5/ As of May 2022, the BLS no longer is using Verint to measure customer satisfaction. The BLS is exploring replacement measures of customer satisfaction with the BLS website. Once secured, the BLS will establish a baseline result and set future targets accordingly.

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$311,952	\$314,487	\$321,058	\$6,571
FTE	528	520	520	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2023 was 520.

Introduction

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

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

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,

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

The BLS data available from this program include:

- Employment status of the working-age population by age, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, marital status, family relationship, educational attainment, professional certification or license attainment, disability status, veteran status, and nativity (i.e., foreign born or native born);
 - Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part time (i.e., economic or noneconomic);
 - Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; duration of unemployment; reasons for unemployment; and methods used to find employment;
 - Characteristics and job-seeking intentions of persons not in the labor force, including information on discouraged workers and others of significant public policy interest;
 - Special topics on particular sub-groups of the population, such as women maintaining families and working women with children, or on particular topics, such as work experience and status of high school graduates and dropouts; and
 - Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.
- In FY 2025, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey, with the BLS supporting a sample of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data generally relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. The BLS and the Census Bureau also will continue discussions on how to modernize the CPS within existing resources.

Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program

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

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 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

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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, metropolitan areas, 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 inputs into other major U.S. economic indicators, including the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the Index of Coincident Economic Indicators, the advance and preliminary Personal Income estimates produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Industrial Production Index, and productivity measures. In addition to their critical use as economic indicators, the private sector uses these data in worksite location planning, wage negotiations, economic research and planning, regional analysis, and industry studies.

- In FY 2025, each month, the BLS will collect data from about 122,000 businesses and government agencies (composed of approximately 666,000 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, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and size of establishment, with a five month lag after each quarter. These data originate largely from the administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system in each state. The program includes all employees covered by state and federal UI laws, or about 95 percent of total nonfarm employment. The workers excluded from the UI files are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

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

In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OEWS, OSHS, and JOLTS programs. Total wages and salaries from the

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QCEW program compose about 46 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the nation, states, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie state UI actuarial systems (tax rates, employer contributions, and benefit levels). Other uses include state and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocation of \$692 billion in FY 2021 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 worksite 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 analyses 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 2025, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 11.6 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 147,000 multi-unit firms (representing more than 1.9 million worksites and about 41 percent of the employment) will report their employment and wages for each establishment, which improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will contact approximately one-third of all establishments in the private sector with more than three employees (about 1,200,000 establishments) to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys. While the majority of establishments are contacted

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on a three-year cycle, some establishments in industries that exhibit lower rates of change are selected for a six-year cycle.

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics

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

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

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

- In FY 2025, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of approximately 185,000 establishments, for a total of 370,000 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 26 assistance programs across 9 Departments and independent agencies in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

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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 are produced through a building-block approach that also utilizes data from several sources, including the CES, QCEW, CPS, and state UI programs, as well as the American Community Survey (ACS) and Population Estimates Program of the Census Bureau, and are adjusted to statewide measures of employment and unemployment. The remainder of the sub-state area estimates are produced using a disaggregation technique.

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

- In FY 2025, the BLS will publish monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for approximately 8,300 geographic areas, including all states, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more. The BLS will continue to seasonally adjust estimates for non-modeled metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

National Longitudinal Surveys

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

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

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

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In 1979, a cohort was fielded to research the “baby boomer” generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. It contained oversamples of Black and Hispanic civilians; economically disadvantaged, non-Black, non-Hispanic civilians; and members of the military. The latter two oversamples were dropped in 1991 and 1985, respectively, leaving a total sample of about 10,000 individuals. This survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

In 1997, the BLS began the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), a survey consisting of 9,000 individuals aged 12-16 as of December 31, 1996. Like the NLSY79, this survey contains an oversample of Black and Hispanic individuals. 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 2025, the BLS will release data from round 30 of the NLSY79 and complete data collection of round 31 of the NLSY79. The BLS also will begin data collection of round 22 of the NLSY97. Additionally, with the elongation proposed in this budget, the BLS will continue activities necessary to develop and implement a new NLS cohort.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

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

- In FY 2025, each month, the BLS will collect data from a sample of approximately 21,000 businesses and derive estimates on levels and rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level for major industry groups. At the total nonfarm industry level, the BLS also will publish data at the regional level for total nonfarm employment, size-class estimates at the national level, and state data estimates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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American Time Use Survey

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

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

- In FY 2025, each month, the BLS and the Census Bureau will survey about 750 individuals, ages 15 and older, drawn from households that recently have completed the monthly CPS.

Employment Projections

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

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

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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 2022-32 matrix, which was released in FY 2023, covered projections for 832 detailed occupations in 292 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, also available as a mobile application, provides information on the type of work; education, training, and other qualifications; employment; job outlook; wages; similar occupations; and sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations. The program also produces Career Outlook, a career information web-based publication that presents a wide variety of supplemental information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in these publications to advise students and adults/jobseekers on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *OOH*, and the information in the *OOH* is presented in numerous private publications and websites on vocational guidance and career planning.

- In FY 2025, the BLS will develop and release the 2024-2034 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, the BLS will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

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Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$289,000	484
2021	\$296,261	499
2022	\$302,823	501
2023	\$311,952	520
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

Funding Mechanism

As previously discussed, the LMI Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the states and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-1) 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 2025

In FY 2025, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS program will field a Contingent Worker Supplement, revised based on 2023 findings, and will publish the results from the Work Schedules Supplement fielded in 2024. Contingent on ongoing funding from agency sponsors, the CPS will field a Veterans Supplement and publish results from the 2024 Veterans Supplement, 2024 Disability Supplement, and 2024 Displaced Workers Supplement. The CPS program will continue to consult with its large community of stakeholders in government, academia, and the private sector, through relevant advisory committees and other outreach opportunities, to receive feedback on how to modernize the survey. BLS will coordinate with Census to conduct limited field testing of a new CPS Internet Self Response Option.

The CES program will publish data for metropolitan areas using the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) updated geographic delineations based on the 2020 Census. The targeted implementation date is March 2025, with the release of January 2025 estimates.

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The QCEW program will develop a preliminary plan for the implementation of the 2027 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The QCEW program will participate in the Economic Classification Policy Committee and collaborate with Canada and Mexico on the development of the updated system.

The OEWS program will lead the revision of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system working with other BLS programs and other federal statistical agencies. The OEWS program will implement metropolitan area and balance-of-state definitions using metropolitan statistical area (MSA) definitions based on the 2020 census.

The LAUS program will revise historical series and incorporate substantial geographic changes into its estimation for its labor market area geography on the basis of the 2020 Census-based statistical areas from OMB effective with the release of January 2025 estimates in March 2025. Also, in conjunction with these historical revisions, the program will update estimation inputs for substate areas that are sourced to the American Community Survey (ACS). In addition, the program will continue to research enhanced use of ACS data in substate-area employment and unemployment estimation to determine the feasibility of implementing the technique for production.

The NLS program will release data from round 30 of the NLSY79. The NLS program also will begin collection of round 22 of the NLSY97. In addition, with the elongation proposed in this budget, the NLS program will complete questionnaire design for its new cohort and continue other development activities including preparing systems and staffing for pretest fielding, to be conducted in FY 2026, with collection of round 1 to begin in FY 2027.

The JOLTS program will implement a new microdata and estimate review application based on modern software architecture with improved security controls.

Contingent on ongoing funding from the agency sponsor, the ATUS program will complete fielding a 2024 Leave and Job Flexibilities Module.

The EP program will develop and release the 2024-2034 economic and employment projections and incorporate these projections into the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)*. Throughout the year, the BLS also will update occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

The BLS will continue to explore and evaluate existing data sources for the development of the *American Indian Population and Labor Force Report (AIPLFR)*, building upon work planned in FY 2024 to evaluate data from the American Community Survey. In addition, the BLS will continue to engage with key stakeholders, including tribal leadership organizations, the Census Bureau, and other federal agencies, to evaluate possible solutions for producing a report within existing resources.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

FY 2023

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

The CPS program fielded a redesigned Contingent Worker Supplement in July 2023 and developed the survey questionnaire for a new Work Schedules Supplement planned for fielding in FY 2024. Also, the CPS fielded a 2023 Veterans Supplement. The CPS published data from the 2022 Veterans Supplement and the 2022 UI Nonfiler Supplement. In addition, the CPS evaluated the feasibility of releasing quarterly or monthly labor force data for Asian American and Hispanic ethnic subgroups. Following this evaluation, the CPS began publishing monthly and quarterly labor force estimates for detailed Asian ethnic groups. Also in FY 2023, the CPS continued to coordinate with the Census Bureau to discuss potential research approaches to improve estimates about smaller population groups. The CPS program began to consult with its large community of stakeholders in government, academia, and the private sector, through relevant advisory committees and other outreach opportunities, to receive feedback on how to modernize the survey.

In FY 2023, the BLS continued initial research activities and outreach efforts, such as attending large, national conferences with tribal leaders and, when possible, leveraging engagement opportunities such as meetings between the Secretary and local tribal leaders, related to the *AIPLFR*. The goal of the research phase was to determine feasibility and scope out the requirements needed to produce the *AIPLFR* in future years, including identifying the full level of resources needed to accomplish the work in the outyears. Outreach in 2023 included participation in the Bureau of Indian Affairs-led interagency Indian Country Data Working Group since multiple federal government agencies are tasked with producing data, reports, and/or allocating funds to Indigenous people.

The CES program continued to evaluate potential methodological improvements to the model that tracks net business births and deaths. The CES program also continued to research and evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of employing the robust estimator, used to identify outliers within a dataset, for CES national estimates. With the release of the 2022 benchmarks in February (national) and March 2023 (state and area), the CES program implemented NAICS 2022 industry classification changes.

The QCEW program completed deployment of a new state data processing system. Additionally, the QCEW program continued to compare industry codes that are different between the BLS and Census Bureau business registers in order to improve the consistency of BLS and Census products and thereby improve measures and other economic products at the BEA.

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The OEWS program researched improvements in methodology to use point wage rate data in the wage prediction model. In addition, program staff began research for revisions to the 2028 SOC system.

The LAUS program prepared to incorporate substantial geographic changes into its estimation, pending availability of the 2020-based metropolitan and micropolitan area delineations from the OMB, for a target implementation effective the January 2025 reference month. The LAUS program also continued working to research the enhanced use of American Community Survey data in substate-area employment and unemployment estimation to determine the scope of changes to its substate estimation methodologies for implementation later in the decade. Also in FY 2023, the LAUS program added annual-average estimates for the American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) population to the state employment status demographic table.

The NLS program released data from round 29 and completed collection of round 30 of the NLSY79. The NLS program also completed collection of round 20 and began collection of round 21 of the NLSY97. In FY 2023, the NLS program completed the panels convened to plan the content of a new survey and continued developing the new cohort's data collection design, which includes work on data processing systems, dissemination systems, and materials needed to support these processes.

The JOLTS program developed and began publishing improved annual estimates for job openings, hires, and separations, reflecting annual rates computed as averages rather than totals. These improvements were implemented to make the estimates more helpful for data users and to be consistent with other BLS programs.

Based on results from an incentive study, the ATUS program developed and deployed an incentive plan. The ATUS program also began collecting data for a 2023 Eating and Health Module Supplement (EHM), delivered 2022 EHM data to the sponsor, and published the 2022 EHM data files.

The EP program developed and released the 2022-2032 economic and employment projections and incorporated these projections into the *OOH*. Throughout the year, the BLS also updated occupational career information, including wage data, in the *OOH*.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024	FY 2025
		Target	Result	Estimate	Request
Labor Force Statistics					
	<u>Principal Federal Economic Indicators</u> 1/				
	Current Population Survey				
BLS 4.1 CPS.01.P	Number of monthly series 2/ 3/	15,100	15,223	15,350	15,350
BLS 4.1 CPS.02.P	Number of other series published annually, quarterly, or irregularly 3/	20,800	20,923	20,650	20,650
BLS 4.1 CPS.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CPS.04.A	Number of months that a change of at least 0.2 percentage points in the monthly national unemployment rate is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6%)	12	12	12	12
	Current Employment Statistics				
BLS 4.1 CES.01.P	Number of national monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained 2/ 4/	23,900	23,981	23,400	23,400
BLS 4.1 CES.02.P	Number of state and local area monthly and annual series maintained	23,800	23,850	23,800	23,800
BLS 4.1 CES.03.T	Percentage of national monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CES.04.T	Percentage of state and local area monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 5/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CES.05.A	Mean absolute benchmark revision of total nonfarm employment (averaged across five years)	<0.4%	0.2%	<0.4%	<0.4%
BLS 4.1 CES.06.A	Number of not seasonally adjusted 1st - 3rd closing revisions of total nonfarm employment > 0.1%	≤2	0	≤2	≤2
	<u>Other Programs</u>				
	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages				
BLS 4.1 QCEW.01.P	Number of employment and wage data series 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 4.1 QCEW.02.W	Number of establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Database System 6/	11,200,000	11,661,575	11,700,000	11,800,000
BLS 4.1 QCEW.03.P	Number of Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	83,700	83,726	83,700	83,700
BLS 4.1 QCEW.04.P	Number of quarterly press releases on <i>County Employment and Wages</i> ; and <i>Business Employment Dynamics</i>	8	8	8	8
	Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics				
BLS 4.1 OEWS.01.P	Number of national annual series published 7/	130,000	140,000	135,000	135,000

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
		Local Area Unemployment Statistics			
BLS 4.1 LAUS.01.P	Number of employment and unemployment estimates for states and local areas published monthly and annually 8/	109,500	109,500	101,500	108,400
BLS 4.1 LAUS.02.T	Percentage of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 9/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 LAUS.03.A	Percentage of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted state unemployment rates that are < 0.4 percentage points 10/	≥90%	99%	≥90%	≥90%
BLS 4.1 LAUS.04.A	Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points 10/ 11/	≤8	8	--	--
BLS 4.1 LAUS.04.A	Number of states with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.5 percentage points 10/	--	--	≤8	≤8
		National Longitudinal Surveys			
BLS 4.1 NLS.01.O	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	125	128	125	125
		Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey			
BLS 4.1 JOLTS.01.P	Number of monthly and annual estimates	2,857	2,878	2,878	2,878
		American Time Use Survey			
BLS 4.1 ATUS.01.P	Number of annual estimates 12/	11,300	11,235	9,125	11,100
		Employment Projections			
BLS 4.1 EP.02.A	Percentage of total employment covered by projections	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 EP.03.P	Number of detailed occupations covered in the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> 13/	587	592	596	600
BLS 4.1 EP.04.A	Percentage of detailed occupations covered by projections	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

2/ This measure only relates to PFEIs.

3/ The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets reflect a change due to annual and quarterly series that were converted to monthly series between FY 2022 and FY 2024.

4/ The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets reflect an anticipated loss of series that no longer meet minimum publication standards.

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

6/ This measure is a workload estimate.

7/ The FY 2023 result exceeded the target due to staffing patterns reported by employers. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets assume employers will continue to report similar staffing patterns.

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- 8/ The number of estimates typically increases over time as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added annually. The FY 2024 target reflects a temporary decrease due to the timing of scheduled data releases, whereby 24 releases are scheduled, compared to the 25 releases that are scheduled for FY 2025. The FY 2025 target reflects an increase from the FY 2024 target because of the additional release offset partially by a decrease due to the implementation of the 2020 Census-based OMB delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan areas and related geography in FY 2025.
- 9/ 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 scheduling of the Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release, the number of releases issued annually may fluctuate from the average of 25.
- 10/These measures also include Los Angeles County, New York City, and the District of Columbia.
- 11/This measure was replaced in FY 2024 by the measure immediately below it in the table.
- 12/The FY 2023 result reflects the ongoing impact of smaller samples that yield fewer estimates that meet the BLS publication criteria. The FY 2024 target does not include the biennial eldercare new release since the next release is scheduled for FY 2025. The FY 2025 target reflects estimates from the biennial eldercare news releases and the ongoing impact of smaller samples that yield fewer estimates that meet the BLS publication criteria.
- 13/Content is updated on a continual or rolling basis throughout the year. The FY 2023 result and outyear targets reflect long-term plans to increase coverage in the *OOH*.

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Workload and Performance Narrative

The BLS continues to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making. Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on payroll employment and the civilian labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, occupational employment, time use, and employment projections. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2025, the EP program will develop and release the 2024-2034 employment projections and incorporate these projections in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)*, updating the occupation career information, including wage data, throughout the year and make selected information available to those with limited English proficiency.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$61,526	\$64,902	\$66,622	\$1,720
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	511	539	553	14
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,936	2,015	2,058	43
11.9	Total personnel compensation	63,973	67,456	69,233	1,777
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	23,026	24,297	24,949	652
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	31	31	31	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	500	500	500	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	4,374	4,374	4,374	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	28	28	28	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,066	1,971	1,971	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	827	827	827	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,984	1,984	1,984	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	78,589	80,990	82,601	1,611
25.5	Research and development contracts	23,919	23,919	24,421	502
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	26,364	29,064	29,616	552
26.0	Supplies and materials	48	48	48	0
31.0	Equipment	12,365	5,140	5,140	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	73,849	73,849	75,326	1,477
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	9	9	9	0
	Total	\$311,952	\$314,487	\$321,058	\$6,571
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$11,302	\$11,902	\$12,217	\$315
	DHS Services	1,410	854	854	0
	Census Bureau	64,228	64,557	65,853	1,296

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CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,777
Personnel benefits	652
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	315
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	1,296
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	502
Operation and maintenance of equipment	552
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,477
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$6,571**

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$321,058	520
Program Increase	\$6,000	0
Program Decrease	-\$6,000	0

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$246,000	\$242,516	\$247,521	\$5,005
FTE	970	969	969	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2023 was 969.

Introduction

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

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

The CPI program, the nation’s principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, nine Census divisions, and 23 core-based- statistical- areas (CBSAs). Indexes are produced for two population groups: all urban consumers, and urban wage earners and clerical workers. For the population of all urban consumers, there are two indexes: the traditional index (CPI-U) and the superlative index, also known as the chained-CPI (C-CPI-U). The C-CPI-U reflects the effect of substitutions that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. The indexes for all urban consumers cover over 90 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the urban wage-earner population group, the CPI-W, covers nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual and 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 or deflationary trends in the economy; measure of the purchasing power of the consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism for payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and federal civil service employees and survivors; adjustments to the official U.S. poverty thresholds, rental/lease agreements, and payments from trust funds and wills; deflator of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings; factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments; and adjustment factor for the income tax structure, including standard deductions and brackets. These last adjustments are intended to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

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 2025, the BLS will collect approximately 102,000 commodity and service prices (monthly) and 129,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually).

Producer Prices and Price Indexes

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

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

- In FY 2025, the BLS will collect approximately 56,500 price quotations monthly.

International Price Program

The IPP produces the Import and Export Price Indexes (MXPI), which measure price change of merchandise goods in U.S. foreign trade classified by BEA end use, NAICS, and Harmonized classification systems. The MXPI also cover a limited number of international services, as well as goods-industry competitiveness measures that are country-specific, including U.S. import prices by locality of origin, U.S. export prices by locality of destination, and terms of trade.

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

- In FY 2025, the BLS will collect approximately 15,000 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, consumer unit size, and region.

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

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

- In FY 2025, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 12,100 weekly expenditure diaries and 17,900 quarterly interviews.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$210,000	957
2021	\$216,208	953
2022	\$223,398	942
2023	\$246,000	969
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2025

In FY 2025, 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 transition planning to revise its item-area structure, which will include an updated market basket classification structure, the first major revision to the item structure since 1998, and an updated geographic sample based on the 2020 Decennial Census. In FY 2025, the CPI program will develop requirements and modify systems to support revision activities, finalize rotation plans, and commence survey operations in new geographic areas.

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The Producer Price Index (PPI) program will complete a data user survey to solicit feedback from academia, government agencies, businesses, and public users to determine the PPI information they find most useful and to gather input on suggested improvements or additions to existing data.

Based on results from a data collection pilot, PPI will implement standardized procedures for collection of large datasets from a limited number of corporate respondents. Collection of large price datasets is an option that PPI will utilize to potentially reduce respondent burden and to increase the number of sampled products included in the PPI survey. This method of data collection will be targeted for retail trade industries to better represent surveyed units that provide retailing services for a wide variety of different products.

The PPI program will continue the development of a new PPI Sampling System, replacing a legacy system that runs on obsolete and unsupported software. The FY 2025 iteration of the PPI Sampling System will include a test of frame and sample refinement.

The Industrial Price programs (IPP and PPI) will continue to modernize the shared IPS Initiation System, replacing legacy systems that run on obsolete and unsupported hardware and software. The FY 2025 iteration of the IPS Initiation System will introduce the ability to initiate survey units for the IPP survey.

The IPP Sampling Systems will continue to modernize and develop functionality to improve efficiency of sampling procedures.

The IPP will finalize the test processing to integrate Census Bureau administrative trade data in the monthly U.S. import and export price index news release in FY 2025 to expand the number of published price indexes by replacing directly collected prices with administrative transaction prices for a third of the current IPP sample.

The CE program will implement a new geographic sample design based on the 2020 decennial census. To reflect the latest geographic shifts in the U.S. population, every ten years the CE and CPI programs update their sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) based on the latest decennial census.

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

FY 2023

In FY 2023, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

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

The CPI program updated its household expenditure data processing system to update the aggregation weights used to calculate the headline CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U) indexes on an annual basis, instead of on the biennial schedule, which had been in place since 2002. This update improved the timeliness of the weights. This improvement also was made to the CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W) index, the CPI for Older Americans aged 62 and over (R-CPI-E), and the preliminary publication version of the Chained CPI-U.

The Industrial Price programs continued to modernize the shared IPS Initiation System and the PPI Sampling System, replacing legacy systems that run on obsolete and unsupported hardware and software. In FY 2023, the BLS deployed functionality within the new IPS Initiation System to initiate survey units for the PPI survey and retired the legacy PPI Collection system.

The PPI program published recalculated historical simulations from 2012 through 2021 of PPI data using a geometric Young formula at the elementary level. The revised research indexes help prepare data users for the potential transition to the new formula.

As part of a continuous effort to provide the most accurate and timely data, the PPI completed an update of all index weights in FY 2023. PPI index weights were previously based on 2012 Economic Census data. The PPI updated its index weights based on 2017 Economic Census data, which incorporate product line classifications according to the new North American Product Classification System.

The IPP began Beta testing activities to integrate administrative trade data for homogeneous product areas into news release production and establish priorities to expand MXPI service measures. The IPP continued to modernize its Sampling System to update outdated legacy software and to accommodate changes in sampling in subsequent years that replaces directly collected data with administrative data from a third to half of the current IPP sample.

The CE program implemented the first phase of a streamlined Interview Survey questionnaire in spring 2023. The CE program also completed development of a machine-learning based system for applying Diary Survey item codes (i.e., categorizing) to expenditures reported by respondents in the Diary Survey.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024	FY 2025
		Target	Result	Estimate	Request
Prices and Cost of Living					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicators				
	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 4.1 CPI.01.W	Number of price quotations collected/processed monthly 1/	103,500	100,805	103,000	102,000
BLS 4.1 CPI.02.W	Number of rent/Rental equivalence price quotations for annual collection 2/	142,500	136,325	129,000	129,000
BLS 4.1 CPI.03.P	Number of indexes published monthly 3/	8,400	8,325	8,400	8,400
BLS 4.1 CPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 CPI.05.A	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index is < 0.25 percentage points	12	12	12	12
	Producer Prices and Price Indexes				
BLS 4.1 PPI.01.W	Number of price quotations collected/processed monthly 4/	60,000	58,731	57,500	56,500
BLS 4.1 PPI.02.P	Number of indexes published monthly 5/	10,700	10,860	10,500	10,500
BLS 4.1 PPI.03.A	Percentage of industry product line indexes published monthly	78%	78%	78%	78%
BLS 4.1 PPI.04.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 PPI.05.A	Percentage of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: Goods produced 6/ 7/ Construction 6/ Services produced 6/ Total production 6/	98.1%	98.0%	98.2%	98.2%
BLS 4.1 PPI.06.A		30.8%	30.8%	16.9%	16.9%
BLS 4.1 PPI.07.A		72.2%	72.2%	68.8%	68.8%
BLS 4.1 PPI.08.A		77.3%	77.3%	72.5%	72.5%
BLS 4.1 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 4.1 IPP.01.W	Number of price quotations collected/processed monthly 8/	16,400	16,215	15,500	15,000
BLS 4.1 IPP.02.P	Number of indexes published monthly 9/	1,020	1,026	1,050	1,050
BLS 4.1 IPP.03.T	Percentage of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 IPP.04.A	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP: Goods in trade 10/ Services in trade 10/ Total in trade 10/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 IPP.05.A		5%	5%	8%	8%
BLS 4.1 IPP.06.A		84%	84%	84%	84%
BLS 4.1 IPP.07.A	Percentage of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP: Goods in trade 10/ Services in trade 10/ Total in trade 10/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 IPP.08.A		4%	4%	6%	6%
BLS 4.1 IPP.09.A		68%	68%	71%	71%

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 4.1 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 4.1 IPP.11.A	Number of revisions of the one-month percentage change between the first and final release of the Export Price Index > 0.5 percentage points	≤2	1	≤2	≤2
	Other Programs				
	Consumer Expenditure Surveys				
BLS 4.1 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Number collected from Consumer Units 11/	12,500	13,310	12,100	12,100
BLS 4.1 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 11/ 12/	20,000	18,902	17,900	17,900

- 1/ The FY 2023 result was below target due to manual sample reductions. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets are recalibrated based on sample size.
- 2/ The FY 2023 result and the FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets reflect the CPI moving toward its original sample rotation schedule for housing under the assumption that COVID-19 effects decrease.
- 3/ The FY 2023 result reflects a significant errata processing activity that resulted in series being suppressed and redacted from publication, reducing overall publication counts.
- 4/ The FY 2023 result and the target progression reflects the steady decline of price quotations processed each month due to continued difficulties gaining and maintaining respondent participation.
- 5/ The FY 2023 result reflects expansion of input to industry satellite indexes in January 2021. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets reflect the 300 fewer indexes published in February 2023 with the implementation of the 2022 NAICS definitions and also the anticipated continued effects of COVID-19 on data collection.
- 6/ Beginning in FY 2024, targets reflect an update to index weighting based on the 2017 Economic Census.
- 7/ The FY 2023 result was below target because the PPI was unable to calculate the Industrial Sand industry as some samples were retained longer, leading to higher attrition for this industry.
- 8/ The FY 2023 result and declining FY 2024 and 2025 targets for price quotations reflect the continued impact of an earlier sample reduction and the steady decline in respondent participation.
- 9/ The FY 2024 target reflects additional industry detail for select previously published indexes.
- 10/ The FY 2023 result is based on official international trade measures for 2020. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets are based on official international trade measures for 2022. The service areas covered did not change, but their share of total trade may fluctuate due to economic trade patterns.
- 11/ The FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets reflect workload modifications implemented by CE's data collection vendor to mitigate escalating costs.
- 12/ The FY 2023 result reflects lower than expected response rates.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Workload and Performance Narrative

The BLS continues to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making. The Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile, and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. For example, in FY 2025, PPI will complete a data user survey determining which information users from academia, government agencies, businesses, and the public find most useful and provide the opportunity for users to suggest improvements or additions to existing data.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$85,172	\$89,409	\$91,778	\$2,369
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,247	13,064	13,410	346
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,516	2,639	2,707	68
11.9	Total personnel compensation	99,935	105,112	107,895	2,783
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	36,327	38,215	39,236	1,021
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	73	73	73	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,430	1,930	1,930	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	8,353	8,353	8,353	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	20	20	20	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	267	42	42	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	36	36	36	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	8,159	6,059	5,659	-400
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	58,713	59,653	60,880	1,227
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	28,459	19,319	19,693	374
26.0	Supplies and materials	178	178	178	0
31.0	Equipment	4,034	3,510	3,510	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	16	16	16	0
	Total	\$246,000	\$242,516	\$247,521	\$5,005
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$19,647	\$20,547	\$21,091	\$544
	DHS Services	2,651	1,435	1,435	0
	Census Services	35,709	34,708	35,391	683

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$2,783
Personnel benefits	1,021
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	544
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	683
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	374
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$5,405**

Net Program **-\$400**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$247,921	969
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	-\$400	0

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$91,000	\$90,480	\$92,554	\$2,074
FTE	320	325	325	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2023 was 325.

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) and Employee Benefits Survey (EBS). The ECI is a measure of wage-push inflation used by economists, businesses, and policymakers, and is published quarterly. The EBS provides the incidence, provisions, and features of employer-sponsored retirement, insurances (including health care), paid leave, wellness, and other benefits. EBS data frequently are used to establish benchmarks when considering changes to national benefits policies. Together, these program outputs along with information on work stoppages 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]. The program also produces the Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS), funded by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The ORS provides job-related information regarding physical demands, environmental conditions, education, training, and experience, as well as cognitive and mental requirements for jobs in the U.S. economy.

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY

The NCS provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings (computed in conjunction with the OEWS program), compensation cost levels and trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the ECI and EBS.

- In FY 2025, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 14,800 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 changes in total compensation (wages and salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits) for the civilian economy and is published quarterly. The ECI coverage includes private industry, and state and local government workers; and excludes federal government, agricultural sector, 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 area. In addition, the *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)* publication provides estimates of compensation costs per hour worked for those same categories as well as by establishment employment size, and full- and part-time employment status.

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

- In FY 2025, the BLS will publish 278 indexes and 331 levels quarterly, using a sample of 14,800 establishments.

Employee Benefits Survey

The EBS provide comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry and state and local governments. The benefits measured 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 area. The BLS also provides statistics on both the employee and employer contributions to medical plan premiums. The EBS provides data separately for occupational groups in private industry and state and local governments representing the civilian economy.

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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 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 2025, the BLS will collect data on benefit incidence and provisions from a sample of 14,800 establishments and will publish the results of benefit plans obtained from a sample of 4,950 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. In 2022, the BLS expanded collection of these characteristics to include cases resulting in job transfer or restriction nationwide in addition to the previously collected cases that require days away from work. The BLS also conducts an annual fatal injury census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries and provides detailed information on 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.

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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 2025, the BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 42 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 territories, 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 228,000 establishments. Additionally, the survey will collect nationwide detailed information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for approximately 566,000 injury or illness cases over a two year period that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction to recuperate.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and state level, by industry, and by occupation, as well as detailed information about the fatal

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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 2025, the BLS will conduct the fatal injury census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 46 states, the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 1 city. The BLS will collect fatal injury reports for the nonparticipating states and publish data for the nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$83,500	315
2021	\$84,031	308
2022	\$87,309	314
2023	\$91,000	325
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2025

In FY 2025, 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 care plans provided to private sector workers. The NCS will continue evaluating the impact of non-response on published estimates across all product lines.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS will publish the results from the first sample in the third wave. Results will include new and modified job requirements. Collection of the second sample in the third wave, started in the last quarter of FY 2024, will continue through FY 2025.

The OSHA will publish Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data that reflects the new Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) and the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) revision.

The OSHA will publish Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses industry estimates data that reflects the 2022 NAICS Revision. In FY 2026, the Survey will publish biennial nationwide estimates for case circumstances and worker characteristics from cases resulting in

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days away from work, job transfer, or restriction that reflect the new OIICS.

The OSHS will begin to implement use of OSHA-Injury Tracking Application (ITA) administrative case data in SOII data collection.

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, the BLS continued the production of core data series and is undertaking the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The NCS published detailed information on the provisions of retirement plans provided to private sector workers. To mitigate response rate declines and allow the BLS to continue meeting publication standards for its existing series, the BLS increased the NCS sample size and redirected efforts away from non-response by attempting to collect data from additional establishments.

With funding from the SSA, the ORS continued its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational-specific estimates. The ORS program collected the final sample in the second wave and implemented new and modified survey concepts for the start of the third wave in FY 2024.

The OSHS continued work to implement the decennial update of the OIICS into CFOI and SOII production and publications.

The OSHS completed the second of a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for all industries. The new case sampling methodology enabled this expansion without an increase in annual sample size.

The OSHS completed research for criteria to increase establishment matching when using OSHA-ITA administrative data in SOII data collection.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Compensation and Working Conditions					
	Principal Federal Economic Indicator				
	Employment Cost Index				
BLS 4.1 ECI.01.W	Number of establishments 1/	14,875	14,875	13,180	14,800
BLS 4.1 ECI.02.T	Percentage of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 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 4.1 ECI.04.P	Number of indexes published quarterly (not seasonally adjusted)	278	278	278	278
BLS 4.1 ECI.05.P	Number of levels published quarterly	331	331	331	331
	Other Programs				
	Employee Benefits Survey				
BLS 4.1 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments (benefit incidence) 1/	14,875	14,875	13,180	14,800
BLS 4.1 EBS.02.P	Number of annual releases	3	3	3	3
BLS 4.1 EBS.03.W	Number of establishments (detailed provisions) 2/	3,350	3,358	4,950	4,950
	Work Stoppages Statistics				
BLS 4.1 WSS.01.P	Number of monthly and annual releases	13	13	13	13
	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 3/				
BLS 4.1 SOII.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 4/	45	45	46	46
BLS 4.1 SOII.02.W	Number of establishments surveyed	228,591	228,591	228,191	228,000
BLS 4.1 SOII.03.W	Number of cases for which case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected and coded (biennial) 5/	--	--	562,116	--
BLS 4.1 SOII.04.P	Number of national industry estimates produced	21,824	21,824	21,633	21,000
BLS 4.1 SOII.05.P	Number of national estimates produced on worker characteristics and injury or illness circumstances (biennial) 6/	--	--	6,286,029	--
BLS 4.1 SOII.06.A	Percentage of employment for which national estimates are produced: Private Sector 7/	92%	92%	92%	92%
BLS 4.1 SOII.07.A	Public Sector	86%	86%	87%	86%
BLS 4.1 SOII.08.A	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)	$<\pm 0.10$	± 0.03	$<\pm 0.10$	$<\pm 0.10$

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 8/				
BLS 4.1 CFOI.01.W	Number of participating states, territories, and cities 9/	51	51	51	51
BLS 4.1 CFOI.02.W	Number of source documents per fatal injury	≥4.5	4.6	≥4.5	≥4.5
BLS 4.1 CFOI.03.A	Percentage of employment covered by fatal occupational injury statistics	100%	100%	100%	100%

- 1/ The FY 2023 result reflects four private industry and one aircraft manufacturing samples due to retaining one private industry sample for an additional year. Beginning in FY 2024, the BLS will return to using three private industry samples each year, reduced from four samples the prior year, with the new sample being larger.
- 2/ The FY 2023 result and the FYs 2024 and 2025 targets reflect the increased private industry sample.
- 3/ The BLS reported results for the 2021 SOII in FY 2023, and the 2022 SOII in FY 2024. The BLS will report results for the 2023 SOII in FY 2025. FY 2024 reflects results from the 2022 SOII released in first quarter 2024.
- 4/ The BLS collects data for those states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The FY 2023 figures reflect published estimates for 41 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 territories. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 target reflects 42 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 territories.
- 5/ The SOII data collected in FYs 2022 and 2023 supported new biennial estimates published in the first quarter of FY 2024. The FY 2024 target is based on the biennial collection and an increase in cases due to the new subsampling methodology.
- 6/ Starting in FY 2022, and continuing into FY 2023, the BLS collected data for detailed circumstances and worker characteristics for days of job transfer or restriction in addition to days away from work, as it transitioned to a biennial format to collect and publish estimates and a new data series. The SOII encompasses nationwide biennial estimates of days of job transfer or restriction, days away from work, or combination of the two. In the first quarter of FY 2024, the BLS published its first combined calendar year 2021-2022 biennial estimates on worker characteristics and injury or illness circumstances, which the BLS will continue to publish every other year. Previously, the SOII encompassed annual nationwide estimates of days away from work, and days of job transfer or restriction in select pilot industries only.
- 7/ The SOII does not collect data on several groups of private industry employees, including: self-employed nonagricultural workers; self-employed agricultural workers; wage and salary agricultural workers at establishments with 10 or fewer employees; railroad workers; mine workers outside of oil and gas extraction; domestic workers; and unpaid family workers.
- 8/ The BLS reported results for the 2021 CFOI in FY 2023. The BLS will report results for the 2022 CFOI in FY 2024 and for the 2023 CFOI in FY 2025.
- 9/ The BLS collects data for states not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatal work injuries. The FY 2023 through FY 2025 figures reflect 46 states, the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 1 city.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Workload and Performance Narrative

The BLS continues to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making. The Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation and compile data on work stoppage statistics and work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements each Budget Activity can make. In FY 2025, the OSHS program expects to publish CFOI data that reflect the new Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) and the 2022 NAICS.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$36,300	\$38,291	\$39,305	\$1,014
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	190	201	206	5
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,018	1,064	1,089	25
11.9	Total personnel compensation	37,508	39,556	40,600	1,044
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	13,640	14,389	14,772	383
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	829	829	829	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	4,480	4,680	4,680	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	24	24	24	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	718	568	568	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	348	348	348	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	861	861	861	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	12,601	12,882	13,184	302
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,684	6,836	7,029	193
26.0	Supplies and materials	31	31	31	0
31.0	Equipment	1,568	1,768	1,768	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,606	7,606	7,758	152
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	102	102	102	0
	Total	\$91,000	\$90,480	\$92,554	\$2,074
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$10,977	\$11,411	\$11,713	\$302
	DHS Services	1,020	553	553	0
	Census Bureau	19	19	19	0

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,044
Personnel benefits	383
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	302
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	193
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	152
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$2,074**

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$92,554	325
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	\$0	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$12,000	\$12,952	\$13,244	\$292
FTE	51	52	52	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2023 was 52.

Introduction

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

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops quarterly and annual measures of labor productivity for sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. These data are used to analyze current economic activity; study the relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment; and to aid in understanding sources of economic growth. Labor hours worked data from this program are used by the Congressional Budget Office to estimate economic growth for the nation. Data available include indexes and percentage changes for labor productivity, hours worked, unit labor costs, and real and current dollar hourly compensation.

In addition, the BLS develops annual indexes and percentage changes of total factor productivity, also known as multifactor productivity. These data measure output per combined inputs of capital and labor, for the private business and private nonfarm business sectors. The BLS also develops annual total factor productivity measures for all subsectors of the economy that are constructed as output per combined inputs of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services. The total factor productivity data help explain growth in output and labor productivity. These data also form a basis for research on the sources of economic advancement and identify the subsectors within the economy that contribute to growth. The total factor productivity data from the BLS continue to be used to set the payment schedule of physicians treating patients under the Medicare program. The BLS uses data from its own

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

programs, and obtains data from the BEA, the Census Bureau, and other federal and private sources, to calculate productivity and related measures for all sectors of the U.S. economy.

Industry Productivity Studies

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

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

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

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$10,500	51
2021	\$10,500	50
2022	\$10,952	50
2023	\$12,000	52
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2025

In FY 2025, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

Industry Productivity Studies (IPS) will publish experimental productivity measures for a select group of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Sector Productivity (MSP) will continue to implement its software conversion plan converting legacy labor productivity sub-systems.

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, the BLS continued the production of core data series and completed the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

MSP developed a software conversion plan for the legacy production systems.

IPS improved measures of hours worked to incorporate all-employee hours data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES).

IPS implemented a multiyear plan for measuring the transformation of Retail Trade and Related Activities in response to the final report from the Consensus Panel Study.

OPT developed an estimator to reduce the volatility in the measure of hours worked by self-employed workers.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE					
		FY 2023		FY 2024	FY 2025
		Target	Result	Estimate	Request
Productivity and Technology					
	<u>Principal Federal Economic Indicator</u>				
	Major Sector Productivity				
BLS 4.1 MSP.01.P	Number of series updated	44	44	44	44
BLS 4.1 MSP.02.T	Percentage of initial and revised quarterly Productivity and Costs releases on schedule (8 out of 8)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 4.1 MSP.03.A	Percentage of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<u>Other Programs</u>				
	Industry Productivity Studies				
BLS 4.1 IPS.01.P	Number of series updated 1/ 2/	4,180	4,162	3,972	3,972
BLS 4.1 IPS.02.A	Percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures 3/	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
	Other Output Measures				
BLS 4.1 OPT.01.P	Number of industries and sectors with total factor productivity measures	171	171	171	171
BLS 4.1 OPT.02.P	Number of major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports	17	17	17	17
BLS 4.1 OPT.03.P	Number of state and region productivity series updated	165	165	165	165

- 1/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries, and not 6-digit NAICS industries, because the availability of source data at the 6-digit level is subject to frequent changes.
- 2/ The FY 2023 result was due to seven (7) 5-digit NAICS industries no longer being updated by the CES and an additional twenty three (23) 5-digit NAICS manufacturing industries no longer being updated by the Annual Survey of Manufacturers. In FY 2024, the number of series will be further reduced by 208 from the FY 2023 target because of a lack of source data.
- 3/ The percentage of industries covered by labor productivity measures is based on the coverage of NAICS 4-digit industries.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Workload and Performance Narrative

The BLS continues to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making. The Productivity and Technology programs produce data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries, and examine the factors underlying productivity change. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity. For example, in FY 2025, the BLS will publish experimental productivity measures for a select group of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$6,709	\$7,077	\$7,264	\$187
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	182	191	196	5
11.9	Total personnel compensation	6,891	7,268	7,460	192
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,504	2,642	2,712	70
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	40	40	40	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	518	518	518	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	1	1	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	84	84	84	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,155	1,085	1,110	25
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	595	581	586	5
26.0	Supplies and materials	10	10	10	0
31.0	Equipment	199	723	723	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	\$12,000	\$12,952	\$13,244	\$292
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$962	\$962	\$987	\$25
	DHS Services	151	64	64	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$192
Personnel benefits	70
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	25
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	5
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$292**

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$13,244	52
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	\$0	0

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$37,000	\$37,517	\$38,409	\$892
FTE	167	157	157	0

NOTE: FY 2023 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2023 was 157.

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

Administration

The Administrative programs are responsible for planning, executing, and evaluating a broad and responsive management and administrative program that supports the programmatic and technical responsibilities of the BLS. Major functions of this program include budget formulation and execution, accounting and financial management, grants management, procurement liaison, organizational performance management and reporting, workforce management, emergency management, specialized training, space management, building operations, facility security, workforce equality compliance programs, administrative information applications, records management, Bureau-wide quality reviews of programs, statistical confidentiality (Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA)) and security policy (Federal Information Security Modernization Act), and management control functions.

Technology and Survey Processing

The Technology and Survey Processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities integral to the production of accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic data in accordance with CIPSEA and OMB Statistical Policy

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Directives. This includes the development, maintenance, and operation of systems that are used for sampling, data collection (including the Internet Data Collection Facility), estimation to produce the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs) and other statistical measures, and dissemination of BLS data to the public. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data, as well as adherence to the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) requirements, and Executive Order 14028 on *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. The program researches and evaluates new IT tools, technologies, and software for use in the BLS IT infrastructure and ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing federal IT activities.

Publications

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

Survey Methods Research

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

The program consists of three parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center, the Mathematical Statistics Research Center, and the Data Science Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of non-sampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer-assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, analysis of survey nonresponse and paradata (data collected about the survey process, such as contact history or interview time), the use of focus groups, and surveys of key stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. The Mathematical Statistics Research Center focuses on estimating and increasing the

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

efficiency of sample designs and estimators to improve BLS data and statistics, and on formal disclosure limitation methods to protect the confidentiality of BLS respondents. This includes the development of computationally intensive methods for analyzing complex survey data, integrating alternative data sources, developing better seasonal adjustment methods, and handling missing data. The Data Science Research Center provides cross-office support and coordination for data science activities, such as staff training and technology improvements. This includes direct support for projects that involve unstructured text data, machine learning, and data visualization. The Survey Methods Research program also supports BLS programs through research activities that address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

Field Operations

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$35,000	154
2021	\$35,000	155
2022	\$35,000	142
2023	\$37,000	157
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

FYs 2024-2025

In FYs 2024 - 2025, 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.

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, 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 2023		FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
Executive Direction and Staff Services					
BLS 4.1 ED.01	Number of financial audit findings	≤3	0	≤3	≤3

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Workload and Performance Narrative

The BLS continues to transform how it collects, analyzes, and delivers its data by increasing its use of technology and identifying efficiencies to improve data accuracy, lower respondent burden, increase survey responses, and better reach its customers, while providing its diverse customer base high-quality data for decision making. Additionally, the BLS supports its partner agencies throughout the DOL by providing high quality data used to inform decision making. For example, in FY 2025, the Office of Technology and Survey Processing, within Executive Direction and Staff Services, will continue to maximize the amount of time in which Local Area Network Infrastructure is available to support the production of economic labor statistics.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$19,626	\$20,704	\$21,253	\$549
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	131	138	142	4
11.5	Other personnel compensation	716	741	755	14
11.9	Total personnel compensation	20,473	21,583	22,150	567
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	7,387	7,792	8,000	208
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	201	201	201	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,063	863	863	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	9	9	9	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	89	62	62	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	13	13	13	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	290	290	290	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	3,155	2,864	2,923	59
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,190	2,910	2,968	58
26.0	Supplies and materials	58	58	58	0
31.0	Equipment	1,061	861	861	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	11	11	11	0
	Total	\$37,000	\$37,517	\$38,409	\$892
	1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources				
	Working Capital Fund	\$2,441	\$2,241	\$2,300	\$59
	DHS Services	343	169	169	0
	Census Bureau	0	0	0	0

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$567
Personnel benefits	150
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	58
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	59
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	58
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$892**

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$38,409	157
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	\$0	0

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
Activity Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Introduction

The Headquarters Relocation activity reflects the funding for the BLS to relocate its National Office Headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. The BLS received a total of \$68,470,000 in funding associated with its headquarters relocation activities: \$27,000,000 in FY 2020, \$13,000,000 in FY 2021 (to remain available until September 30, 2024), and \$28,470,000 in FY 2022 (to remain available until September 30, 2026).

The BLS National Office Headquarters provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors. As detailed in the FY 2020 President’s Budget, the BLS began planning activities for the relocation in early 2019. The relocation of the BLS national office will utilize an approach that ensures any potential for mission disruption is minimized and leverages best practices. In addition, the relocation will reduce the footprint of the BLS National Office Headquarters by about 50 percent compared to the previous footprint at the Postal Square Building. The corresponding reduction in rent costs are enabling the agency to shift resources to mission-critical activities.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2020	\$27,000	0
2021	\$13,000	0
2022	\$28,470	0
2023	\$0	0
2024	\$0	0

NOTE: A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

FY 2025

In FY 2025, the BLS plans to complete activities to relocate the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center.

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced.

FY 2023

In FY 2023 the BLS continued to provide project management support, and conduct activities necessary to move BLS staff and property to the new headquarters in Suitland Federal Center. For example, the BLS continued procurement activities for its furniture, fixtures, and equipment for the new BLS Headquarters at the Suitland Federal Center. These procurements support the agency's information technology, audio-visual needs, and flexible workspaces. In FY 2023, GSA awarded the design-build contract for construction of the new BLS National Office Headquarters at the Suitland Federal Center.

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 25 Request / FY 24 Estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	0	0	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

CHANGES IN FY 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$0
Personnel benefits	0
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental payments to others	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (DHS Charges)	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$0

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$0	0
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	\$0	0