



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEARS

2019/2020



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEARS

2019/2020



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

December 11, 2020

The Honorable Michael R. Pence
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to transmit the *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Years 2019/2020* report, which is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The report can be found at: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-regulatory-affairs/statistical-programs-standards.

The Federal Government's statistical agencies, units, and programs play a vital role in generating the data that the public, businesses, and governments need to make informed decisions. Timely, accurate, objective, and relevant statistical data are the foundation of evidence-based decision-making.

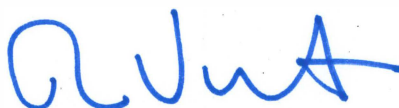
- *The public* uses statistical information in their daily lives, including information on education, commuting, health, crime, and demographics such as aging in their communities. Often these data are incorporated into popular resources such as online real estate applications, or are downloaded from agency websites to support in-depth research on relevant policy topics. They appear in media reports or at the top of the results in search engines.
- *Businesses* depend on consistent, reliable statistical information to identify the best strategies to grow, better serve customers, and create jobs. Federal statistical data on current and potential markets, international trade, the labor force, and changing economic conditions inform critical business decisions about new products, locations for new production facilities and retail outlets, marketing strategies, workforce needs and hiring strategies, and more.
- *Federal, State, and local governments* require evidence to inform and evaluate where needs are greatest, what programs work best and how they could be improved, and how existing programs must evolve to meet future needs. Having access to timely, accurate, objective, and reliable statistical data enables the Federal Government to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target resources to get the largest possible return for the American taxpayer.

The Federal Statistical System continues to strengthen the Federal evidence base to meet increasing demands, while working collaboratively to reduce costs and burden for the American people. By exploring the use of new data sources, including reusing data the Government has already collected as part of administering programs, Federal statistical agencies and units are striving to supplement or replace surveys that are more burdensome, counter falling survey response rates, increase accuracy and relevance, and save money. Agency Statistical Officials, newly appointed as required by the *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy Making Act of 2018*,³ are playing a key role in assuring that statistical activities are high-quality, unbiased, objective, timely, and relevant. Statistical agencies and units are the trusted intermediaries to protect data confidentiality and privacy while assuring high-quality evidence is developed.

The share of budgetary resources spent on supporting the 109 statistical agencies, units, and programs described in this report is leveraged to inform crucial decisions in a wide variety of spheres affecting hundreds of billions of dollars across the economy. For example, the Census Bureau finds that 132 Federal programs used Census Bureau data to distribute more than \$675 billion in Federal funds.⁴

The Office of Management and Budget looks forward to working closely with Congress to continue to build a twenty-first century system of statistical measurement for our Nation, and to promote the availability of relevant, accurate, and objective data on which Americans depend to inform their decisions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Vought", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Russell T. Vought
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable Nancy Pelosi

³ Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019). Available at <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf>.

⁴ See <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/working-papers/Uses-of-Census-Bureau-Data-in-Federal-Funds-Distribution.pdf>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
<i>FISCAL YEARS 2019/2020 AT A GLANCE</i>	
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM.....	2
CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF STATISTICAL PROGRAM BUDGETS.....	6
CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES AND UNITS	10
CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND POLICY INSIGHTS.....	51
CHAPTER 5: OTHER FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, BY DEPARTMENT	77
APPENDIX TABLES 1a, 1b: DIRECT FUNDING FOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS	118
APPENDIX TABLES 2a, 2b: REIMBURSABLE AND PURCHASE PROGRAMS	127
APPENDIX TABLES 3a, 3b: STAFFING LEVELS BY PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT	144
APPENDIX TABLE 4: GLOSSARY AND WEBSITE RESOURCES	153

INTRODUCTION

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Years 2019/2020 outlines the funding requested for Federal statistical activities in the President's Budget.

This report, along with the chapter "[Strengthening Federal Statistics](#)" in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the President's Budget,³ fulfills the responsibility of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding under the [Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995](#).⁴ This annual report provides the U.S. Congress with a consolidated source for key budgetary and programmatic information about the Federal Statistical System (FSS). This document presents information for both 2019 and 2020.

This report begins with an "[At-A-Glance](#)" one-page visual summary of the FSS, followed by five chapters and a set of appendices.

- **Chapter 1** provides an overview of the FSS.
- **Chapter 2** summarizes the budget across the entire FSS for fiscal years (FYs) 2017 through 2020.
- **Chapter 3** describes funding for principal statistical agencies and units for FYs 2017 through 2020.
- **Chapter 4** illustrates how principal statistical agencies and units are working to meet strategic goals and contribute to informing the Administration's policy priorities.
- **Chapter 5** describes other significant Federal statistical programs and identifies major program changes anticipated in FYs 2019 and 2020.
- **Appendices** include detailed data on direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing, as well as agency websites and acronyms.

Throughout the remainder of this report, all years are fiscal years unless referring to the [2020 Census](#) or otherwise noted.

Available electronically at:
www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-regulatory-affairs/statistical-programs-standards.

Please direct any inquiries regarding report content or policy to:

Office of the Chief Statistician
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503
BlueBook@omb.eop.gov

³ FY 2019 available at www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ap_15_statistics-fy2019.pdf

FY 2020 available at www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/ap_18_statistics-fy2020.pdf.

⁴ Pub. L. No. 104-13; see 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEARS 2019/2020 AT A GLANCE

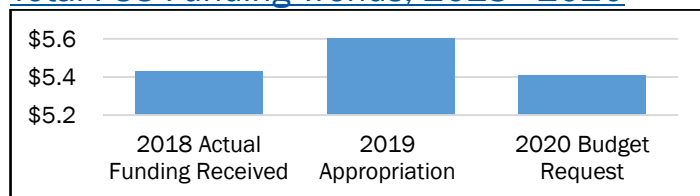


The Federal Statistical System (FSS)

The FSS is the engine for the collection, compilation, processing, and analysis of information for statistical purposes. Composed of 13 principal statistical agencies and units and 96 other statistical programs throughout the Executive Branch, the FSS forms the foundation for evidence building in the U.S. Each agency and program plays a vital role in collecting, producing, and disseminating data that the public, businesses, and governments use to make informed decisions. These stakeholders rely on and bestow trust in the FSS to provide accurate, timely, objective, and relevant information.

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2020 Request (\$ millions)
Bureau of the Census	7,185.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis	108.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics	57.1
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0
Economic Research Service	60.5
Energy Information Administration	118.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service	163.0
National Center for Education Statistics	296.5
National Center for Health Statistics	155.0
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	58.0
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	36.8
Statistics of Income	34.7

Total FSS Funding Trends, 2018 - 2020

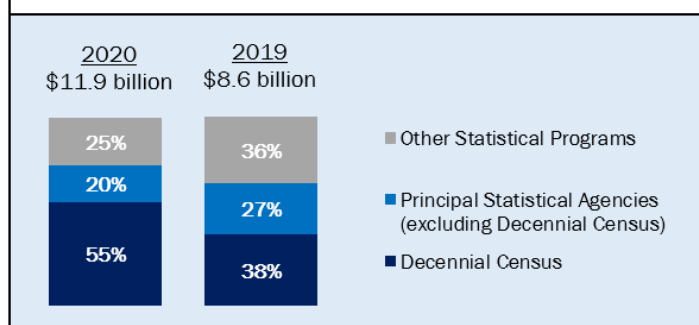


Data in \$ billions, excludes funding for Decennial Census

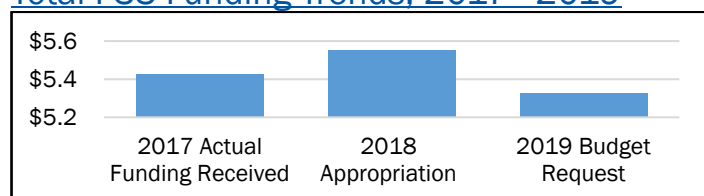
2020 Census Census Day – April 1, 2020 –2020census.gov–

- Mandated by the U.S. Constitution and conducted by the Bureau of the Census
- Counts every person living in the U.S. and the five U.S. territories
- 2019 and 2020 funding requests reflect large upswings to support implementation of operations
- 2020 request supports full implementation of most remaining major operations, including enumeration of the population and the beginning of data processing
- 2019 request supported the start of field operations, including opening 39 field offices and address canvassing, and ongoing development work.

President's Budget Requests for Statistical Activities



Total FSS Funding Trends, 2017 - 2019



Data in \$ billions, excludes funding for Decennial Census

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEARS 2019/2020 AT A GLANCE



Funding Trends

- Funding for 2020 for the FSS excluding the Decennial Census was 3.4 percent (\$185.7 million) above the 2019 request and 2.3 percent (\$133.9 million) below the 2019 appropriation.
- The 2019 request was 4.1 percent (\$225.7 million) below the 2018 appropriation.

	Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
Total FSS	2020	11,944.6		
	2019	8,553.6	8,873.2	
	2018		7,861.1	7,735.6
	2017			6,414.6
Total Principal Statistical Agencies and Units (PSAs)	2020	8,954.4		
	2019	5,504.5	5,640.6	
	2018		4,647.5	4,642.3
	2017			3,263.2
PSAs minus Decennial Census	2020	2,419.4		
	2019	2,277.9	2,414.0	
	2018		2,339.1	2,333.9
	2017			2,274.3
Decennial Census	2020	6,535.0		
	2019	3,226.6	3,226.6	
	2018		2,308.4	2,308.4
	2017			988.9
Other Programs	2020	3,093.3		
	2019	3,049.1	3,232.6	
	2018		3,213.6	2,990.2
	2017			3,151.4

Data in \$ millions

NOTE:

In preparing the 2020 President's Budget, OMB anticipated significant unobligated balances for the Decennial Census (\$1.02 billion), and therefore funded the 2020 programmatic needs through a combination of anticipated available carryover and new budgetary resources, totaling \$6.535 billion for Decennial Census. This table displays the totals including the anticipated unobligated balances for the Decennial Census for 2020.

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Value of Federal Statistics

Widespread Use

The Federal Government's statistical agencies, units, and programs are the stewards of statistical data upon which the public, businesses, and governments rely to make informed decisions. They are uniquely positioned, engaging in a wide variety of evidence-building functions, including collection, compilation, processing, analysis, and dissemination of data and information, to create general purpose, policy- and program-specific (including program evaluation and public health surveillance), or research-oriented statistics and datasets.⁵ These statistical data produced by the FSS serve as the foundation of evidence-based decision-making for stakeholders. Stakeholder trust is bestowed upon the FSS to produce timely, accurate, objective, and relevant data because of the long, rich history of the FSS to ensure quality throughout the entire data lifecycle, from planning to dissemination.

- ***The public*** uses statistical information in their daily lives, including information on education, commuting, health, crime, or aging in their communities. Often these data are incorporated into popular resources such as online [real estate applications](#), or are downloaded from agency websites to support in-depth research on relevant policy topics. They appear in media reports or at the top of the results in search engines.
- ***Businesses*** depend on consistent, reliable statistical information to identify the best strategies for growth, to better serve customers, and to create jobs. Federal statistical data on current and potential markets, international trade, the labor force, and changing economic conditions inform critical business decisions about new products, locations for new production facilities and retail outlets, marketing strategies, workforce needs and hiring strategies, and more.
- ***Federal, State, and local governments*** require evidence to inform and evaluate where needs are greatest, what programs are or are not servicing the public, and how well the prior policies fit the needs of today and tomorrow. Access to timely, accurate, objective, and reliable statistical data facilitates informed decisions about where to target resources to get the biggest possible return for the American taxpayer.

⁵ Other evidence-building functions are described in this report because they are statistical activities, including: the planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, the design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection; training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel; publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies; methodological testing or statistical research; data analysis; forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for Government-wide or public use; statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others; construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts; management or coordination of statistical operations; and statistical consulting.

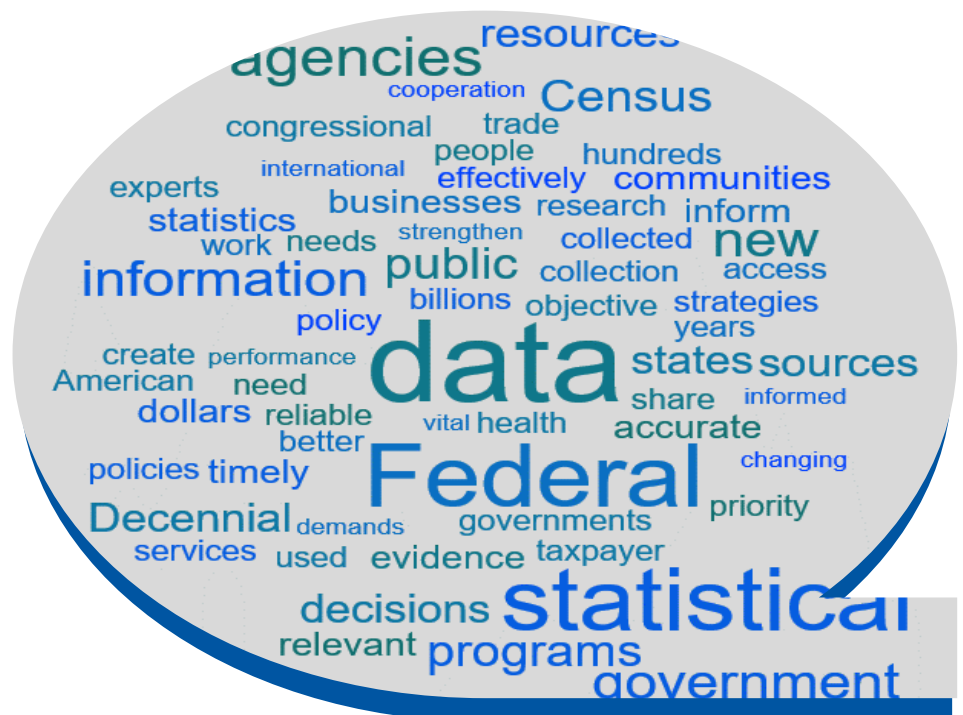
Effective and Efficient Return on Investment

The share of budgetary resources supporting the 109 statistical agencies, units, and programs, excluding the resources spent on the Decennial Census, is about 0.03 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The FSS leverages this modest funding to produce up-to-date data used to inform crucial decisions across the U.S economy by the public, businesses, and governments. And, in the public sector, the Census Bureau finds that across 132 federal programs, more than \$675 billion in federal funds are distributed using Census Bureau data.⁶

The share of GDP roughly doubles every 10 years when including the resources spent on the Decennial Census; this remains true for 2020 funding, where funding is about 0.06 percent of GDP when including the 2020 Census. Mandated by the U.S. Constitution, the Decennial Census enumerates the U.S. population every 10 years and is the largest Federal statistical data collection. The Decennial Census is used to allocate the number of congressional representatives among the States, and is then used by States to form congressional districts.

Evidence Building

The FSS continues to strengthen the Federal evidence base in the face of increasing demands by working collaboratively to reduce costs and burden to the American people. As approaches to collecting and analyzing data advance, statistical agencies and units increasingly gather, process, and disseminate data from multiple sources. One of the biggest challenges is attracting and retaining staff with skills that are in high demand in the private sector. We continue to explore innovative partnerships with the private sector and academia as well as opportunities to access modern, high speed, high capacity, and highly secure computing environments.



Advancing Data Science

Agencies are prioritizing bringing together data scientists, statisticians, subject matter experts, and information technology (IT) experts to modernize the ways in which Federal statistics are created and disseminated while maintaining the core values of providing objective, accurate, timely, and relevant information. Reinforced by the passage of the *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018* (Evidence Act),⁷ part of the approach includes exploring ways to take advantage of data that Federal, State, and local governments already collect while administering programs (i.e., administrative data). Other potential new data sources include satellite data, aerial photography, and records from commercial and industrial transactions. Such data may enhance our ability to provide more timely and more geographically

⁶ See <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/working-papers/Uses-of-Census-Bureau-Data-in-Federal-Funds-Distribution.pdf>.

⁷ Pub. L. No. 115-435. Available at <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf>

detailed statistical data without sacrificing quality. In using these alternative data sources, Federal statistical agencies and units strive to:

- reduce the burden on the public associated with completing surveys;
- reduce duplication and increase efficiency in the Federal collection of information;
- offset falling response to Federal surveys;
- continue to protect privacy and confidentiality; and
- meet growing and changing user needs responsively and responsibly.

Structure of the Federal Statistical System

The U.S. has a highly decentralized statistical system, spanning 109 Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs⁸ engaged, to some degree, in conducting statistical activities. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 directs OMB to coordinate the Federal Statistical System and appoints the Chief Statistician of the U.S. to carry out those duties. The 2020 President's Budget requested \$11.9 billion for Federal statistical activities across these 109 Federal agencies, units, and programs.

Principal Statistical Agencies and Units

A Federal *principal statistical agency or unit* (PSA) is an agency or organizational unit of the Executive Branch whose activities are predominantly the collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of information for statistical purposes.⁹ The 13 PSAs listed below produce a substantial portion of U.S. official statistics. The 2020 and 2019 President's Budgets requested \$9.0 billion and \$5.5 billion, respectively, to support these 13 PSAs.

- [Bureau of the Census](#) (Census Bureau)
- [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) (BEA)
- [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS)
- [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) (BLS)
- [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#) (BTS)
- [Economic Research Service](#) (ERS)
- [National Agricultural Statistics Service](#) (NASS)
- [National Center for Education Statistics](#) (NCES)
- [National Center for Health Statistics](#) (NCHS)
- [National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics](#) (NCSES)
- [Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics](#) (ORES)
- [Statistics of Income](#) (SOI)

⁸ This count is based on data collected in May 2019 and May 2018, and may not reflect newly emerging statistical programs that meet inclusion criteria for statistical programs of which we are not yet aware. Consistent with changes implemented in the 2018 report, the inclusion threshold is defined as \$3 million in estimated or direct funding for statistical activities in the forthcoming or either of the past two fiscal years. Compared to the 2018 report, this volume reflects the addition of the National Institute of Justice in the Department of Justice and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (2020 only), the removal of the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2020 only), and the merger of the Office of Retirement Policy into the Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (2020 only).

⁹ Pub. L. No. 115-435. Available at <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf> Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018

Other Statistical Programs of Federal Agencies

Ninety-six additional programs across a broad array of centers, institutes, offices, and organizations in the Executive Branch have been identified by OMB as conducting at least \$3.0 million in annual statistical activities. These statistical programs are typically components within Federal departments or other agencies that conduct a variety of evidence-building functions, including program evaluation, scientific research, data collection, policy and program analysis, and the provision of funding and other support for external research.

For 2019 and 2020, the President's Budgets requested a total of \$3.0 billion for each year to support the statistical work across these 96 programs.¹⁰

Office of Management and Budget

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) coordinates the Nation's decentralized Federal Statistical System (FSS).¹¹ OIRA's Statistical and Science Policy (SSP) Office, headed by the Chief Statistician of the U.S., promotes the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of Federal statistical and scientific information that facilitates evidence-based policies and programs. SSP accomplishes this by establishing statistical policies and standards, identifying priorities for improving programs, evaluating statistical agency budgets, reviewing and approving Federal agency information collections, and coordinating U.S. participation in international statistical activities. Information on SSP's coordinating activities, including statistical standards, can be found on the SSP website.

¹⁰ Many other Federal agencies and units conduct statistical activities within the Executive Branch, however, their direct funding for these activities does not meet the inclusion criteria for this report. In addition, there are numerous other Federal agencies and units whose statistical activities are excluded from this annual compilation because they are not part of the Executive Branch. Among others, these include the [Congressional Budget Office](#), which develops and applies projection models for the budgetary impact of current and proposed Federal programs; the [Federal Reserve Board](#), which compiles the widely used Flow of Funds report and other statistical series, and periodically conducts the Survey of Consumer Finances; and the [Government Accountability Office](#), which uses statistical data in evaluations of Government programs.

¹¹ 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF STATISTICAL PROGRAM BUDGETS

This chapter provides a high-level overview of budgets of statistical agencies, units, and programs, including direct funding and reimbursables and purchases.

Statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. The majority of the 13 PSAs have a line item in the President's Budget showing the total annual funding request. However, for some PSAs the funding request is made at the level of their parent organization, who subsequently allocates funds. For statistical programs of other Federal agencies, the statistical work is done to support other functions and responsibilities of the agency, for example program planning and evaluation functions or administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is included in the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program or agency may conduct statistical activities on behalf of a different agency. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency; a sponsoring State, tribal, or local government; or through a contract with a private organization.

Direct Funding

Whether statistical work is performed inside or outside the agency, direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission.

[Appendix Table 1.a](#) presents direct program funding for 2018, 2019, and 2020 for statistical programs, by department and agency, as reported in May 2019.¹² [Appendix Table 1.b](#) presents direct program funding for 2017, 2018, and 2019 for statistical programs, by department and agency, as reported in May 2018.¹³ Funding presented in this report covers all principal statistical agencies and units (PSAs) as well as agencies or administrative units of the Executive Branch that have a total budget authority of \$3 million or more for statistical activities in the current or either of the prior two fiscal years. PSAs report their full budget while other agencies report their direct funding for dedicated statistical activities.¹⁴

For 2020, the President's Budget requests \$11.9 billion¹⁵ to support the Federal Statistical System (FSS). Funding for the Decennial Census accounts for 54.7 percent of the overall funding request for 2020, \$6.5 billion. Of the remaining non-decennial 2020 funding request for statistical programs, 20.3 percent (\$2.4 billion) would support the 13 PSAs, while 25.0 percent (\$3.0 billion) would support other statistical agencies, units, and programs across the rest of the Executive Branch. For

¹² Direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities performed in support of each agency's mission. Given the timing of the data collection for this report, 2018 values reflect actual funding received, 2019 values reflect the enacted appropriations, and 2020 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2020 President's Budget, from the request published on [March 11th, 2019](#).

¹³ Direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities performed in support of each agency's mission. Given the timing of the data collection for this report, 2017 values reflect actual funding received, 2018 values reflect the enacted appropriation from the [Omnibus passed by Congress on March 23, 2018](#), and 2019 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2019 President's Budget, including both the request in the [original publication on February 12th, 2018](#) and any amendments received in the [Amendment sent to the Congress on April 13th, 2018](#).

¹⁴ Statistical activities span a wide range of tasks. At their core, statistical activities include the collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation.

¹⁵ Component amounts may not sum to total because of rounding.

2019, the President's Budget requests \$8.6 billion¹⁶ to support the Federal Statistical System (FSS). Funding for the Decennial Census accounts for 37.7 percent of the overall funding request for 2019, \$3.2 billion. Of the remaining non-decennial 2019 funding request for statistical programs, 26.6 percent (\$2.3 billion) would support the 13 PSAs, while 35.6 percent (\$3.0 billion) would support other statistical agencies, units, and programs across the rest of the Executive Branch.

Requested funding levels in 2020 for the resources supporting the Decennial Census are 102.5 percent, or \$3.3 billion, above 2019 appropriated funding levels (\$3.2 billion) and are 183.1 percent, or \$4.2 billion, above 2018 spending levels (\$2.3 billion). Requested funding for remaining statistical agencies, units, and programs in 2020 decreased \$237.0 million, or 4.2 percent, from 2019 appropriated levels. Requested funding levels in 2019 for the resources supporting the Decennial Census are 39.8 percent, or \$918.2 million, above 2018 appropriated funding levels and are 226.3 percent, or \$2.2 billion, above 2017 spending levels. Requested funding for remaining statistical agencies, units, and programs in 2019 decreased \$225.7 million, or 4.1 percent, from 2018 appropriated levels.

Among the PSAs in 2020 (excluding resources for the Decennial Census), one, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, had a 2020 funding request nearly 10 percent higher than funding levels for 2019.¹⁷ Two PSAs had 2020 requests approaching or more than 10 percent lower than 2019 funding levels, with the largest absolute and relative declines at the Economic Research Service (ERS), a proposed decrease of 30.3 percent, \$26.3 million, from 2019 appropriated funding. The National Center for Education Statistics had a 9.8 percent, \$32.3 million, decline in the 2020 funding request. More information about funding levels for each PSA is available in [Chapter 3](#). Among the PSAs in 2019 (excluding resources for the Decennial Census), none had a 2019 funding request more than 10 percent higher than funding levels for 2018.¹⁸ Four PSAs had 2019 requests more than 10 percent lower than 2018 funding levels, with the largest absolute and relative declines at the Economic Research Service (ERS), a proposed decrease of 48.2 percent, \$41.8 million, from 2018 appropriated funding. The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES) had 2019 funding requests ranging from 14 percent to 9.5 percent below 2018 appropriated amounts. More information about funding levels for each PSA is available in [Chapter 3](#).

For statistical programs of other Federal agencies, one notable provision in the 2019 President's Budget request includes the recommendation to eliminate the Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and realize budget efficiencies within the Department of Commerce.¹⁹

¹⁶ Component amounts may not sum to total because of rounding.

¹⁷ Because funding for the Decennial Census is cyclical and outsize compared to other statistical programs, it is typically considered separately from the Census Bureau budget in order to facilitate more meaningful trend analysis.

¹⁸ Because funding for the Decennial Census is cyclical and outsize compared to other statistical programs, it is typically considered separately from the Census Bureau budget in order to facilitate more meaningful trend analysis.

¹⁹ The 2018 President's Budget also requested the elimination of the agency. In 2018, a one-time transfer of \$3.0 million was provided to ESA from the Census Bureau to support a restructuring to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and realize budget efficiency. ESA ceased operations as a bureau within the Department of Commerce and its functions have been restructured across the Office of the Secretary, BEA, and the Census Bureau. The Office of the Chief Economist would serve directly from the Office of the Secretary and remain a key advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other Government officials.

Reimbursable and Purchase Programs

Agencies with strong capacity for conducting statistical activities may perform work on behalf of other agencies under reimbursable agreements. In addition, agencies frequently fund statistical work through purchase agreements with private contractors or other government agencies. Consideration of these reimbursable and purchase programs allows for a more robust understanding of the size, scope, and role of the FSS within a broader framework.

Agency estimates of total statistical program reimbursements and purchases (including intra-departmental) are shown in [Appendix Table 2.a](#) for 2020 and in [Appendix Table 2.b](#) for 2019, by department and agency.

Reimbursements

Agencies whose missions are primarily or entirely statistical often perform statistical work for others on a reimbursable basis. These reimbursements may come from other Federal agencies; State, territorial, local, or tribal governments; as well as the private sector or foreign governments. In 2020, \$771.3 million in funding for statistical activities is expected to be secured through reimbursable agreements across the FSS, with the majority of those transfers (83.3 percent, \$642.7 million) expected to occur across Federal agencies. In 2019, \$811.7 million in funding for statistical activities was expected to be secured through reimbursable agreements across the FSS, with the majority of those transfers (84.5 percent, \$685.7 million) expected to occur across Federal agencies.

In 2020, the Bureau of the Census will receive the largest reimbursement from other Federal agencies in support of various statistical data collections across the FSS (\$303.4 million).

Purchases

Agencies may also contract for statistical services with other Federal agencies; State, territorial, local, or tribal governments; or private sector organizations. In certain cases, agencies may make purchases in excess of their direct statistical funding because they receive the difference through their reimbursable programs. In 2020, the FSS is expected to procure \$5.1 billion in purchases for statistical activities, with the majority of those purchases accruing to the private sector. In 2019, the FSS was expected to procure \$3.8 billion in purchases for statistical activities, with the majority of those purchases accruing to the private sector.

These purchases for statistical activities range from relatively small contracts for specialized statistical services to long-term contracts with research institutions to implement and conduct national household surveys. However, the largest purchases in 2020 are for the Decennial Census, where major purchases of statistical services are estimated at \$3.2 billion, about a 59.7 percent increase from 2019. Much of the increase supports implementation of a reengineered 2020 Census, including contracts for advertising and communications, systems integration, provision for telephone assistance to census respondents, and mobile devices for enumerators to use during field operations. It also includes Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing capabilities in support of the 2020 Census.

Integrated Funding and Processes

Direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases jointly provide agencies flexibility to efficiently meet their missions. Within Executive Departments and across the Federal Government, PSAs serve as resources for other agencies and programs that would otherwise duplicate efforts to develop sampling frames and data collection processes, for example. Similar efficiencies are captured when Federal agencies purchase data that has previously been collected through the private sector, by another Federal agency or program, or by state and local governments. In this way, the FSS operates as a system of interconnected resources and dependencies, integrating the work of the FSS across public and private sectors while expanding capacity and utility.

CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES AND UNITS

This chapter presents the following information for each of the 13 principal statistical agencies and units (PSAs):

- Description of the agency or unit,
- Congressional action on the President's Budget requests for 2018 and 2019, and
- Highlights of the 2019 and 2020 President's Budget requests and major program changes.

Budgets shown here reflect actual funding received for 2017 and 2018; the enacted 2017, 2018, and 2019 appropriations; and direct funds requested in the 2019 and 2020 President's Budgets.²⁰ These funds are used by PSAs to complete their missions providing accurate, objective, relevant, and timely information. Complying with these responsibilities requires continuous modernization of data systems and methods to improve access while ensuring confidentiality.

The Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018 updated the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), providing avenues to increase access to data for evidence-building and codifying four fundamental responsibilities. These four responsibilities align with those outlined in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) [Statistical Policy Directive Number 1: Fundamental Responsibilities of Federal Statistical Agencies and Recognized Statistical Units](#). Statistical agencies and units shall:

- 1) produce and disseminate relevant and timely information;
- 2) conduct credible and accurate statistical activities;
- 3) conduct objective statistical activities; and
- 4) protect the trust of information providers by ensuring confidentiality and exclusive statistical use of their responses.

To ensure credibility and accuracy, agencies must hire, develop, and retain staff with a high level of expertise, and time and funding must be devoted for staff to engage with colleagues at other Federal agencies, academic centers, and the private sector to discuss available statistics and to pursue methodological improvements. Meeting other responsibilities, such as ensuring objectivity and protecting confidentiality by, for example, maintaining a publication schedule and review process independent from policy interests, need not be costly. However, other means to promote these responsibilities, such as retaining statistical agency authority to manage confidential data on secure servers, can be expensive, especially for smaller statistical agencies and units.

Among the 13 PSAs (excluding resources supporting the Decennial Census), BLS and the Census Bureau account for over half of the \$2.4 billion in funding requested for 2020. Additional information on direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing can be found in the Appendix Tables.

²⁰ Given the timing of the data collection for the 2020 report (May 2019), 2018 values reflect actual funding received, 2019 values reflect the enacted appropriations, and 2020 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2020 President's Budget, from the request published on March 11th, 2019. Given the timing of the data collection for the 2019 report (May 2018), 2017 values reflect actual funding received, 2018 values reflect the enacted appropriation from the Omnibus passed by Congress on March 23, 2018, and 2019 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2019 President's Budget, including both the request in the original publication on February 12th, 2018 and any amendments received in the Amendment sent to the Congress on April 13th, 2018.

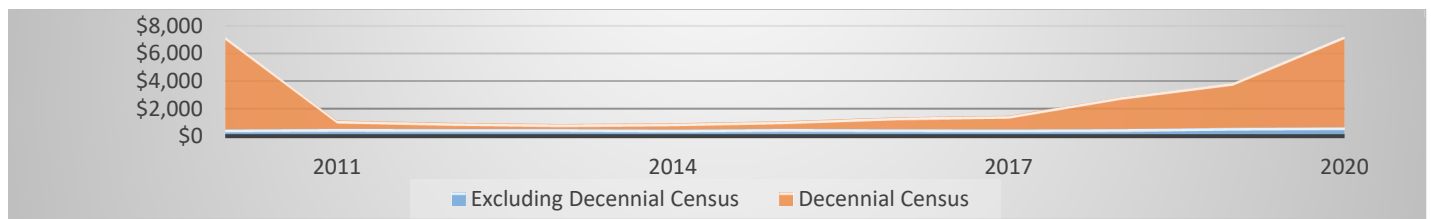
The [Bureau of the Census](#) (Census Bureau), within the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC), is a principal source of Federal current and periodic demographic and economic statistics.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

	Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
Total	2020	7,185.8 ²¹		
	2019	3,817.0	3,837.8	
	2018	1,681.4 ²²	2,830.1	2,830.1
	2017		1,467.4	1,486.0
Current	2020	284.0		
	2019	269.1	290.0	
	2018	246.0	284.7	284.7
	2017		276.0	275.7
Periodic	2020	6,901.8 ²¹		
	2019	3,547.8	3,547.8	
	2018	1,435.4 ²²	2,545.4	2,545.4
	2017		1,246.0	1,210.3
Decennial Census	2020	6,535.0 ²¹		
	2019	3,226.6	3,226.6	
	2018	1,200.7 ²²	2,308.4	2,308.4
	2017		1,010.0	988.9

²¹ In preparing the 2020 President's Budget, OMB anticipated significant unobligated balances for the Decennial Census (\$1.02 billion), and therefore funded the 2020 programmatic needs through a combination of anticipated available carryover and new budgetary resources, totaling \$6.535 billion for Decennial Census. This table displays the totals including the anticipated unobligated balances for the Decennial Census for 2020.

²² This figure includes an adjustment of \$187 million to the 2018 President's Budget. Following an extensive process to reestimate the cost of the 2020 Census during the summer of 2017, the Census Bureau requested an adjustment of \$187 million to the 2018 President's Budget in September 2017 to continue support of the program's critical path activities.



The Census Bureau measures and disseminates information about the Nation's ever-changing economy, society, and institutions. The statistical products provided by the Census Bureau foster economic growth, advance scientific understanding, and facilitate informed decisions.

Major Demographic Programs

[2020 Census](#)

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau has worked to redesign the 2020 Census by embracing automation and other technologies. The Census Bureau plans to conduct a high quality 2020 Census by implementing the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The redesigned 2020 Census incorporates new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the utilization of administrative records to reduce the Non-Response Follow-Up workload, and the use of technology to reduce the time spent on tasks traditionally conducted manually with paper by people during field operations.

[American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#)

ACS is an ongoing survey providing key demographic, social, economic, and housing data on a yearly basis. The accurate and reliable information produced from ACS helps Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, businesses, and the public understand better the communities they serve and live in. ACS data cover a wide range of topics, including data to: understand better the needs of veterans, support state and local emergency managers' planning and response efforts, and help businesses decide where to locate new establishments. ACS is especially important to Americans who live in small towns and rural areas, as this survey often provides the only consistent source of information about these communities.

Current Demographic Statistics programs, including the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program

- The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program develops updated population estimates in years between Decennial Censuses for areas, such as states, counties, metropolitan statistical areas, and governmental units. These estimates are used in funding and planning, including the distribution of Federal program funds, as denominators for various Federal time series, population controls for major household surveys, and for planning local transportation and health care services.
- Other Current Demographic Statistics programs include household surveys and population and housing analyses, which provide reliable social and economic data and historical perspectives on many current issues.

Major Economic Programs

Periodic economic censuses

Two periodic censuses conducted every five years, covering the years ending in two and seven:

- The [Economic Census](#) provides detailed information on employer businesses, including detailed data by industry, geography, and more. It provides core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority- and women-owned businesses, and other topics. The National Income and Product Accounts, and practically all major Federal government economic statistical series, are directly or indirectly dependent on the Economic Census. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs.
- The [Census of Governments](#) collects state and local data on public finance, public employment, and governmental organization. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly categorized data on the economic activities of approximately 90,000 State and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and 15 percent of the U.S. civilian workforce.

Current Economic Statistics programs

- The CES programs provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for most sectors of the U.S. economy, including manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation industries. This program significantly influences financial markets and is an input to many of the Nation's principal economic indicators, including measures of GDP.
- Under the direction of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, the Census Bureau will partner with BEA to develop a U.S. Federal Data Service that promotes government-wide data access and sharing, improves cross-agency data discovery and utilization, and enhances privacy and confidentiality practices.

Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$3.8 billion is an increase of \$20.8 million from the 2019 President's Budget request. The appropriated level allows the Census Bureau to begin major field operations for the 2020 Census, including in-field address canvassing and final preparations for the collection of 2020 Census respondent data in 2020. It also allows the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing program (CEDCaP) to support 2020 Census operations, allows completing data collection and beginning processing and dissemination for the 2017 Economic Census and Census of Governments, and finally, supports further transformation of Census Bureau data dissemination through the Center for Enterprise Data Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI). The increase in Current Surveys and Programs supports the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) at a sample size of 53,000 households and continues research and development efforts to improve economic surveys. In addition to supporting the production of monthly, quarterly, and annual economic and demographic statistics and geographic data, the appropriation supports key activities for major cyclical demographic and economic programs that are foundational to the Federal Statistical System.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation of \$2.8 billion was \$1.3 billion more than the 2018 President's Budget request. Approximately 80 percent of the 2018 appropriation (\$2.3 billion) funded key activities to

support preparation for the upcoming 2020 Census. This funding level allowed Census Bureau to implement design decisions in the [2020 Census Operational Plan](#) and fund the enhancement of technology and systems for Decennial data collection, processing, and dissemination services. Excluding funding for Decennial Census activities, the 2018 appropriation was 108.5 percent of the 2018 President's Budget request. This supports the production of monthly, quarterly, and annual economic and demographic statistics and geographic data, as well as major cyclical demographic and economic programs that are foundational to the Federal Statistical System, including implementing major data collection operations of the Economic Census.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget of \$7.2 billion is an increase of \$3.3 billion over the 2019 appropriation and \$3.4 billion over the 2019 request. A critical priority in the 2020 President's Budget request is the 2020 Census. This request would provide funding to conduct the major self-response and non-response operations of the 2020 Census, which includes internet, telephone and paper self-response options for nearly everybody, as well as field enumeration operations to count Americans living in special situations. The request also supports deploying scaled and secured systems through the CEDCaP program in support of peak operations for the 2020 Census. In addition, the funding request supports further transformation of data dissemination through the CEDSCI program by supporting large-scale development of a new, modern, and user-centric data dissemination system to prepare for disseminating the 2020 Census data products.

2020 Census (2020census.gov)

The last decade of rigorous planning, testing, and preparations for the 2020 Census will culminate with implementing the operations to count the U.S. population throughout 2020, reflecting where people lived on **Census Day 2020 – April 1, 2020**. The Census Bureau will launch major efforts to count all residents of the United States as of Census Day:

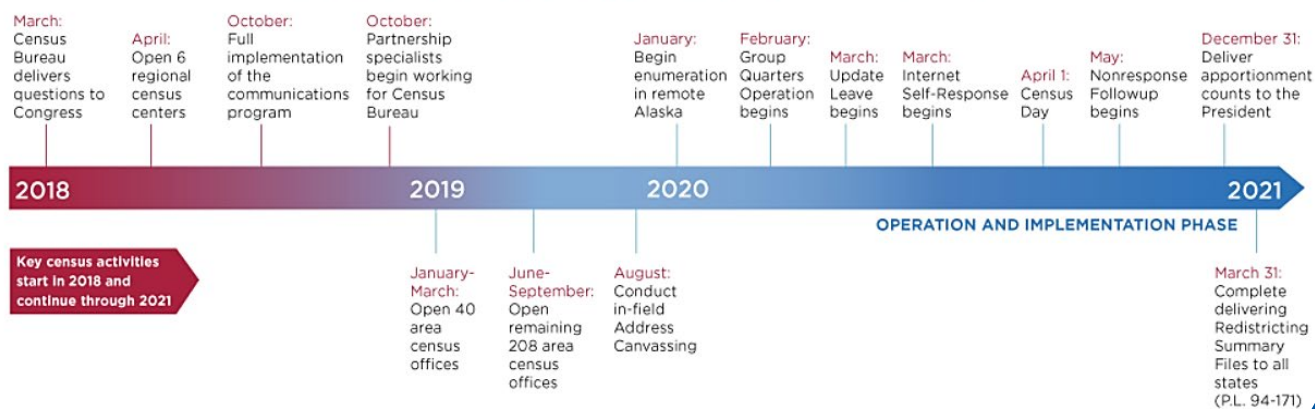
- Systems and operations that form the backbone of the most automated and high-tech decennial census in U.S. history will reach the final phases of integration, testing, and security checks before deploying into the field.
- Field offices will be opened for operation.
- Intense nationwide recruitment and onboarding of hundreds of thousands of field staff will be well underway.
- The advertising campaign and the partnership program will operate at peak intensity to get the word out about the 2020 Census and help maximize self-response.
- The printing and packaging of mail materials will be completed to prepare for the series of mailings that will initiate the 2020 Census for the vast majority of Americans.
- Throughout this process, the systems in place will work in an integrated manner to conduct the operations and collect and process the data in a manner that is secure, protected, and able to detect fraud at all times.

The Economic Census and the Census of Governments are cornerstones of the United States' system of economic statistics. In 2020, the funding request would support the Census Bureau releasing data to BEA for use in setting the baseline for GDP and other Principal Federal Economic Indicators. It would also support continued processing and dissemination of the Census of Governments Finance component.

The 2020 request would support the Current Economic Statistics programs continued efforts to reengineer survey operations, while preserving the data businesses use to make investment decisions that drive economic growth. The Census Bureau and BEA would continue to lead the government-wide initiative to the modernization of economic measurements in support of data collection, analysis, and dissemination. This initiative would expand the use of third-party data, including administrative records and privacy sector data, to improve access, and establish the framework for services that will benefit statistical activities across the Federal Government, in accord with the Federal Data Strategy.

The 2020 request for Current Demographic Statistics programs would allow the programs to make operational and methodological changes, while preserving the fundamental social and economic

2020 Census Operational Timeline



Reproduced from <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2017/comm/2020-census-timeline.html>.

data that inform effective public and private decision-making. The SIPP program would continue data collection for a sample of approximately 31,900 households, producing statistically sound information at the national level. This funding request would also support a research study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to evaluate and improve current U.S. poverty measurement methods and indicators.

Other activities supported by the 2020 President's Budget request include the following:

- Geographic Support would continue to work in partnership with the 2020 Census to ensure the Census Bureau meets its constitutional mandate to provide data for apportionment, redistricting at the Federal, state, and local levels, and detailed information on the population that are the basis for the distribution of hundreds of billions of dollars each year.
- ACS would continue researching and implementing methods to improve operational efficiencies to control the cost of the survey, including the curtailment of field staff hours for non-response follow-up visits.
- The request also includes continued support for research and increased partnership with third party data providers to accelerate data innovation and solve complex data challenges.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget requested \$3.8 billion in funding for the Census Bureau, an increase of \$986.9 million (34.9 percent) over the 2018 appropriation. A critical priority in the 2019 budget was preparation for the 2020 Census. Funding for the Decennial Census was proposed to increase by \$918.1 million (39.8 percent) in the 2019 President's Budget compared to the 2018 appropriated level, while funding for all other current and periodic collections at the Census Bureau was proposed to increase by \$68.7 million, 13.2 percent.

The Census Bureau released the final [2020 Census Operational Plan](#) in December 2018 for the 35 operations that compose the 2020 Census as well as finalize the 2020 Census IT solution architecture. Final refinements will be made to all systems to ensure they meet requirements and are secured, consistent with best practices, tested, and seamlessly integrated well in advance of the 2020 Census operations.

The 2019 budget request reflected the start of major field operations for the 2020 Census, like opening field offices and address canvassing operations, and supported other work that was to be completed prior to the end of 2019 to achieve a complete and accurate 2020 Census.

In 2019, the funding request supported the CEDCaP program's plans to resolve technical defects found during the [2018 End-to-End Census Test](#), deliver capabilities in support of Address Canvassing Operations, and support integration and performance testing in preparation for 2020 Census operations. In addition, the funding request supported the CEDSCI program's plans to complete development of Census Bureau's new data dissemination platform in time to support dissemination of the 2020 Census, offering a vastly improved customer experience for data users.

In 2019, the President's Budget request called for the Census Bureau to continue implementation and begin data releases from the [Economic Census](#) (which was reengineered for 2017) and the 2017 [Census of Governments](#). In addition, the current economic statistics programs would continue efforts to reengineer survey operations while preserving the data businesses use to make investment decisions that drive economic growth.

The funding request supported the current demographic statistics program's plan to make operational and methodological changes while preserving the fundamental social and economic data that inform effective public and private decision-making. For example, the first wave of the new 2019 [SIPP](#) panel will include approximately 31,900 households. The smaller sample will continue to provide users with reliable data to analyze income, poverty, and program participation. In addition, the national population projections will be calculated once every four years.

The 2019 funding request also supported other activities that continued to be supported in the 2020 request.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

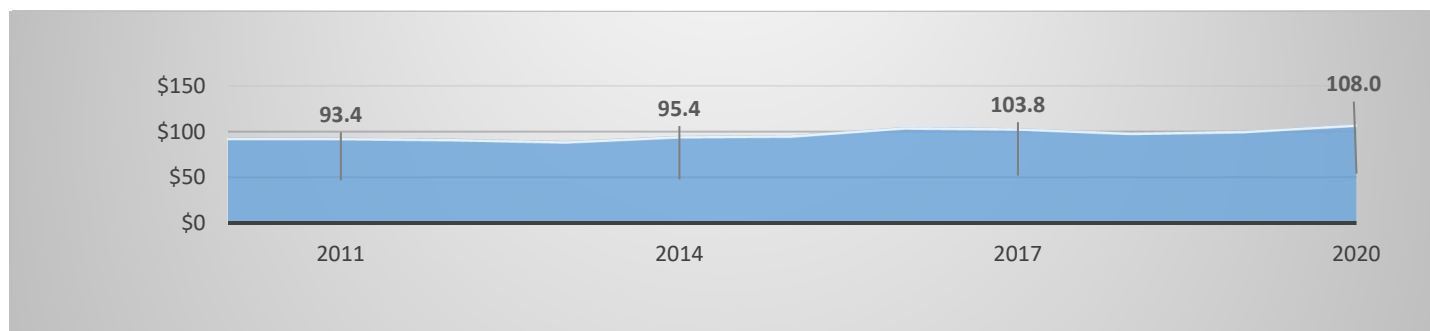
The [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) (BEA), of the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC), is a principal source of Federal economic statistics.

BEA is responsible for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the Nation's economic accounts. National economic accounts cover GDP and related accounts. International economic accounts involve balance-of-payments data critical to monetary, trade, investment, exchange rate, and financial policies. BEA's direct investment programs (foreign and domestic) are required by law and are critical to understanding the impact of U.S. and foreign multinational companies on the U.S. and world economies.

Other BEA programs include the [regional economic accounts](#), the basis for virtually all States' spending and revenue forecasts, and [industry economic accounts](#), which provide the infrastructure for other BEA accounts and many other key Government statistics, such as BLS' [Producer Price Index](#).

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	108.0		
2019	101.0	101.0	
2018	97.0	99.0	99.0
2017		103.8	103.8



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation was \$101.0 million, including funding for activities of the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. In addition to supporting BEA's existing programs and products, the 2019 funding level included \$1.5 million for expansion of the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account, mainly to develop state-level estimates of outdoor recreation. This satellite account, developed by BEA in partnership with seven other Federal agencies, provides a new perspective on how outdoor activities (like snowboarding, biking, and boating) contribute to the U.S. economy.

Fiscal Year 2018

BEA's 2018 appropriation of \$99.0 million was 2.1 percent higher than the 2018 President's Budget request, but \$4.8 million (4.6 percent) less than the enacted 2017 level. To realize this funding level while preserving the integrity of BEA's core accounts, BEA discontinued or made reductions to three initiatives 1) discontinued efforts to develop a small business satellite account, 2) delayed the expansion of data under the trade in services initiative, and 3) postponed the incorporation of enhanced health care spending statistics into the bureau's core economic accounts. However, funding in 2018 supported the development of new GDP statistics for the Nation's 3,100 counties.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget requests \$108.0 million for BEA. This budget request preserves the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of some of the nation's most critical economic statistics. The request also provides \$2.1 million to support BEA's work to directly measure economic activity (GDP) for Puerto Rico and \$2.0 million for BEA's contribution to government-wide data modernization efforts as part of the Federal Data Strategy called for in the President's Management Agenda. In 2020, BEA and the Census Bureau will partner to support the Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building and its recommendations to OMB by implementing pilot projects designed to:

- (1) improve access and use of data,
- (2) inform the acquisition of non-survey-based source data,
- (3) integrate those data with survey and administrative data, and
- (4) test applications of new technologies and methods for the protection of privacy and confidentiality.

This initiative is complemented by a \$5 million request in the Census Bureau's 2020 budget.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget requested \$101.0 million for BEA, 2.0 million (2.0 percent) over the 2018 appropriation, which would preserve the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of some of the Nation's most critical economic statistics and support the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

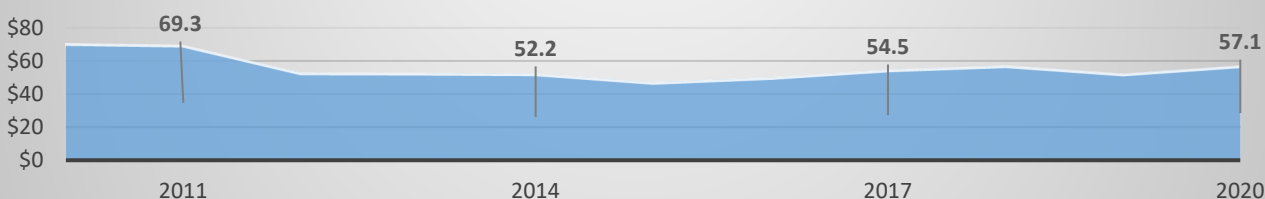
The [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS), of the [Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), is a principal source of Federal crime and justice statistics.

BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists State, tribal, and local governments in gathering and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policymakers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners and the general public.

BJS' current statistical portfolio contains approximately 50 separate ongoing annual and periodic collections. Additionally, statistical operations are complemented or supported by nearly two dozen ongoing research and development projects or activities. This suite of collections and other projects form a statistical information infrastructure that supports the production of timely and relevant national statistics. These statistics provide an evidence base for informing critical criminal justice decision making at all levels of Government.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	57.1		
2019	50.0	52.1	
2018	49.9	57.0	57.1
2017		49.9	54.5



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The President's 2019 Budget request was \$50.0 million, including 41.0 million for BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP), which directly supports BJS's statistical activities, and \$9.057 million for salaries. The enacted 2019 appropriation for BJS's CJSP was \$52.1 million for statistical activities, which was \$2.1 million above the President's request. The Attorney General set aside 2.5 percent of Office of Justice Program funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs for BJS and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to support their statistical, research, and evaluation activities.

BJS used the appropriation, together with the set-aside, to maintain its core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in the following areas: corrections; courts; the federal justice system; law enforcement; recidivism; tribal justice systems; and victimization. This funding level also enabled BJS to support new initiatives, including its work with the FBI to use National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data to generate detailed national estimates of the characteristics of reported crime, and its efforts to complete the redesign of its Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ).

BJS also used the funds to partner with other Federal agencies to increase its use of administrative records to enhance its data collection and reporting activities, for example by partnering with the Office for Victims of Crime to improve the data collection and reporting on the characteristics of victim service providers and with the Census Bureau to link data sources to produce national-level estimates for post-prison employment, job stability, and time from release to employment. BJS also continues to use its statistical infrastructure to support OJP components and other Federal agencies to examine program outcomes and improve performance measures.

Fiscal Year 2018

The President's 2018 Budget request for BJS was \$49.9 million, which included \$41.0 million for BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP), which directly supports BJS's statistical activities, and \$9.0 million for salaries. The enacted 2018 appropriation for BJS's CJSP was \$48.0 million with an additional \$9.0 million for salaries, which was \$7.1 million (14.3 percent) above the President's request.

This increased funding enabled BJS to support the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) implementation of improved national crime statistics through the joint BJS/FBI [National Crime Statistics Exchange](#) (NCS-X) program. Funding also supported efforts by BJS to provide assistance to State and local agencies to make their record systems compatible with incident-based data collection reporting requirements. BJS also applied the additional funds to maintaining its data collections on crime and the criminal justice system—collecting and reporting timely, accurate, and objective data.

This appropriation allowed the Attorney General to set aside approximately 2.0 percent of [Office of Justice Program](#) (OJP) funds for grant or reimbursement programs available for use by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and BJS for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the original authorizations for the grant or reimbursement programs.

The 2018 appropriation, together with the above-mentioned set-aside, allowed BJS to continue supporting activities to further its core mission.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request is \$57.1 million, which includes \$48.0 million for BJS's CJSP, plus an additional \$9.057 million for salaries, representing an increase of \$5.0 million over the enacted 2019 appropriation for statistical activities. The request also includes an increase to 3.0 percent in OJP set aside funding for BJS and NIJ's statistical, research, and evaluation work.

The increased funding level would allow BJS to maintain or expand its core statistical work and establish new data collections to examine emerging areas of interest, including: estimates on non-citizens in local jails; the role of immigration in the federal criminal justice system; law enforcement training on indicators of opiate use; surveying law enforcement agencies with additional responsibilities including operating jails and protecting courts; and tribal court administration and operations.

BJS would use the funding to modernize and improve the quality, accessibility, and relevance of its statistical data. For example, BJS plans to use funds to continue its efforts to redesign the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including its supplements, and to field a redesigned SILJ. The funding would also support BJS's efforts to assess whether and how publicly available court data can be used to produce national estimates.

An increased appropriation and set-aside would further allow BJS to continue expanding its efforts to use administrative data and adopt new technologies to enhance its statistical activities and improve the accuracy, timeliness, and comparability of data. For example, BJS would continue partnering with the Census Bureau to augment its corrections data to produce more precise and detailed national estimates of the characteristics of the nation's jails and inmates, and would continue using criminal history records to assess various areas of interest, including recidivism rates of state prisoners.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request was \$50.0 million, including \$41.0 million to support BJS's CJSP and an estimated \$9.0 million for salaries. The requested funding would have enabled BJS to maintain its core collections and programs that produce high-quality and objective statistical trends in the following areas: corrections; courts; the Federal justice system; law enforcement; recidivism; tribal justice systems; and criminal victimization.

In addition, this request would support efforts to complete special products such as using criminal history data to examine OJP program outcomes, generating national and State recidivism estimates, comparing attributes of criminal history record systems in the U.S. to other industrialized countries, and reporting on criminal justice employment and expenditures.

“NIBRS will provide a new level of detail about America's crime problem... detail that will dismiss misperceptions, document the real patterns of crime in the U.S., and support the information needs of 21st Century policymakers.”

—Howard Snyder, PhD, Assistant Director (Retired),
Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 2017

The 2019 President's Budget request would have enabled BJS to support some new and ongoing major initiatives, including the NCS-X program that works to increase the number of law enforcement agencies reporting data to the [National Incident Based Reporting System](#) (NIBRS). The request would also allow BJS to expand current data collections to examine issues—such as fraud, identify theft, stalking, and violent victimizations—at the State and local levels and establish new data collections to address information gaps or emerging issues, including estimates on:

- non-citizens in local jails;
- State court outcomes and sentencing;
- Federal judicial response to human trafficking; and
- law enforcement training on opiate use.

Finally, the 2019 President's Budget requested an increase to 3.0 percent of the OJP set-aside for BJS and NIJ to support BJS's ongoing statistical work, including data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities.



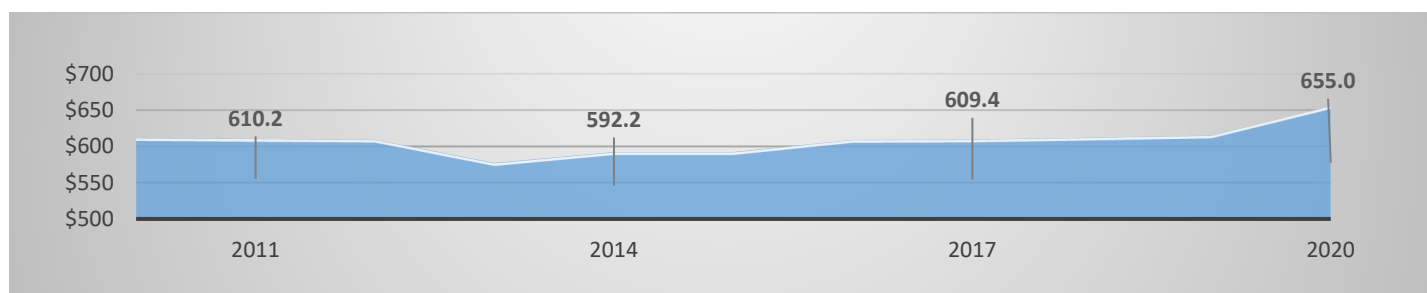
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) (BLS), of the [Department of Labor](#) (DOL), is a principal source of Federal labor and price statistics to support public and private decision making and is responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy.

BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on: employment and unemployment; projections of the labor force and employment by industry and occupation; prices and inflation at various levels of the economy; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; occupational injuries and illnesses; and productivity and technological change in U.S. industries.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	655.0		
2019	609.4	615.0	
2018	607.8	612.0	612.0
2017		609.0	609.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$615.0 million for BLS was an increase of \$3.0 million from the 2018 enacted funding level. At this level, BLS continued the production of core data series. The Current Population Survey continued work reviewing the Contingent Worker Supplement, having procured a study by the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine that will result in a report summarizing recommended measurement objectives. By incorporating the unique Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS) questions into the Consumer Expenditure Survey program, BLS expects to improve survey efficiencies and eliminate TPOPS as a stand-alone survey. After extensive outreach efforts to collect feedback on improving the system from stakeholders and the public, BLS began the decennial update to the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Classification Structure (OIICS). BLS also was able to develop value-added output and gross output measures for all 4-digit manufacturing industries.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation of \$612.0 million for BLS was an increase of \$4.2 million (0.7 percent) from the 2018 President's Budget request, and \$3.0 million (0.5 percent) higher than the 2017 enacted funding level. This funding level allowed BLS to better maintain its base programs and continue with core improvements planned for 2018, such as publishing [Current Employment Statistics](#) (CES) and [Producer Price Index](#) data using the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and developing and publishing [National Compensation Survey](#) estimates of the distribution of compensation costs.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget proposes \$655.0 million in funding for BLS, which includes \$40.0 million for costs associated with the physical move of BLS headquarters and data center. With this level of funding, in 2020, the Occupational Employment Statistics program will continue to implement the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification system in collection, which will reflect the current occupational composition of the U.S. and ensure the comparability of occupation-based statistical data across federal statistical agencies and units.

BLS would also continue efforts to provide employers with streamlined methods of reporting their data through expansion of the BLS Electronic Data Interchange Center. The Employment Projections program would develop and release the 2019-2029 economic and employment projections for the first time on an annual rather than a biennial basis. In addition, the Consumer Price Index program would continue to introduce an updated geographic area sample and will continue efforts to incorporate outlet data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey in sample selection. The Producer Price Index program would continue expanding its net inputs to industry data series by publishing approximately 200 new indexes.

Also in 2020, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses would release data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and would use a new neural network auto-coder to automatically assign occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes. The Occupational Requirements Survey would continue its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to increase occupation specific estimates by providing coverage on less common occupations in the national economy without an increase in sample size.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget requested \$609.4 million in funding for BLS. This request supported:

- exploring the expansion of collection capabilities for additional CES and [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#) (QCEW) information by adding a new [Electronic Data Interchange](#) (EDI) Center,
- continuing to introduce an updated geographic area sample in the [Consumer Price Index](#) (CPI) program sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census,



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-24287

- improving CPI and [Consumer Expenditure](#) (CE) survey efficiencies by incorporating questions from the TPOPS into the CE Surveys—thereby eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey,
- publishing detailed information on the provision of health benefit plans provided to private sector workers through the [National Compensation Survey](#) (NCS), and
- producing the third set of data on the physical demands, environmental conditions, necessary vocational preparation, and mental and cognitive requirements typically characterizing a job based on the [Occupational Requirements Survey](#) (ORS), funded by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

The 2019 funding request included \$2.2 million designated for supporting a review of how the Administration can streamline Federal statistical functions across multiple Federal statistical agencies and units in order to increase cost-effectiveness, improve data quality, and reduce respondent burden. The 2019 request also included a program decrease of \$614,000 to account for DOL's consolidation of human resources functions into the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.



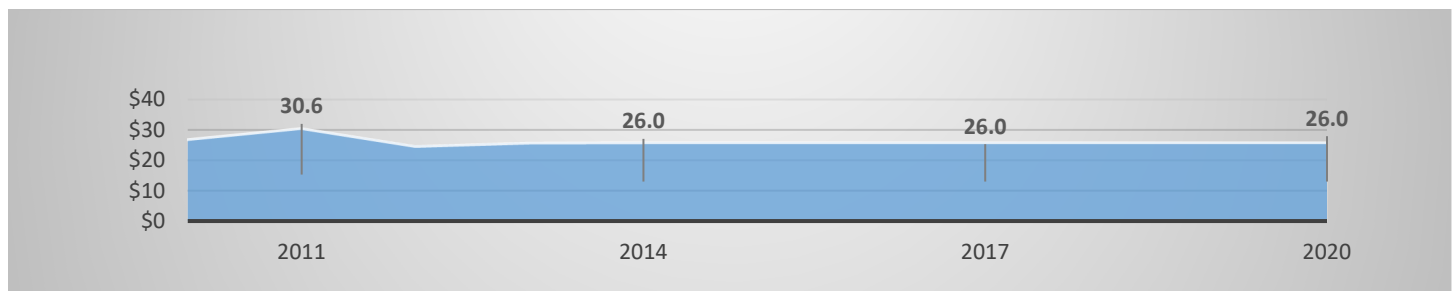
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#) (BTS), of the [Department of Transportation](#) (DOT), is a principal source of Federal transportation statistics. BTS compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information about the Nation's transportation systems, including the extent, use, condition, performance, and consequences of those systems.

Programs address topics such as freight and travel statistics, transportation economics, geospatial information systems, and airline transportation statistics. BTS administers the [National Transportation Library](#), which maintains and facilitates access to statistical and other information needed for transportation decision making. BTS enhances the quality and effectiveness of DOT's statistical programs, research, development of guidelines, and promotion of improvements in data acquisition and use.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	26.0		
2019	26.0	26.0	
2018	26.0	26.0	26.0
2017		26.0	26.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation for BTS was \$26.0 million, which reflects the authorized funding level in the [Fixing America's Surface Transportation \(FAST\) Act](#).²³ As a reimbursement element, BTS maintains the Airline Transportation Statistics Program (funded by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)) and a [Close Calls Reporting Program](#) funded through various reimbursable agreements. At this funding level, BTS supports critical travel, freight, economic, and safety statistics programs, as well as work important in geospatial analysis, transportation economics, and the information preservation and dissemination services of the National Transportation Library.

²³ Section 6002 of Pub. L. 114-94.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation for BTS was also \$26.0 million, the same appropriation amount as 2019 and for the same reasons.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request is \$26.0 million. At this level, BTS would maintain its priority core programs mandated by the Congress and pursue efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the agency, while incorporating more current information from alternative and non-traditional data sources into BTS products.

In 2020, BTS would continue its Close Calls Reporting Program through reimbursable agreements with agency partners who seek better statistics and analysis on conditions that contribute to operational safety risks. BTS would also continue a railroad tank car modification reporting program under the FAST Act²⁴ with reimbursable funding from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request was \$26.0 million allowing BTS to maintain its priority core programs mandated by the Congress and pursue efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness while incorporating more current information from alternative and non-traditional data sources into BTS products.



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-34106

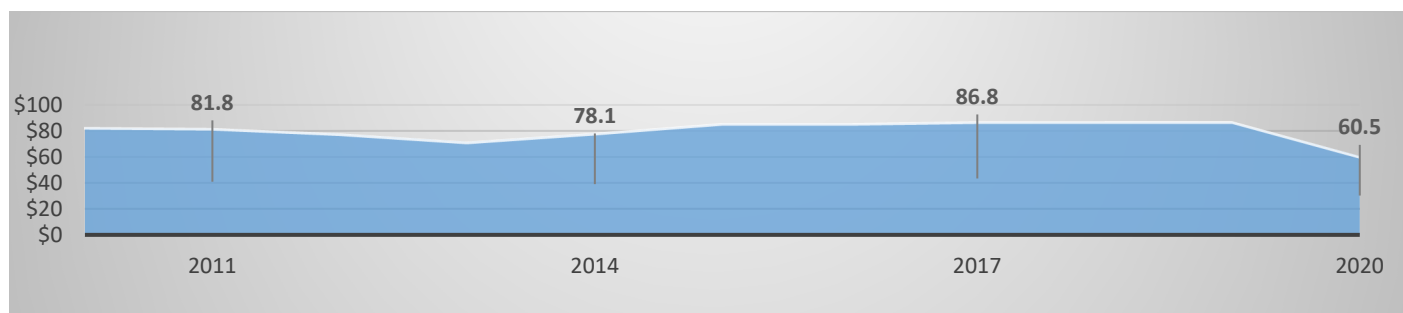
²⁴ Section 7308 of Pub. L. 114-94.

The [Economic Research Service](#) (ERS), of the [Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA), is a principal source of Federal agriculture statistics.

ERS provides economic and other social science research and analysis to inform public and private decision making on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. ERS is a primary source of statistical indicators that gauge the health of the farm sector (including farm income estimates and projections), assess the current and expected performance of the agricultural sector (including trade), and provide measures of food security here and abroad. ERS provides evidence-based policy-relevant findings through its statistics, indicators, and research that inform USDA decision making.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	60.5		
2019	45.0	86.8	
2018	76.7	86.8	86.8
2017		86.8	86.8



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$86.8 million exceeded the 2019 President's budget request of \$45.0 million, and was the same as the 2018 appropriation. ERS continued to maintain its highest priority core programs of research, data, and market outlook. ERS also used a new analysis tool developed by ERS, USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP), and USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) that links USDA nutrition databases to proprietary data from grocery stores. These data are used to measure the healthfulness of American's food-at-home purchases and greatly expand the research possibilities linking prices, nutrition, and specific food product choices.

In addition, ERS collaborated with USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service and Office of Environmental Markets to develop a new national survey of irrigation organizations, as part of a broader Congressionally-funded research initiative on drought response and resilience. The \$1.8 million Survey of Irrigation Organizations is intended to provide a nationally representative assessment of irrigation water-delivery entities and groundwater management districts serving the

U.S. agricultural sector—the first updated dataset of agricultural water-supply management entities since the 1978 Census of Irrigation Organizations. ERS also dedicated \$481,000 to improving delivery of data via the ERS website, specifically for the financial data for the farm sector through the ARMS (Agricultural Resource Management Survey) data product and commodity data in the Livestock and Meat Domestic data product.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation of \$86.8 million to ERS exceeded the President's Budget request of \$76.7 million by 13.1 percent, maintaining consistent funding levels with the 2017 appropriation. ERS continued to maintain its highest priority core programs of research, data, and market outlook.

In addition to continuing ERS' core program of research, \$900,000 supported a joint project with the Census Bureau and USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The project acquires State-level administrative data on the [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program](#) (SNAP) and the [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children](#) (WIC) and leverages those data by linking them to other administrative files and national survey data to contribute to survey improvement activities and conduct research on issues that inform the administration of the SNAP and WIC programs. This includes estimating the extent to which people eligible for SNAP or WIC benefits participate in the program, multi-program participation in both SNAP and WIC, and underreporting of program participation on national surveys.

In response to a Congressional request, ERS dedicated \$280,000 to cooperative agreements to study food loss at the farm-to-retail levels. While there has been greater attention on food loss at the consumer level, an understanding of how much food never makes it to this final stage of the supply chain is more limited. ERS analysis is focusing on economic drivers of food loss in order to facilitate understanding of market factors that influence loss and how they might be mitigated, either through market or policy channels.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The President's Budget requests \$60.5 million for 2020 and represents a net decrease of \$26.3 million or 30 percent from ERS' 2019 appropriation. It also includes a reduction of 169 staff years. The requested level of funding would be dedicated to core, recurring programs of data analysis and market outlook. The proposed budget of \$60.5 million includes \$15.5 million to assist the relocation of the agency outside of the national capital region. In addition, ERS would provide data products and statistics for farm financial information (e.g., estimates of farm income and commodity costs of production), agricultural commodity markets, USDA's domestic and international baseline, international trade, U.S. agricultural productivity, loss-adjusted food availability, monthly forecasts of the Consumer Price Index for food, and other priority consumer data.

ERS would maintain its production of the national estimates of U.S. food security. This funding level would also support ERS' [Commodity Outlook](#) program and participation in USDA's Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees and recurring analyses for commodities covered by USDA Farm Act commodity programs. These activities include analysis for the monthly [World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates](#) (WASDE) reports, publication of commodity newsletters, public release of

data for feed grains and other commodities, and supply and utilization tables for commodities that serve as critical inputs to the ERS [Loss-Adjusted Food Availability Data](#). ERS would continue to provide leadership in the modeling for USDA's [Agricultural Baseline Projections](#).

Producing these statistics requires the purchase of the following: the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), U.S. food security data, consumer data, and private sector commodity data and intelligence. This budget level would support staff to develop and report the statistics and conduct research needed to ensure the sustained ability to develop meaningful measures of economic concepts in a dynamic food, farm, and agricultural sector.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget requested \$45.0 million for ERS, representing a net decrease of \$41.8 million or 48.1 percent from the 2018 enacted appropriation. It also included a reduction of 200 staff years. This budget request would have supported staff to develop and report the statistics and conduct research needed to ensure the sustained ability to develop meaningful measures of economic concepts in a dynamic food, farm, and agricultural sector.

The requested level of funding would have been dedicated to core, recurring programs of data analysis and market outlook. At the requested budget of \$45.0 million, ERS would provide data products and statistics for farm financial information (e.g., estimates of farm income and commodity costs of production), agricultural commodity markets, USDA's domestic and international baseline, international trade, U.S. agricultural productivity, loss-adjusted food availability, and monthly forecasts of the Consumer Price Index for food. ERS would maintain its production of national estimates of U.S. food security.

Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-28506





Energy Information Administration

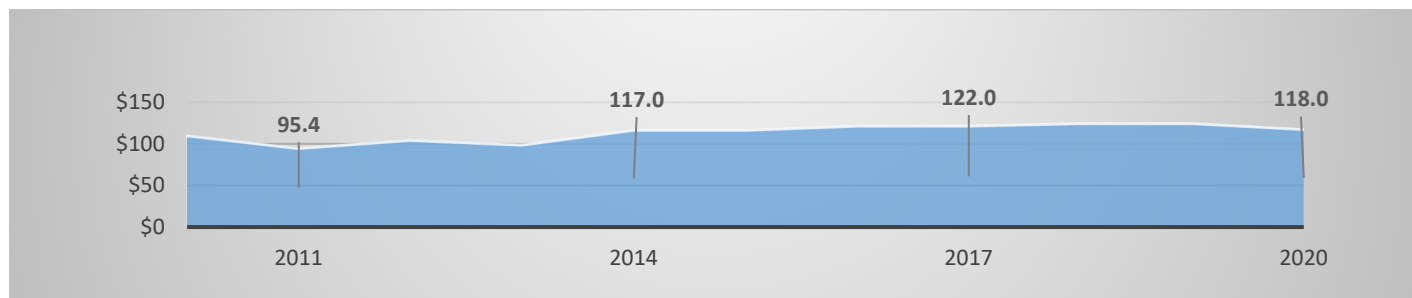
The [Energy Information Administration](#) (EIA), of the [Department of Energy](#) (DOE), is a principal source of Federal energy statistics.

EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

EIA conducts a wide range of data collection, analysis, forecasting, and dissemination activities to ensure that its customers, including the Congress, Federal and State governments, the private sector, the broader public, and the media, have ready access to timely, reliable, and relevant energy information. This information is essential to inform a wide range of energy-related decisions and policy development.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	118.0		
2019	115.0	125.0	
2018	118.0	125.0	125.0
2017		122.0	122.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation was \$125.0 million, the same level as the 2018 appropriation. This funding level enabled EIA to continue its core energy statistics, analysis, and forecasting programs that provide a wide portfolio of information products, including many that are relied on by policy makers, industry, market participants, and the public at large. The 2019 appropriation also enabled EIA to deliver new ways of covering the rapidly-changing energy sector with a particular emphasis on expanded state and regional energy information. For example, EIA recently developed a New England Energy Dashboard to increase understanding of weather-related energy capacity issues in that region, including frequently updated price, demand, and logistics data.

EIA also planned to release an enhanced version of its State Energy Portal to provide customers a more comprehensive, interactive, and timely view of state energy data; and to expand its hourly updated U.S. Electric System Operating Data report to include new data on electricity generation source by fuel type.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation for EIA was \$125.0 million, an increase of \$7.0 million (5.9 percent) over the 2018 request and a \$3.0 million increase (2.5 percent) over 2017 actual spending. Funding levels for 2018 enabled EIA to continue its energy statistics, analysis, and forecasting programs that provide a wide portfolio of information products, including many that are relied on by policymakers, industry, market participants, and the public at large. The agency worked to develop more timely oil and gas data and improved the quality of the data that support its forecast and projection models in these areas. Further, EIA examined innovative new approaches for collecting and disseminating energy consumption and efficiency data, including options for collecting more granular data that would benefit both industry and consumers.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

EIA's 2020 President's Budget request is \$118.0 million, an increase of \$3.0 million over the 2019 President's Budget request, and a \$7.0 million decrease from the 2019 appropriation. EIA's programs have evolved in recent years to provide an expanding customer base with coverage of complex and interrelated energy markets. The 2020 request would allow EIA to continue core statistical and analysis activities that produce reports critical to the nation, including:

- the [Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report](#) (WNGSR), which is designated as one of the Nation's Principal Federal Economic Indicators;
- the [Weekly Petroleum Status Report](#) (WPSR), which provides statistics on oil and petroleum product stocks, imports, and production;
- the [Short-Term Energy Outlook](#) (STEO), which provides monthly forecasts of U.S. and global supply, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices projected out 12 to 24 months; and
- the [Annual Energy Outlook](#) (AEO), which projects U.S. energy supply, consumption, and trade over a 25 to 30 year period.

EIA would also execute its Energy Consumption and Efficiency Program, including activities to keep its large-scale, multi-year commercial buildings and residential consumption surveys on schedule; leverage third party and administrative data to cost-effectively expand



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-24287

EIA's program coverage; and continue planned cybersecurity initiatives to bolster information security across the enterprise.

Fiscal Year 2019

The President's 2019 Budget request for EIA is \$115.0 million, a decrease of \$10.0 million (8.0 percent) over the 2018 appropriation. This request supported continuing operations. The 2019 request enabled EIA to continue core statistical and analysis activities that produce reports critical to the nation, as well as continuing planned cybersecurity initiatives.



National Agricultural Statistics Service

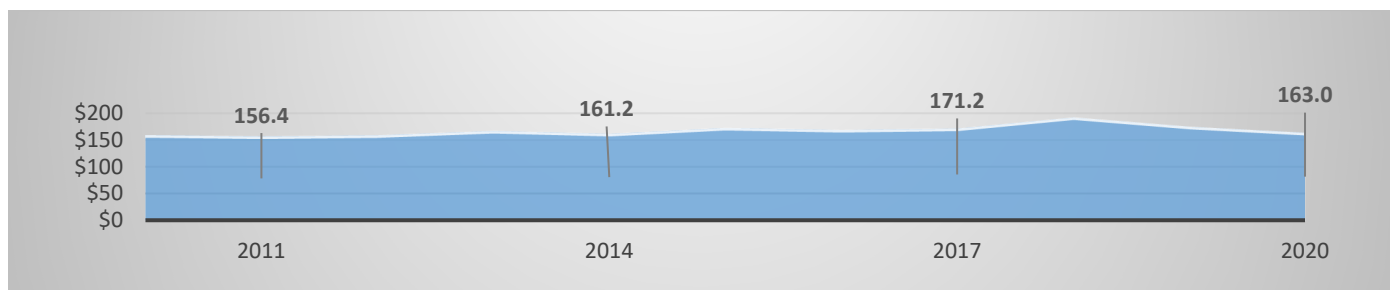
The [National Agricultural Statistics Service](#) (NASS), of the [Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA), is a principal source of Federal agricultural statistics.

NASS collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes data on the number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of crops; inventories and production of livestock, including eggs and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products and related indexes; prices paid indexes for commodities and services, and related indexes; agriculture production and marketing data; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and other related areas of the agricultural economy.

NASS uses reimbursable funds from the Department of Labor (DOL) along with Agricultural Estimates Program funds to conduct the Farm Labor Survey, which provides estimates of the number of hired workers; average hours worked, and wage rates at national, regional, and selected State levels. NASS conducts the Census of Agriculture (COA) every five years. The COA provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy, including farm size, characteristics of farm operators, current agricultural industrial reports, land ownership, aquaculture, horticulture, organics, local foods, and farm irrigation practices at the national State, and county levels.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	163.0		
2019	165.0	174.5	
2018	185.7	191.7	191.7
2017		171.2	171.2



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$174.5 million represented a decrease of \$17.2 million over the 2018 appropriation and a net increase of \$9.5 million from the 2019 President's Budget request of \$165.0 million, reflecting an increase of \$9.5 million in the Agricultural Estimates program. NASS continued the restoration of the alfalfa surveys and barley estimates, continued chemical use, and remained at the 2017 funding level for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators.

Census of Agriculture (www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus/)

The Census of Agriculture (COA) is a complete count of U.S. farms and ranches and the people who operate them. Even small plots of land - whether rural or urban - growing fruit, vegetables or some food animals count if \$1,000 or more of such products were raised and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the Census year. The Census of Agriculture, taken only once every five years, looks at land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, income and expenditures.

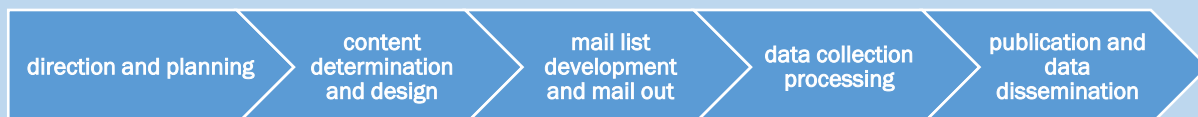
The 2017 COA was the 29th Federal census of agriculture. NASS released the full report from the 2017 COA on April 11, 2019. Some key data highlights are:

- There are 2.04 million farms and ranches (down 3.2 percent from 2012) with an average size of 441 acres (up 1.6 percent) on 900 million acres (down 1.6 percent).
- Average farm income is \$43,053. A total of 43.6 percent of farms had positive net cash farm income in 2017.
- A total of 133,176 farms and ranches use renewable energy producing systems, more than double the 57,299 in 2012.
- The number of producers who have served in the military is 370,619, or 11 percent of all. They are older than the average at 67.9.
- There are 321,261 young producers age 35 or less on 240,141 farms. Farms with young producers making decisions tend to be larger than average in both acres and sales.
- Thirty-six percent of all producers are female and 56 percent of all farms have at least one female decision maker. Farms with female producers making decisions tend to be smaller than average in both acres and value of production. Female producers are most heavily engaged in the day-to-day decisions along with record keeping and financial management.

The COA program consists of:

- the COA conducted every five years;
- the [Current Agricultural Industrial Report](#) program; and
- special studies, for example, the [Census of Horticulture](#), Farm and Ranch Survey, [Census of Aquaculture](#), and the Organic Production Survey.

The COA is conducted in five general stages:



Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 congressional appropriation of \$191.7 million for NASS represented an increase of \$6.0 million (3.3 percent) over the 2018 President's Budget request. The appropriated funding for 2018 was a \$20.5 million (12.0 percent) increase over 2017 actual funding levels. The 2018 appropriation reflected a \$21.2 million increase to support the collection of data for the 2017 COA.

The fourth year in the five-year funding cycle for conducting the reference year 2017 COA was 2018. The largest portion of 2018 funding supported outsourcing all necessary functions associated with

mailing and processing of COA. Due to the approximately 3 million forms mailed and processed only once every five years, NASS contracts with the [National Processing Center](#) (NPC) in Jeffersonville, IN, the same center responsible for handling of much of the Census Bureau's data collection. Included in the 2018 funding were expenses for outgoing and return postage. In order to achieve an acceptable level of response for every county, or county equivalent, in the U.S., NASS conducted extensive phone follow-up to mail and web non-respondents. Additionally, NASS conducted personal interviews for a small group of farmers and ranchers.

The 2018 appropriation reflects a decrease of approximately \$695,000 in the Agricultural Estimates program. NASS restored the alfalfa surveys and barley estimates, continued the chemical use program, and remained at 2017 funding levels for the Federal Principal Economic Indicators.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request of \$163.0 million reflects a net decrease of \$11.5 million over the 2019 appropriations. At this level of funding, NASS would decrease the Agricultural Estimates program by reducing the sample sizes, which would reduce the data published at the state level for the following programs: the chemical use program, the fruit and vegetable reports, and the acreage, crop production and grain stocks.

NASS would also eliminate parts of the bee and honey program. This funding would enable continuation of the annual census of agriculture.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request of \$165.0 million reflected a net decrease of \$26.7 million, or 13.9 percent, compared to the 2018 appropriation of \$191.7 million. At this level of funding, NASS would have to decrease the Agricultural Estimates program in similar ways to those outlined for 2020 above. In addition, NASS would eliminate parts of the [bee and honey program](#) and transition the [Farm Labor Survey](#) from a reimbursable partnership with DOL to a core program within the Agricultural Estimates program.

The requested 2019 funding enables continuation of COA. NASS would also conduct the [Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey](#) (FRIS), which is one of the most complete and detailed profiles of irrigation in the U.S. and provides basic irrigation data collected from all farm and ranch operators from COA. NASS would also conduct the [Census of Aquaculture](#).

Include the value of your landlord's share, marketing charges, taxes, hauling, etc. Exclude dollars for items produced under production contracts.

For items 4 through 7, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 8 through 10, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 11 through 13, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 14 through 16, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 17 through 19, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 20 through 22, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 23 through 25, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 26 through 28, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 29 through 31, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 32 through 34, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 35 through 37, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 38 through 40, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 41 through 43, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 44 through 46, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 47 through 49, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 50 through 52, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 53 through 55, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 56 through 58, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 59 through 61, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 62 through 64, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 65 through 67, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 68 through 70, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 71 through 73, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 74 through 76, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 77 through 79, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 80 through 82, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 83 through 85, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 86 through 88, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 89 through 91, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 92 through 94, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only. For items 95 through 97, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report dry hay only. For items 98 through 100, when both dry hay and haylage were cut from the same acres, report haylage only.

	Mark "X" if None	Acres Harvested	Acres Irrigated	Total Tons Harvested	OR	Number of Bales
Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for dry hay . . . 0103	☐			Tons, dry	OR	
Haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures 1070	☐			Tons, green		
Other dry hay from barley, clover, fescue, lespedeza, oats, rye, timothy, wheat, wild, Bermuda grass, Sudangrass, etc. 4111	☐			Tons, dry	OR	
All other haylage, grass silage, and greenchop 1073	☐					

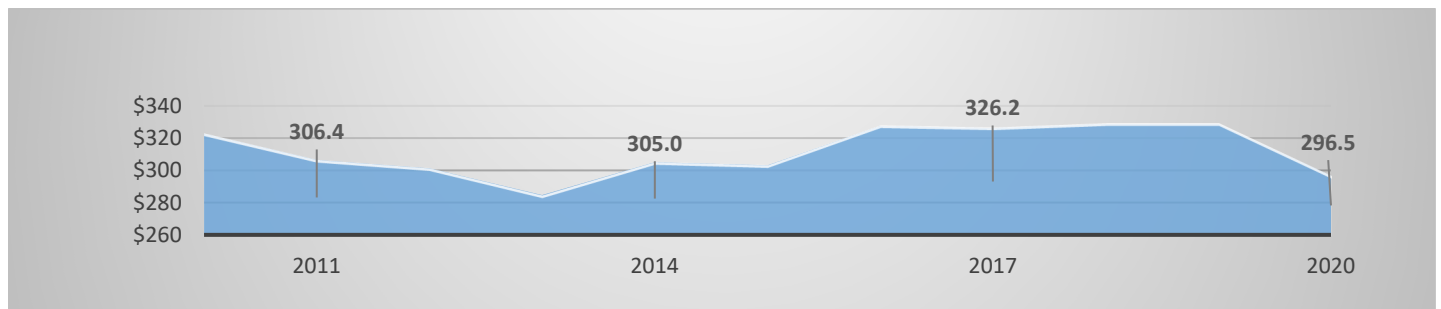
2017 Census of Agriculture, OMB Control No. 0535-0226

The [National Center for Education Statistics](#) (NCES), of the [Department of Education](#) (ED), is a principal source of Federal education statistics. NCES collects, analyzes, and disseminates education statistics at all levels, from preschool through postsecondary and adult education, including statistics on international education.

NCES collections include the Common Core of Data; the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; the National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey; early childhood, middle grades, and high school longitudinal studies; the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study; and the Program for International Student Assessment. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is NCES' primary tool for assessing what American elementary and secondary students know and can do in academic subjects.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	296.5		
2019	297.8	328.8	
2018	330.1	328.9	328.7
2017		315.8	326.2



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$328.7 million included \$109.5 million for Statistics, \$158.7 million for Assessment, and \$32.3 million for the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) program—which provides competitive grants to States enabling them to design, develop, and implement statewide longitudinal data systems. This funding level allowed NCES to conduct:

- comprehensive data collection on public elementary and secondary schools and districts;
- a survey of private elementary and secondary schools;
- the [Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#) (IPEDS);
- a comprehensive information system on postsecondary institutions;
- the [National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey](#) (NPSAS);
- early childhood, middle grades, and high school longitudinal studies; and

- international assessments, including the [Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study](#) (TIMSS) and the [Program for International Student Assessment](#) (PISA).

Funding for 2019 provided support for NAEP reading, mathematics, and science assessments in 4th, 8th, and 12th grades. Funds from this appropriation also supported the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) program, which primarily provided competitive grants to States enable them to design, develop, and implement State-wide longitudinal data systems.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 NCES appropriation of \$328.9 million was largely consistent with the 2018 President's Budget request (\$330.1 million). Funding appropriated for 2018 included \$109.5 million for Statistics, \$156.7 million for Assessment, and \$32.3 million for the SLDS program. This funding level allowed NCES to conduct the same statistical activities that are noted above for the 2019 appropriation.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request of \$296.5 million is \$32.3 million less than the 2019 appropriation. Funds would support the Statistics and Assessment programs. A \$3.0 million dollar increase is requested for the Statistics program, which would allow NCES to maintain its data collection and analyses activities, as well as to support the [Privacy Technical Assistance Center](#) (PTAC), which has been supported under the SLDS program. The request for the Assessment program would provide support for the NAEP. No funding is requested for SLDS, which has fulfilled its original purpose of enabling States to design, develop, and implement longitudinal data systems to collect, manage, and analyze individual student data.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget requested \$297.8 million for NCES, \$31.1 million (9.4 percent) less than the 2018 appropriation. Funds would support the Statistics and Assessment programs, as well as the PTAC. No funding was requested in 2019 for SLDS because it had fulfilled its purpose.



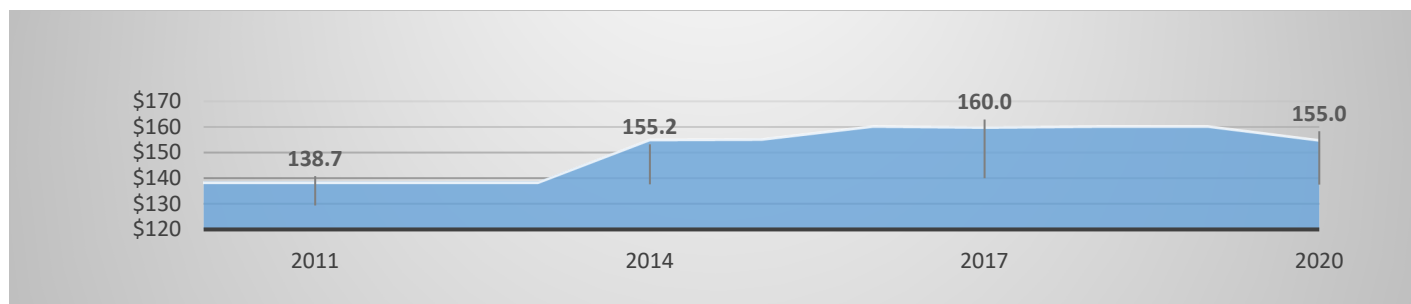
National Center for Health Statistics

The [National Center for Health Statistics](#) (NCHS), of the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) (HHS), is a principal source of Federal health statistics.

NCHS is responsible for the collection, maintenance, analysis, and dissemination of statistics on the nature and extent of the health, illness, and disability of the U.S. population; the impact of illness and disability on the economy; the effects of environmental, social, and other health hazards; health care costs and financing; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events (births and deaths). NCHS has also placed emphasis on improving health and health care data systems and enhancing internationally comparable measures of disability.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	155.0		
2019	155.0	160.4	
2018	155.0	160.4	160.4
2017		160.4	160.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriated amount of \$160.4 million represents level funding with the 2018 actual funding received and is a \$5.397 million increase above the 2018 President's budget request. The funded level allowed NCHS to:

- conduct the [National Health Interview Survey](#) (NHIS) which provides data for monitoring trends in illness and disability and tracks progress toward achieving national health objectives;
- maintain full field operations for the [National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey](#) (NHANES) which provides nationally representative data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children, including prevalence of diagnosed and undiagnosed conditions;

- carry out the [National Survey of Family Growth](#) (NSFG) which provides data on reproductive health, fertility, and family life that can be used to plan health services and health education programs;
- collect a full 12 months of birth and death records from States and Territories to provide the Nation's official vital statistics;
- conduct selected components of the [National Health Care Surveys](#) to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery;
- research and evaluate statistical methods for use by NCHS and the broader scientific community;
- and enhance the quality and usability of tools available to the public to access and analyze data.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriated amount of \$160.4 million for NCHS represented nearly consistent funding with 2017 actuals, and was a \$5.4 million increase (3.5 percent) above the 2018 President's Budget request.

Appropriated funding for 2018 supported the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Working Capital Fund for business services, which in prior years was funded centrally at CDC. In 2017, approximately \$17.0 million of the appropriation went to the Working Capital Fund. In addition, this funded level allowed NCHS to the same set of additional activities noted for the 2019 appropriation.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request of \$155.0 million is a \$5.4 million decrease from the 2019 appropriation. With this decrease, NCHS would maintain major data collection systems but would have to defer development of new initiatives.

The 2020 Budget request would maintain the capacity of NCHS to monitor key health indicators by supporting its ongoing health and healthcare surveys and data collection systems, using personal interviews, healthcare records, physical examinations, diagnostic procedures, lab tests, and vital event registrations. The request would maintain full field operations for the NHANES and the NHIS. NCHS would continue to integrate data collected from its hospital and facility surveys into the [National Hospital Care Survey](#) (NHCS). This includes NHCS emergency department and outpatient department data including ambulatory surgery, collected by the [National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Survey](#), and data on substance-involved emergency department visits. NCHS would continue transitioning from manual data collection to electronic data collection for the NHCS, which is expected to improve both timeliness and quality of data.

NCHS would continue to investigate ways to incorporate administrative data and electronic health record information into the family of health care provider surveys. This funding would maintain support for electronic reporting of deaths by the States to provide information on deaths of public health importance, including prescription drug overdose-related deaths. This support has played a critical role in dramatically improving the timeliness of mortality reporting. With the requested budget,

NCHS would explore ways to improve data collection efficiencies while preserving data quality and utility.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request of \$155.0 million was a \$5.4 million decrease from the 2018 appropriation, a reduction of 3.4 percent. With this decrease, NCHS maintained major data collection systems but deferred development of new initiatives.

The 2019 request would maintain the capacity of NCHS as similarly noted above for 2020.

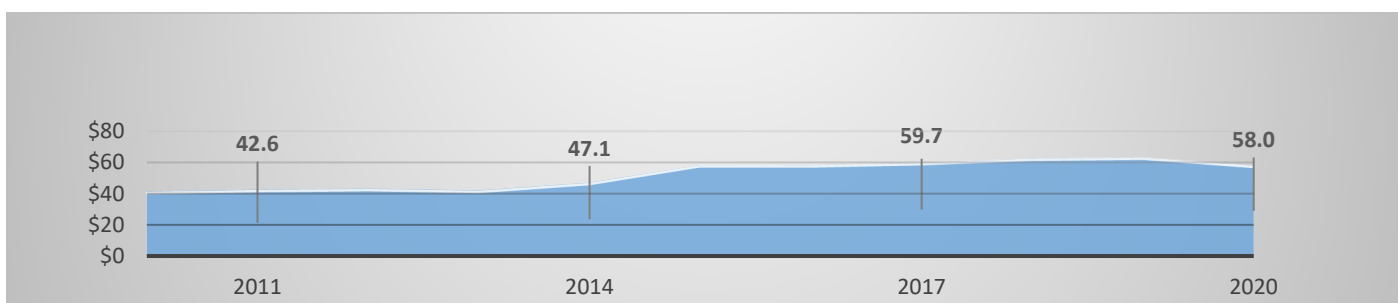
With the requested funding, NCHS planned to explore ways to improve data collection efficiencies while preserving data quality and utility. NCHS continued transitioning from manual data collection to electronic data collection for the NHCS, which is expected to improve both timeliness and quality of data.

The [National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics](#) (NCSES), of the [National Science Foundation](#) (NSF), is a principal source of Federal statistics about the science and engineering enterprise and serves as the central Federal clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, analysis, and dissemination of objective data on science, engineering, technology, and research and development.

NCSES is called on to support the collection of statistical data on research and development trends, the science and engineering workforce, U.S. competitiveness, and the condition and progress of the Nation's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education; to support research using the data it collects and on methodologies in areas related to the work of the Center; and to support the education and training of researchers in the use of its own and other large-scale, nationally representative data sets. NCSES designs, supports, and directs a coordinated collection of periodic national surveys and performs a variety of other data collections and research, providing policymakers, researchers, and other decision makers with high quality data and analysis on research and development, innovation, the education of scientists and engineers, and the science and engineering workforce.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	58.0		
2019	59.8	63.2	
2018	56.9	62.1	62.4
2017		60.0	59.7



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$63.2 million represents an increase of \$3.3 million over the President's 2019 Budget Request (\$59.8 million). At the 2019 appropriation funding level, NCSES maintained established programs that provide the science policy community and researchers relevant, accurate, and timely information on the science and engineering enterprise. Questionnaire redesign and survey improvement projects were ongoing and supported emerging data needs concerning the measurement of product and process innovation activities and career pathways for scientists,

engineers, and workers in skilled technical occupations. Included among the career pathways projects are an effort to incorporate a longitudinal design within the Survey of Doctorate Recipients, and the continuation of a feasibility study to develop an acceptable definition of the skilled technical workforce and examine the potential of administrative records for generating reliable data about this population.

In addition, NCSES continued exploring administrative records and other data sources for concepts of interest such as innovation, entrepreneurship, and competitiveness, and analyzed the potential data's fitness for use and possible integration with NCSES survey data. NCSES has funded a consensus panel study, conducted by the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT), that is bringing together experts in survey methodology, statistics, documentation, and archiving, and other fields to recommend standards for transparency and reproducibility of NCSES statistics.

NCSES is expanding its research grants program with plans to fund meritorious research proposals exploring innovative analytical and statistical methods that would benefit both itself and the Federal Statistical System at large; in exchange, partner Federal statistical agencies and units are providing in-kind support of the NCSES grants program.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation for NCSES of \$62.1 million represented an increase of \$5.3 million, or 9.2 percent, over the 2018 President's Budget request. At the 2018 appropriated funding level, NCSES maintained ongoing programs that provide the science policy community and researchers relevant, accurate, and timely information on science and engineering enterprises. Survey enhancement projects are ongoing, supporting data needs related to career pathways for scientists and engineers as well as measures of product and process innovation.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 President's Budget request of \$57.95 million represents a decrease of \$5.20 million from the 2019 appropriation. With the 2020 requested funding, NCSES would maintain its core programmatic activities that measure research and development trends, the science and engineering workforce, U.S. competitiveness, and the condition and progress of STEM education.

At the requested funding level, NCSES would continue efforts to modernize systems and data tools, including projects that would expand access to confidential data via advanced disclosure avoidance techniques and secure data facilities.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request of \$59.8 million represented a decrease of \$2.3 million (3.7 percent) from the enacted 2018 appropriation. With the 2019 requested funding, NCSES would have maintained its core ongoing programmatic activities as also outlined in the 2020 request. NCSES would have sought to preserve recent gains in coverage and data quality and to explore and develop more cost-efficient measures of innovation, entrepreneurship, and competitiveness utilizing non-survey data in these areas: the impact of open source software on the economy; non-traditional pathways to working in STEM; and innovation through company administrative data.

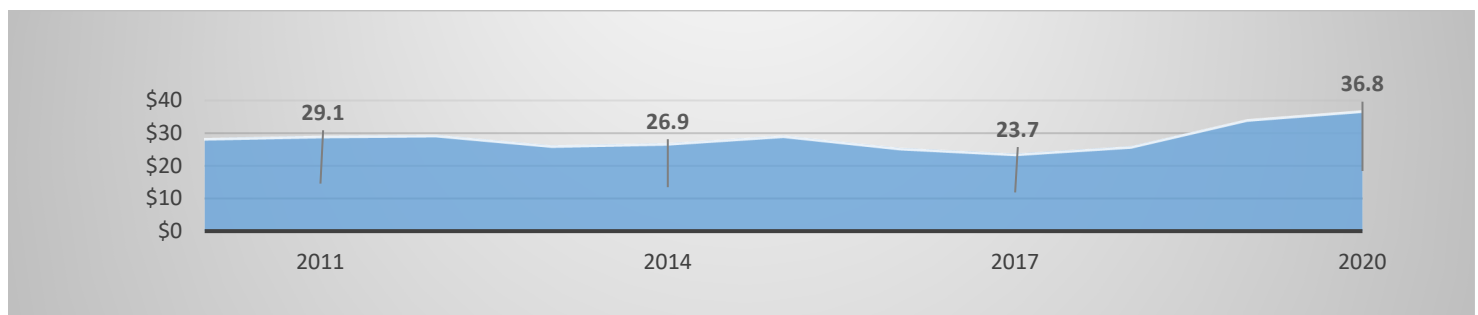


Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

The [Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics](#) (ORES), of the [Social Security Administration](#) (SSA), is a principal source of Federal labor, health, economic, and current demographic statistics. ORES conducts broad analyses of major social and economic trends and their impact on social insurance policies. SSA also collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program; the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs and their beneficiary populations; and earnings for people in employment covered under Social Security and Medicare. ORES is also responsible for designing, implementing and assessing the results of models that analyze the impact of present SSA programs, program alternatives, and proposed changes in policy. ORES establishes linkages of SSA data with data from other statistical and record systems, prepares and manages administrative data systems to support research and analysis.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	36.8		
2019	28.3	34.1	
2018	32.5	31.8	25.9
2017		26.7	23.7



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$34.0 million was a slight decrease from the 2019 President's budget request. In 2019, ORES continued to fund the consolidated Retirement and Disability Research Consortium (RDRC). The RDRC has a scope equivalent to its predecessors, the Retirement Research Consortium (RRC) and Disability Research Consortium (DRC), and produces research on issues related to OASDI, DI, and SSI. Combining the RRC and DRC into the RDRC benefits the agency by increasing administrative efficiency and coordination.

ORES continued to fund design, development, testing, and data collection for a small set of questions within the Census Bureau's SIPP, a survey that provides extensive information about the incomes of American individuals, households, and their participation in income transfer programs.

ORES also supported the University of Michigan's Health and Retirement Study (HRS) that surveys more than 22,000 Americans over the age of 50 every two years and provides an ongoing source of longitudinal data for research on retirement and aging.

Through a jointly financed cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Aging (NIA), ORES funded the Understanding America Study (UAS), a nationally representative longitudinal internet panel to collect data on the public's understanding of ORES programs and their preferred communication channels with ORES. This information will help ORES make more informed decisions about initiating new policies, procedures and educational products designed to enhance retirement security and administer the program.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 appropriation of \$31.8 million was largely consistent (a decrease of \$700,000, or 2.3 percent) with the President's Budget request. With a new competitive solicitation in 2018, ORES consolidated the current [Retirement Research Consortium](#) (RRC) and [Disability Research Consortium](#) (DRC). Combining the RRC and DRC research programs was designed to increase administrative efficiency and coordination. The RRC and DRC had five-year cooperative agreements ending in 2018, with 2017 funds funding the final year's activity. The resulting combined program, the Retirement and Disability Research Consortium (RDRC) has a scope equivalent to the two currently existing programs and is intended to address issues related to OASDI, [Disability Insurance](#) (SSDI), and SSI.

ORES also funded the design, development, testing, and data collection for an SSA-funded supplement to the re-engineered SIPP. A new panel of the redesigned SIPP began in CY 2018.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 request for \$37.0 million is an increase of 7.9 percent compared to the 2019 appropriation, and would enable ORES to continue its core extramural research functions, including the continuation of the enhancement and modernization of our statistical publications and data development using the Analytic Research Center (ARC).

ORES would also:

- continue its core extramural research functions, including research and training through the combined RDRC;
- support the [Health and Retirement Study](#) through collection of longitudinal information on consumption to understand how consumption changes through retirement and whether people have adequate retirement income to meet their needs; and
- collect and code data for the Census Bureau's SIPP.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 budget request of \$28.3 million for ORES was a 10.9 percent decrease compared to the 2018 appropriation of \$31.8 million. ORES would have continued its core extramural research functions in 2019, including the fourth year of an initiative to enhance and modernize statistical publications and data development using the Analytics Research Center (ARC). Similar to those items outlined for the 2020 request, ORES would continue to support work on the RDRC, Census Bureau's SIPP, and HRS.

In 2019, SSA planned to stop co-financing the [Social Security Programs Throughout the World](#) (SSPTW) publication. The [International Social Security Association](#) (ISSA) would take over the publication and SSA would provide technical support during a brief transition period.

Effective, October 5, 2018, the **Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)** and the **Office of Retirement Policy (ORP)** merged. The statistical description of ORES does not change with the merger, which continues to consist of producing and disseminating research and data on Social Security programs.

The merger integrates the mission of ORES and ORP to:

- conduct SSA's research and statistics on Social Security retirement and disability programs and the Supplemental Security Income program, and
- provide policy analysis and development on retirement and survivors insurance programs.

Because these components already worked in close coordination with each other, the merger brings efficiency through the integration of not only data resources, but also staff resources and IT systems, achieving costs savings while improving research quality.



Statistics of Income

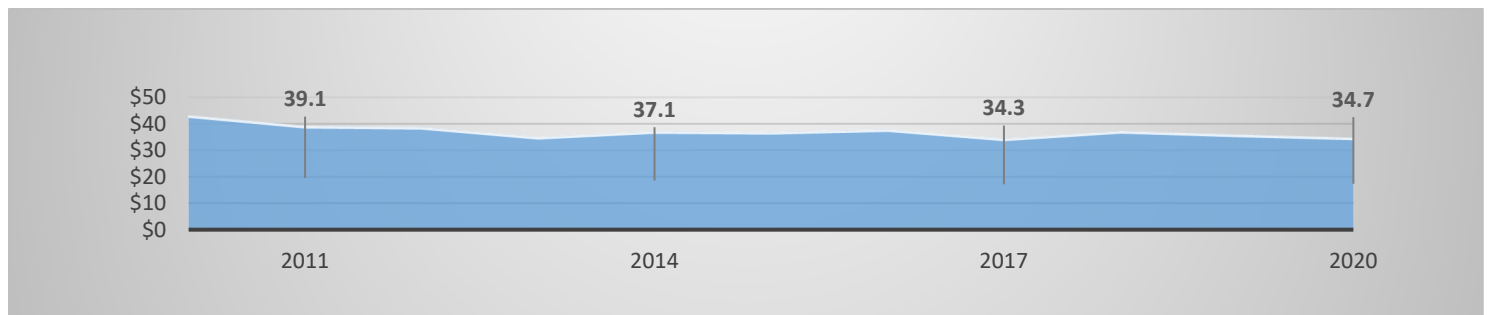
The [Statistics of Income](#) (SOI) program of the [Internal Revenue Service](#) (IRS), which resides in the [Treasury Department](#), is a principal source of Federal income statistics.

SOI collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the Federal tax system. In support of this mission, SOI annually conducts more than 100 different projects that involve data from tax returns and information documents. Three of SOI's largest projects produce annual income, financial, and tax data collected from individual, corporate, and partnership returns. Tax data reflecting U.S. and international economic activities are also collected annually from a number of other tax returns with smaller filing populations, including estate, gift, and excise tax returns. In addition, data are collected from information returns filed by tax-exempt organizations, issuers of tax-exempt government bonds, and from a wide range of information documents, such as [Forms W-2](#) and [Form 1099](#).

The statistical data gathered, analyzed, and published by SOI are used by other Federal agencies, the White House, the Congress, academics, researchers, and the general public to analyze tax policy, project tax revenues, and estimate the overall impact of tax law changes on the economy and the U.S. budget.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2020	34.7		
2019	35.2	35.9	
2018	33.6	36.7	37.2
2017		34.3	34.3



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 appropriation of \$35.9 million exceeded the President's 2019 request by 2.0 percent. SOI was able to support its critical base program requirements and release high-quality data files and other products with the appropriated funds.

The 2019 appropriation funded the start of SOI updating its statistical data programs to incorporate changes because of the passage of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act. More than 1,000 new or modified data items were added, and numerous products were expanded to reflect the new law. Preliminary tables now provide snapshots of individual tax data throughout the calendar year, and SOI will release new data on sole proprietors. SOI is also collaborating with other Federal agencies.

To satisfy the requirements of an Executive Order, SOI's funding also supported producing summary income data to support the Department of Education's Education Scorecard. SOI continued to engage in joining the Census Bureau's Federal Statistical Research Data Center program and improving data produced for and in partnership with BEA.

To support BEA, the Census Bureau, and BLS programs, SOI funding supported the exploration of the expanded use of administrative data. For instance, SOI explored supervised and unsupervised modeling to improve the quality of NAICS codes assigned to tax filing units. SOI continued its Joint Statistical Research Program, partnering external researchers with SOI staff on projects related to tax administration. SOI continued improving the security and efficiency of its IT infrastructure.

SOI was also able to continue transitioning its data entry and error resolution programs to two submission processing centers, as necessitated by the IRS' consolidation of its submission processing operations. SOI was able to continue improving its Web content to enhance usability.

Appropriations for 2019 also afforded SOI to provide leadership within the IRS and Treasury to socialize elements of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy Act, participating in agency governance boards and helping develop a framework for producing learning agendas, evidence building plans, and expanded data inventories.

Fiscal Year 2018

The 2018 SOI appropriation of \$36.7 million was \$3.0 million (9.0 percent) more than the President's Budget request. With the appropriated funds, SOI continued to support its critical base program requirements and produce and release all data files and other products in a timely manner and with high quality.

In 2018, SOI identified and pursued areas of significant resource savings. Specifically, SOI examined the impact of replacing or augmenting some of its statistical studies with data obtained from administrative files. SOI also began to explore improving efficiency in its statistical programs by using internal data and routines to support sample selection processes, eliminating reliance on other resource constrained IRS functions. Additionally, SOI continued to make substantial improvements to its IT infrastructure to improve security and efficiency. SOI developed a comprehensive plan to transition its data entry and error resolution programs to two centralized submission processing centers. This transition was necessitated by the IRS plan to consolidate its submission processing operations. Further, SOI continued work on various projects under its Joint Statistical Research Program, which partners external experts with SOI staff on projects related to tax administration.

Regarding data dissemination, SOI neared completion on a substantial redesign of its corporate products to comply with new IRS disclosure limitation requirements. SOI released several new corporate tables and a publication on partnerships that employ new disclosure avoidance methods

to meet these guidelines. SOI continued its efforts to substantially improve its individual public-use files, which provide anonymized information on individual taxpayers, and is currently partnering on research intended to produce synthesized tax data with potential to provide greater utility to data users. Additionally, SOI continued modernizing and improving its online content to optimize its products for a new content management system; this new system will provide future opportunities to modernize data dissemination methods.

Finally, following the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, SOI devoted significant resources to collecting data on provisions effective immediately and began planning for the significant impact of more far-reaching law changes that will take effect during CY 2019.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The President's budget request of \$34.7 million for 2020 represents a decrease from the 2019 appropriation of 3.3 percent. At this level of funding, SOI would prioritize maintaining current levels of service and support expanded statistical program requirements resulting from changes in the tax laws. SOI would continue to implement significant changes to its data collection methods to reflect the ongoing roll out of provisions related to tax reform.

In addition to developing new product offerings that reflect tax reform, SOI would work to ensure that high-quality data are available in a timely manner to facilitate evaluation of the effects of the new laws on various filing populations and would provide more frequent interim releases of high-level statistics. The agency would continue to identify and evaluate administrative data sources to replace or supplement sample-based datasets.

Further, SOI would explore ways to integrate the processing routines and products offered for related studies, improving efficiency and enriching available data. In light of the recently passed Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, the Division would pursue developing and releasing more files in Open Data formats, formalize mechanisms for soliciting public feedback, and work across the Treasury Department to foster better data governance and greater use of evidence in business decision making.

SOI would continue its efforts to substantially improve its individual public-use files, which provide anonymized information on individual taxpayers, and is currently partnering on research intended to produce a fully synthesized public-use data file with the potential to provide greater utility to data users. SOI would continue pursuing improvements to its public Website and data visualizations to improve the user experience, including developing a new information architecture, and it would continue its efforts to use social media to provide information to the increasingly technology-savvy public. SOI would also develop a plan to obtain feedback from its public data users that would provide insight into ways to better improve their experiences by making improvements to the format and content of its Web products. To foster research with the potential to impact tax administration, SOI would continue to sponsor a robust research program, working with experts within and outside government and will finalize plans, in coordination with the Census Bureau, to join the Census Bureau's Federal Statistical Research Data Center program. Finally, SOI would continue to invest in

critical data security features designed to ensure protection of confidential data and has planned further enhancements to protect the security of its sensitive data.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 President's Budget request of \$35.2 million for SOI represents a 4.0 percent decrease (\$1.5 million) from the 2018 appropriation. SOI would have continued to maintain current levels of service and support expanded statistical program requirements resulting from changes in the tax laws. SOI must devote significant resources to assessing the impact of the recent tax reform laws and implementing necessary changes to its statistical studies. The new laws will significantly impact SOI's systems, sample designs, processes, and products, and SOI will work to ensure that high-quality data are available in a timely manner to facilitate evaluation of the effects of the new laws on various filing populations. This includes plans for more frequent interim releases of high-level statistics.

SOI would have also worked to implement the first stages of its submission processing center consolidation plan to ensure that the consolidation does not impact the quality or timeliness of SOI data. The agency would have continued to identify and evaluate administrative data sources to replace or supplement sample-based datasets.

SOI would have continued pursuing improvements to its public website and data visualizations to improve the user experience, and would continue efforts to use social media to provide information to the increasingly technology-savvy public.

To foster research with the potential to impact tax administration, SOI would have continued to sponsor a robust research program, working with experts within and outside Government to explore opportunities for partnerships to positively impact the quality, coverage, cost, and timeliness of data releases, while simultaneously investing in critical data security features designed to ensure protection of confidential data.

CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND POLICY INSIGHTS

This chapter describes the statutes, legislation, policy guidance, and strategic priorities influencing the FSS followed by agency highlights showcasing the value of Federal statistics in addressing Administration and Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) priorities.

Several statutes serve as the foundation supporting the Federal statistical system in carrying out its mission. These statutes include the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA),²⁵ the Information Quality Act (IQA),²⁶ and Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act),²⁷ and each recognizes the importance of the relevance, accuracy, objectivity, and accessibility of Federal statistical products. The Evidence Act updated the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), which establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes.

To complement this legislation, leaders within and outside the FSS provide strategic direction for the system. Chaired by the Chief Statistician of the United States, the ICSP promotes efficiency and effectiveness across the FSS and develops system-wide strategic priorities. Complementarily, the Administration continues to evaluate and develop policies around the ever-changing data landscape.

Historically, ICSP membership has included the heads of the 13 principal statistical agencies listed in [Chapter 3](#) as well as a rotating member (most recently, the National Center for Veterans' Analysis and Statistics [NCVAS] within the Department of Veterans Affairs) from one of the statistical programs described in [Chapter 5](#). With the passage of the Evidence Act in January 2019, the ICSP was expanded to include membership for all Statistical Officials in the Executive Branch.

Maintaining relevance

Issuance of new or periodic updates to statutes, Statistical Policy Directives, strategic priorities, and policy guidance occur to support the relevance of the FSS. The following summarize some of these changes since the [Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government: Fiscal Year 2018](#) report.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018

Signed into law on January 14, 2019, the Evidence Act,²⁸ requires agencies to undertake a systematic rethinking of government data management to better facilitate access for evidence-building activities and public consumption. It contains several provisions that increase Federal agencies' ability to use data and evidence to make critical decisions about

²⁵ [Pub. L. 104-13](#), 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

²⁶ Section 515 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001. [Pub. L. 106-554](#).

²⁷ Pub. L. 115-435. [Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018](#). Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf>

²⁸ Pub. L. 115-435. [Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018](#). Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf>

program operations, policy, and regulations, and to gain visibility into the impact of resource allocation on achieving program objectives.

In particular, the Evidence Act has requirements for Federal agencies to:

- Designate officials to lead evidence building activities at the agency level;
- Develop plans to address agency priorities through rigorous application of evidence;
- Increase usability of their data assets through open data governance; and
- Support the use of confidential data for evidence building by empowering statistical agencies and units to increase their access to Federal data assets.

On July 10, 2019, OMB released [M-19-23 Phase 1 Implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018: Learning Agendas, Personnel, and Planning Guidance](#). This guidance:

- Lays out the roles and responsibilities of the three new agency-level officials (Chief Data Officer, Statistical Official, Evaluation Officer) that the Evidence Act requires CFO Act agencies to designate, and calls for them to constitute Data Governance Boards in their agencies.
- Describes agencies' requirements for conducting capacity assessment and evaluations and developing evidence building plans (also called "Learning Agendas").
- Provides additional details about learning agendas, evidence and their application in agencies' strategic plans.
- Introduces four additional phases of implementation guidance that is forthcoming.

OMB is preparing additional guidance to implement the Evidence Act. The second phase will center around guidance on the Open Data provisions of the Evidence Act. The third phase of implementation materials will include:

- Regulations to implement the Evidence Act's presumption that statistical agencies and units will have access to the data assets of all Federal agencies for the purposes of evidence building.
- Regulations to implement the Evidence Act's requirement that statistical agencies and units expand access to their data for evidence building activities, while preserving privacy protections appropriately.
- Definition of a uniform process that statistical agencies and units will use to provide access to data for evidence building.
- Regulations to implement the Evidence Act's requirement that statistical agencies and units uphold their fundamental responsibilities to produce high quality data while protecting its confidentiality.
- Guidance to define a process for seeking recognition as a statistical agency or unit.

2018 Revision of the Standard Occupational Classification System

In November 2017, OMB announced its final decision for the 2018 revision of [Statistical Policy Directive No. 10: Standard Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#), concluding a multiple year review process inclusive of seeking public comment led by the Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee. The SOC classifies all occupations for which work is performed for pay or profit and covers all jobs in the national economy, including occupations

in the public, private, and military sectors. In this way, the SOC is designed to reflect the current U.S. occupational composition. By providing a standard for occupation-based statistical data classification, and thereby ensuring comparability of these data across Federal statistical agencies and units, the SOC supports the efficiency and effectiveness of the FSS.

ICSP Priorities

In 2017 and 2018, the ICSP identified eight strategic priority areas for modernizing the FSS. As a council, the ICSP has been prioritizing the coordinated work of their agencies and units to support these common goals, as well as weaving these priority areas together with other Federal government-wide data strategic priorities.

The eight priority areas for the ICSP are:

1. **Data:** Measuring and communicating the quality of blended data sets created by combining survey data with administrative data or other non-survey data.
2. **Access:** Improving secure research access to confidential data through the [Federal Statistical Research Data Centers](#).
3. **Privacy and Confidentiality:** Minimizing the risk to respondents of re-identification.
4. **Communication:** Improving storytelling and creating brand awareness within and outside of the Federal Government.
5. **Employee development:** Identifying the skills needed to take advantage of emerging opportunities and hiring people with those skills.
6. **Intergovernmental:** Improving relationships with non-statistical agencies and units and State and local governments.
7. **Response rates:** Improving response rates to increase efficiency, improve accuracy, and decrease bias.
8. **Relationships with CIOs:** Continuing to engage with agency Chief Information Officers (CIOs) and the Office of the Federal CIO to ensure the needs of statistical agencies and units are understood and collaboratively addressed.

To support these common goals, the ICSP has championed a number of events and products:

- ICSP hosted “Big Data Day” on May 11, 2018, a half-day event at the National Academy of Sciences, to foster skills development and promote innovation in areas related to big data.
- ICSP hosted “Data Linkage Day” on October 18, 2019, another half-day event at the National Academy of Sciences, to promote the technical innovations and outcomes related to linking data for statistical purposes, share those innovations with peers, and inspire new ways to produce analytical results to answer the call of evidence-based policymaking.
- The Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), an interagency committee created to inform and advise OMB and ICSP on methodological and statistical issues that affect the quality of Federal data, is working on two products to

support the needs of the ICSP: 1) a new analytical report on Measuring and Communicating Data Quality, and 2) new work on Statistical Disclosure Limitation. One set of inputs to the first product, the FCSM hosted three workshops to gather input from stakeholders on communicating data quality for integrated (multiple-source) data. Another input to the first product was a report on [Transparent Reporting for Integrated Data Quality: Practices of Seven Federal Statistical Agencies](#) released by the FCSM released in October 2019. This report examines how seven agencies and units in the FSS assess the quality of integrated (multiple-source) data used in one of the agency's statistical products and how they report data quality to users of the product.

- The Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC) steering committee continues to engage on ways to improve access. Additional agencies continue to explore options for adding data to the FSRDCs to improve researcher access to data.
- Respondent re-identification is a real risk, and the FSS takes its commitments to protecting respondent information seriously. To address this risk, in addition to the work of the FCSM on Statistical Disclosure Limitation, the Census Bureau is pioneering research on a formal privacy technique (differential privacy) to protect respondent information for use with the dissemination of 2020 Census data products. FSS research in this area continues to be a priority.
- The ICSP continues to sponsor a mentorship program to connect experienced staff to more junior staff across the member agencies and units. On September 19, 2019, the 2019 ICSP Mentorship Program invited its participants to a closing ceremony, celebrating their participation in the program.

Federal Data Strategy

The [President's Management Agenda](#) (PMA) was released in March 2018 and included three key drivers of transformation: IT Modernization; Data, Accountability, and Transparency; and People – Workforce for the 21st Century. As part of the PMA, the new Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goal, [Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset](#), focuses on leveraging data as a strategic asset to grow the economy, increasing the effectiveness of the Federal government, facilitating oversight, and promoting transparency. This effort is co-led by five leaders across the Federal Government.

Data provided by the Federal government have a unique place in society, and maintaining trust in Federal data is pivotal to a democratic process. This CAP Goal was established to develop and implement a comprehensive Federal Data Strategy to address the Federal government's needs to have a robust, integrated approach to using data to deliver on mission, serve customers, and steward resources while respecting privacy and confidentiality. Throughout the remainder of 2018 and into 2019, the comprehensive Federal Data Strategy was developed iteratively with stakeholder feedback and input incorporated along the way.

This comprehensive Federal Data Strategy describes a ten-year vision for how the Federal government will accelerate the use of data to support the foundations of democracy, deliver on mission, serve the public, and steward resources while protecting security, privacy and confidentiality. The Federal Data Strategy is comprised of three components to guide federal data management and use:

- a mission statement,
- 10 principles that serve as guidelines for the overall Strategy, and
- a set of 40 practices to guide agencies on how to leverage the value of Federal and Federally sponsored data.

The mission statement, principles, and practices are presented in final form in [M-19-18 Federal Data Strategy – A Framework for Consistency](#), and additional detail regarding their development can be found at strategy.data.gov.

Reform Plan and Reorganization Recommendations

In June 2018, the Administration announced its [Reform Plan and Reorganization Recommendations](#) outlining the Administration’s analysis and recommendations for structural realignment of the Executive Branch to better serve the mission, service, and stewardship needs of the American people. This comprehensive plan, issued to address the needs outlined in [Executive Order \(EO\) 13781](#), entitled “Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch,” included a proposal to reorganize the economic statistical agencies within the Departments of Commerce and Labor. Census, BEA, and BLS are the three statistical agencies responsible for the vast majority of the economic and demographic statistics produced by the Federal Government. However, as separate agencies across multiple departments, current duplication in data collection efforts results in increased burdens on businesses and the public. For example, Census and BLS separately collect data on, and maintain different lists of, business establishments to support their statistical activities. Such duplication creates unnecessary burden on respondents, which only impedes the timely production and analysis of vital U.S. data that the public rely on to make household, business, and policy decisions. Further, because these three agencies already work in close coordination with each other, their reorganization under one department would bring about efficiencies through the integration of not only data products, but staff services and information technology systems, achieving cost savings while improving data quality and security.

Reorganizing these agencies under the direction of DOC’s Undersecretary for Economic Affairs would provide the policy and management oversight necessary to coordinate and streamline the production of Federal economic statistics. To achieve this goal, planning began in 2019 with implementation proposed for 2020, after the peak operations of the 2020 Census are complete.

Following on this proposal, the 2020 President’s Budget included language supporting this proposed reorganization. Relatedly, the 2020 President’s Budget request included funding to support a physical move of BLS headquarters from its current location in DC to the Suitland Federal Complex, as well as a relocation of the BLS data center to a shared facility.

M-19-15 Improving Implementation of the Information Quality Act

In April 2019, OMB issued [M-19-15 Improving Implementation of the Information Quality Act](#) to reinforce, clarify, and interpret agency responsibilities with regard to responsibilities under the IQA.²⁹ In 2002, the Office of Management and Budget issued *Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies* (Guidelines).³⁰ The principles and core responsibilities described in the Guidelines remain sound and relevant for agency practice; however, this additional guidance was issued to address changes in the information landscape and to incorporate best practices developed over time.³¹ This Memorandum updated implementation of the Guidelines to reflect recent innovations in information generation, access, management, and use, and to help agencies address common problems with maintaining information quality.

²⁹ Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001, Pub. L. No. 106-554, § 515(a) (2000) (as codified at 44 U.S.C. § 3516, note).

³⁰ Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies, 67 FR 8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2002-02-22/pdf/R2-59.pdf>.

³¹ Id. at 8458 (contemplating the evolution of standards with experience and the need for additional implementation guidance); cf. Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies, 66 FR 49,718, 49723 (September 28, 2001); John D. Graham, Memorandum for the President's Management Council (October 4, 2002), available at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/inforeg/pmc_graham_100402.pdf.

Case Studies in Strengthening Decision-Making

Below, each of the 13 PSAs and the previously rotating member of ICSP, NCVAS, are highlighted in turn, showcasing the value of Federal statistics in addressing Administration and ICSP priorities of building a strong Federal evidence-base and increasing data access for the public and relevance for decision makers.

There are 4 themes across these highlights:

- Facilitating Government Decision-Making and Accountability
- Blending Data to Improve Data Quality and Reduce Public Burden
- Expanding Accessibility by State, Local, and Private Stakeholders
- Leveraging New Technologies and Practices

Facilitating Government Decision-Making and Accountability

Data produced by the Federal Statistical System provide Federal, State, tribal, and local lawmakers and program administrators the information they need to make informed policy decisions on a range of complex issues touching on economic growth, student loan burden, labor force characteristics, and safety-net programs.

The **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)** provides high-quality quantitative information on student's experiences as well as financial burdens as they prepare to enter the workforce. Data from NCES shed light on how the student loan burden of undergraduate and graduate school completers has changed over time, spotlighting the percentage of graduates who hold student loans and, for those who have student loans, the average combined balance. Data on student loan balances across populations provide the Congress and Federal policymakers information on the private costs associated with remaining a leader in a competitive global economy.

The research funded by **Social Security Administration** and conducted through the **Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)** on beneficiary outcomes of select populations supports the Federal Government's ability to efficiently direct safety-net program services to vulnerable populations throughout the country, such as the retired veteran population.

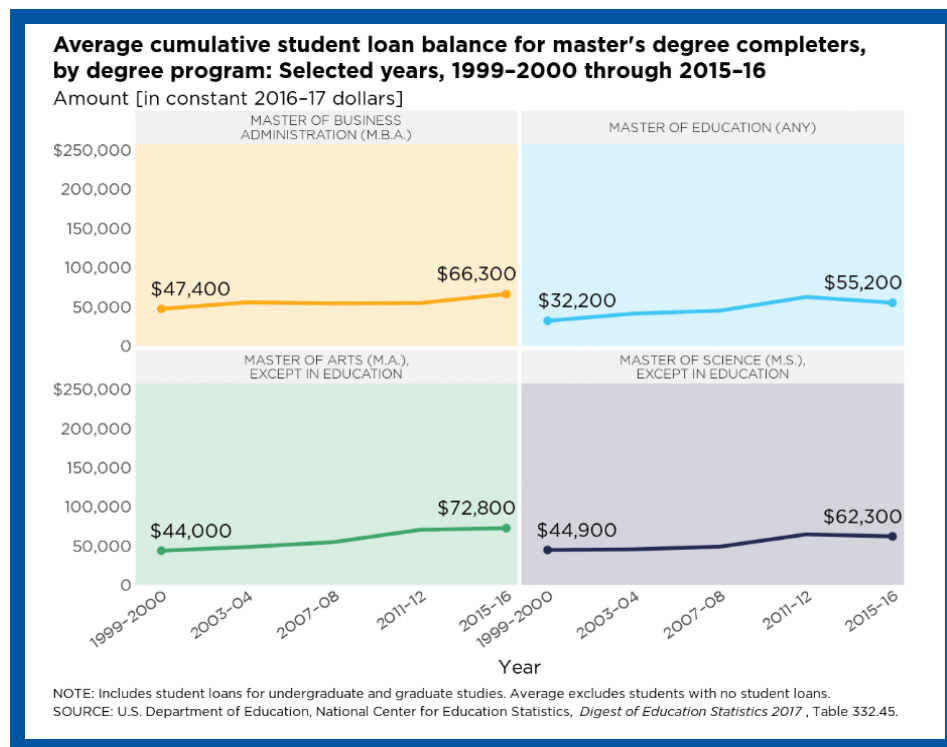
The **Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)** freight data programs provide an understanding of freight movement to guide infrastructure investment decisions and policies supporting freight demand growth to keep the economy moving. Benchmark freight data programs, such as the [Commodity Flow Survey](#) (CFS) and subsequent [Freight Analysis Framework](#) (FAF), identify baseline conditions offering an understanding of freight-related challenges while providing a starting point for policymakers to address future transportation needs.

Understanding the Financial Costs of Higher Education

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reported in the [Condition of Education 2018](#) report that 60 percent of students who completed a master's degree in the school year ending in 2016 had student loan debt, either from undergraduate or graduate school. However, there are many types of master's degrees and data from NCES shed light on how student debt levels vary among specific degree programs as well as trends over time.

From the school year ending in 2000 to the year ending in 2016, average student loan balances for graduate school completers increased for all degree types (in constant dollars). This includes increases of:

- 71 percent for master of education degrees (from \$32,200 to \$55,200);
- 65 percent for master of arts degrees (from \$44,000 to \$72,800);
- 39 percent for master of science degrees (from \$44,900 to \$62,300); and
- 59 percent for “other” master's degrees (from \$47,200 to \$75,100).

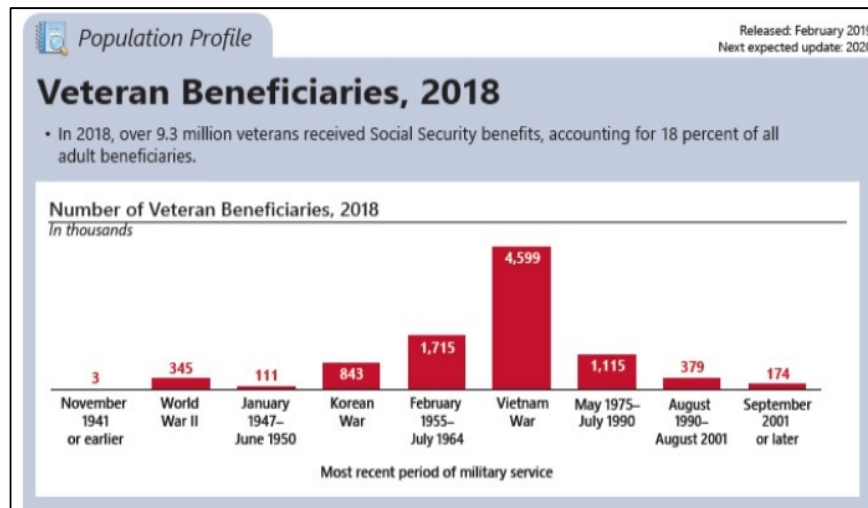


Average student loan balances for those who completed research doctorate degrees roughly doubled during this time period, from \$53,500 to \$108,400 (103 percent) while loan balances increased by 90 percent for those who completed professional doctorate degrees (from \$98,200 to \$186,600). Among those receiving post-baccalaureate certificates, average student loan balances increased by 85 percent (from \$36,600 to \$67,800).

The data reported by NCES is mandated annually in a report to the Congress, providing information necessary for Congressional members and their staffs to make decisions on a variety of topics relating to education and the cost of obtaining a graduate degree.

Profiling the Experiences of Veteran Populations Receiving Social Security Benefits

Veterans constitute sizable shares of the Social Security beneficiary population and the aged population as a whole. More than 9.3 million veterans received Social Security benefits in 2018, accounting for 18 percent of all adult beneficiaries. Despite widespread concern among policymakers and the public about the economic well-being of aged veterans, empirical analysis of their socioeconomic outcomes remains limited.



SSA research helps identify heterogeneity in the experiences of aged male veterans and between veterans and nonveterans. The analysis also enables a comparison of two snapshots of the aged veteran population spanning 20 years, which may be useful for designing policies and programs that address the changing needs of Americans with military service histories.

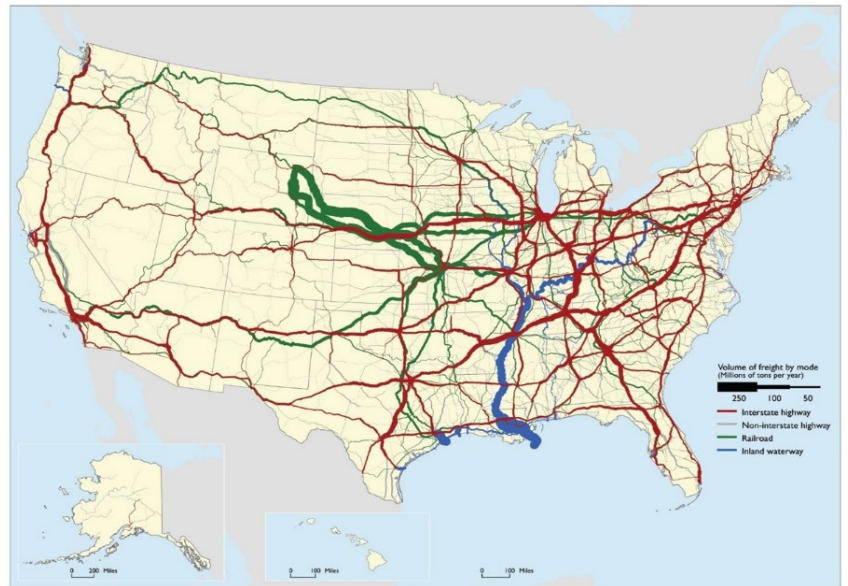
Measuring Where and How the Transportation Network Grows the U.S. Economy

Transportation makes economic activity possible. It connects businesses to the raw materials, labor, and markets needed to produce and sell goods and services.

The latest annual estimates from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) show that nearly 18.1 billion tons of goods worth about \$19.2 trillion were moved on our Nation's transportation network within a single year. Expressed in per-capita terms, this means that about 56 tons of freight is moved for every man, woman, and child in the U.S.

Transportation's direct contribution can be found by measuring the value transportation adds to the goods and services produced in the economy. In calendar year (CY) 2016, transportation contributed \$1.1 trillion, or 5.6 percent.

Freight Flows by Highway, Railroad, and Waterway



SOURCES: *Highways:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics and Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework, version 4.3.1, 2017; *Rail:* Based on Surface Transportation Board, Annual Carload Waybill Sample and rail freight flow assignments done by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2017; *Inland Waterways:* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute of Water Resources, Annual Vessel Operating Activity and Lock Performance Monitoring System data, 2017.

Projections show 40 percent growth in freight tons moving on the Nation's transportation network in the next three decades while the value of the freight will almost double, increasing by 92 percent. The U.S. population is projected to increase by only 21 percent over the same time horizon. By CY 2045, total freight on all modes—air, vessel, pipeline, rail, and trucks—is projected to reach 25 billion tons while the value is expected to grow to \$37 trillion.

Blending Data to Improve Data Quality and Reduce Public Burden

In 2017, the ICSP identified measuring and communicating the quality of blended data sets as a strategic priority for the FSS. Statistical agencies and units have made great strides in developing quality blended data sets supporting the effort to effectively and efficiently use data already available through other sources, including administrative and other non-survey data, to help reduce burden on businesses and the public without decreasing the quality of the data produced.

The **Bureau of Justice Statistics's (BJS)** [National Corrections Reporting Program \(NCRP\)](#) is an excellent example of developing blended data sets and improving and expanding dissemination of data and information. Data from National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) is used along with data from the FBI to produce new statistics on recidivism of sex offenders. NCRP compiles offender-level data on admissions to and releases from prisons and post-confinement community supervision programs.

The **Bureau of the Census's (Census Bureau)** Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes (PSEO) show earnings and employment outcomes for graduates of post-secondary institutions in the United States, and are generated by linking graduate transcript records to Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data. These data offer prospective students at collaborating post-secondary institutions a comprehensive assessment tool to see how much they might earn upon completion by degree.

The **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)**³² has produced the [Veteran Population Projection Model](#) (VetPop) since 2010 by integrating information shared by the Department of Defense (DoD), [Decennial Census](#), [American Community Survey](#) (ACS), and other data sources to better anticipate the needs of Veterans by expanding knowledge of their experiences in military service. The VetPop results support data-driven decision making, enabling the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to project future needs and to make adjustments quickly to ensure the provision of excellent care and service to our Nation's Veterans.

³² NCVAS was most recently the rotating member agency on the ICSP. ICSP has since expanded to include heads of statistical agencies and units, as well as the designated Statistical Officials of CFO Act agencies per the Evidence Act.

Blended Data on Criminal-history and Prisoner Records Provides New Insight into Recidivism for the Bureau of Justice Statistics

On May 30, 2019, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released [*Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from State Prison: A 9-Year Follow-Up \(2005-2014\)*](#). This is BJS's first recidivism study on sex offenders with a 9-year follow-up period. The longer follow-up period shows a fuller picture of offending patterns and criminal activity of released sex offenders, both within and outside the state where they were imprisoned, than prior studies that used a 3- or 5-year follow-up period.

The study compares released prisoners whose most serious offense was rape or sexual assault to all other released prisoners, in terms of their characteristics and recidivism patterns. It uses several measures to examine the post-release offending patterns of former state prisoners, including new arrests and returns to prison for any type of offense and for the same type of offense for which the former prisoner had been serving time.

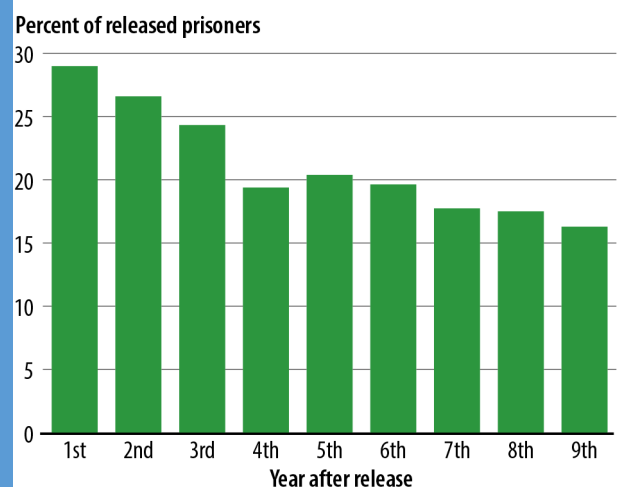
BJS relied on a combination of criminal-history records from the FBI and state repositories, along with prisoner records obtained from state departments of corrections through BJS's National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), to estimate the percentage of released state prisoners who were arrested or returned to prison following their release in 2005. The administrative data sources and measures that BJS used in this study represent another advancement in supporting the goals of the Federal Statistical System to provide more detailed data on crime and justice that can be used by federal, state, and local policymakers to inform decision-making at all levels of government.

Selected Highlights: Within 9 years of their release from prison in 2005:

- Rape and sexual assault offenders were less likely than other released prisoners to be arrested, but they were more likely than other released prisoners to be arrested for rape or sexual assault.
- Released sex offenders were more than three times as likely as other released prisoners to be arrested for rape or sexual assault (7.7 percent versus 2.3 percent).
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of released sex offenders were arrested for any crime, compared to about five-sixths (84 percent) of other released prisoners.
- Half of released sex offenders had a subsequent arrest that led to a conviction.
- Released sex offenders accounted for 5 percent of releases in 2005 and 16 percent of arrests for rape or sexual assault during the 9-year follow-up period.
- Less than half of released sex offenders were arrested for any crime within the first 3 years, while more than two-thirds were arrested within 9 years.

FIGURE 1

Annual arrest percentage of prisoners released in 30 states in 2005 after serving a sentence for rape/sexual assault



Note: The denominator is the 20,195 prisoners released in 30 states in 2005 after serving a sentence for rape/sexual assault. See table 7 in the report for estimates and appendix table 9 for standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of State Prisoners Released in 2005* data collection, 2005–2014.

- Eleven percent of released sex offenders were arrested at least once for any crime outside the state of release.
- Among released prisoners who had a prior arrest for a sex offense but were serving time for an offense other than a sex offense, 6.7 percent were subsequently arrested for rape or sexual assault.

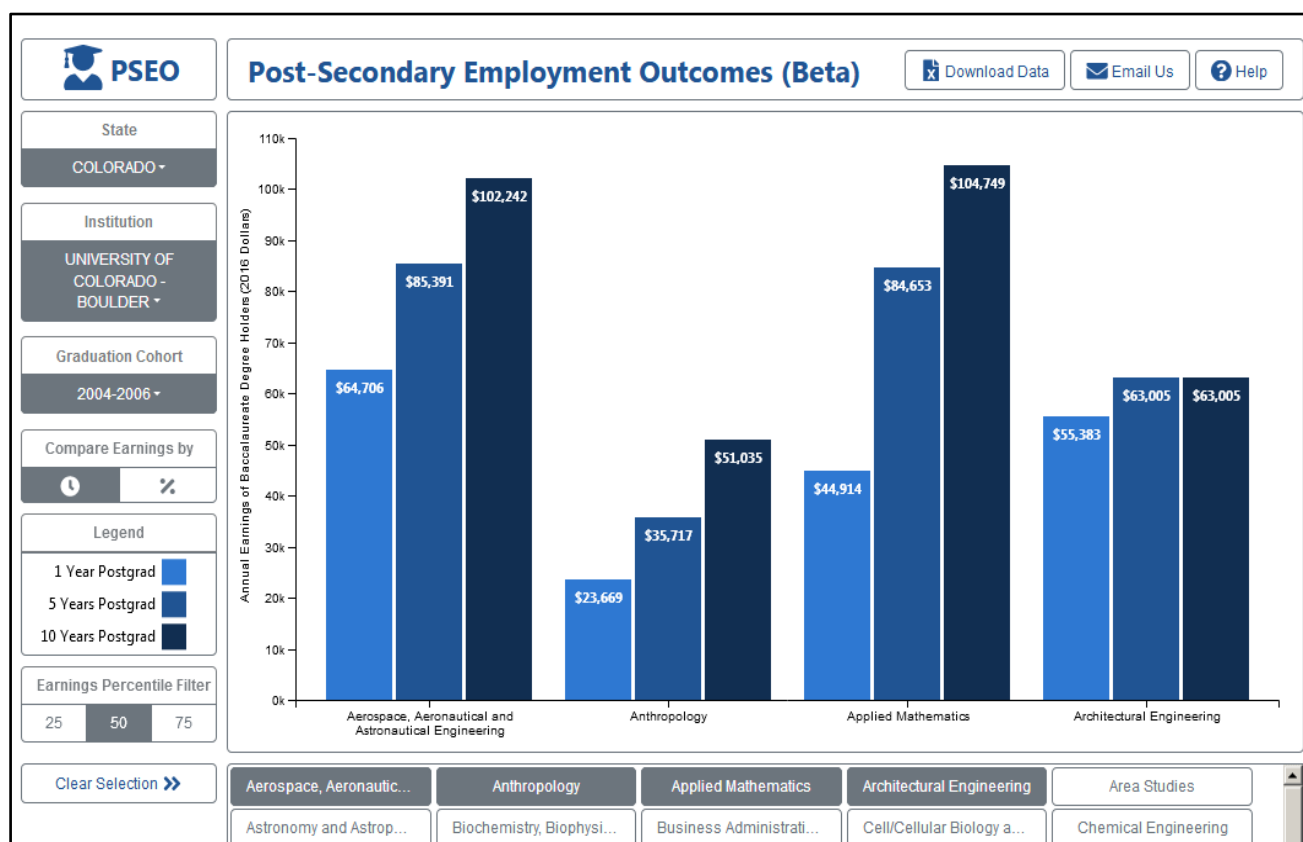
BJS continues to improve its ability to leverage existing administrative data to facilitate and enhance its statistical work. Since the early 1980s, BJS has periodically used criminal-history data it acquires from states that participate in its National Corrections Reporting Program and criminal-history data from the FBI and state repositories to study the recidivism patterns of various offenders. Historically, criminal-history research has been a time-consuming and labor-intensive process. BJS has made extensive efforts to develop its ability to use criminal-history data and other administrative data to increase the capacity to address the growing demand for information on reentry and recidivism.

From 2008-2012, BJS worked collaboratively with the FBI, state criminal-history repositories, and Nlets to develop an automated system to (1) collect multistate criminal-history records and (2) consolidate and transform these records into research datasets with national coding structures. These efforts have expanded the potential of the administrative data maintained in the U.S. criminal-history repositories to yield informative statistics on recidivism. These data can be used by criminal justice administrators and policymakers to inform decision-making at all levels of government, and by researchers and members of the general public to study recidivism and other criminal justice trends and issues of interest.

On April 24, 2019, BJS published [*Collecting and Processing Multistate Criminal-History Data for Statistical Analysis*](#). This technical report discusses (1) BJS's methods to collect and process criminal-history data and (2) the substantive, technical, and methodological challenges faced in creating a new system to conduct this work. The report provides examples of some of the innovative methods that BJS is using to increase the utility of its statistical information and to modernize federal data.

Economic Returns from Post-Secondary Education with Blended Data

On April 25, 2019, the Census Bureau released Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes (PSEO) statistics for the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Also released on this date was a new version of the [PSEO visualization tool](#) that allows users to view outcomes for all degree levels available at an institution.



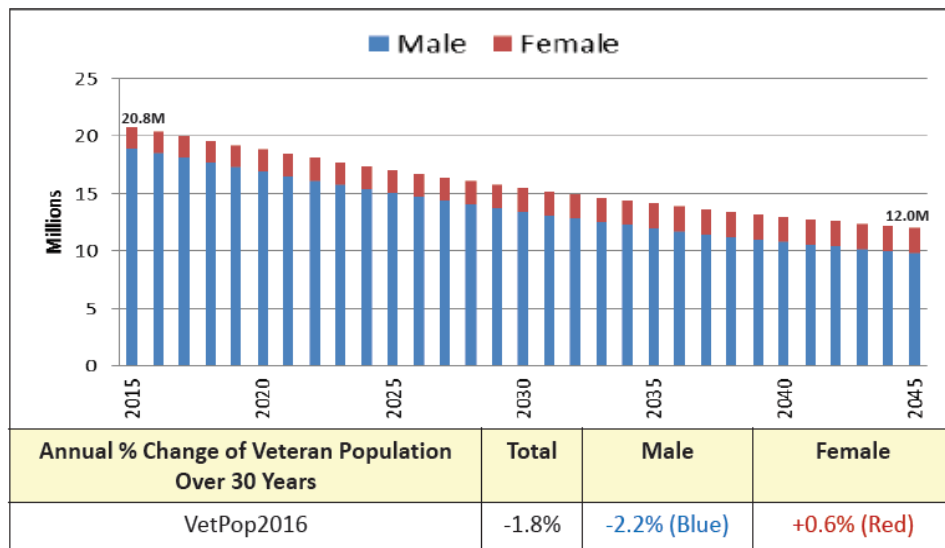
The PSEO shows earnings and employment outcomes for graduates of post-secondary institutions in the United States, and are generated by linking graduate transcript records to Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data. The pilot release of earnings outcomes reports earnings by institution, degree field, degree level, and graduation cohort for 1, 5 and 10 years after graduation. This offers prospective students a comprehensive assessment tool to see how much they might earn upon completion by degree and institution.

In addition to the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, PSEO includes data from the University of Texas system and public institutions in Colorado, both released in 2018. PSEO is conducted in cooperation with higher education institutional systems to examine college degree attainment and graduate earnings. Additional higher education institutions will be added to the database in 2020. PSEO blends data from state university systems with LEHD employment data to produce valuable information on the economic returns to specific degrees at low cost and is one of the first statistical products released by the Census Bureau to use modern differential privacy techniques for disclosure avoidance.

Enhanced Understanding of the Veteran Population through Shared Data

Since 2000, the office of Predictive Analytics and Actuary (PAA) within the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has been producing the Veteran Population Projection Model (VetPop) to estimate and project the size and characteristics of the Veteran population. The latest VetPop projections show a Veteran population that is both declining in number and becoming more evenly distributed in age.

Veteran Projections by Gender



Source: Veteran Population Projection Model 2016: Congressional Briefing, June 2017, revised.
Prepared by the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics as of May 14, 2018.

The main data sources of VetPop are: Decennial Census (2000 and 2010); American Community Survey; U.S. Veterans Eligibility Trends and Statistics (a collection of VA administrative data); Department of Defense (DoD) data on military service history of Veterans and service members; and projected separations from active component from the DoD Office of the Actuary.

Veteran population projections are used extensively both within and outside VA. The Office of Enterprise Integration uses VetPop to support the Department's strategic plan, measure the geographic distribution of VA expenditures, and

produce State and Territories summary reports. The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) uses VetPop for projecting the enrollee population in the Enrollee Health Care Projection Model. The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) uses the projected military separations by period of service to project compensation and pension caseloads, education beneficiaries, as well as various other planning efforts. The National Cemetery Administration uses the projections of Veteran deaths for its grave site planning. Other users of the VetPop projections include the Office of Management and Budget, the House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees, the Veterans Service Organizations, State and local governments, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and individual Veterans.

Expanding Accessibility by State, Local, and Private Stakeholders

Data generated by the FSS serves as a public good, providing utility not just to the Federal Government and its policymakers, but also to State, tribal, and local lawmakers, program administrators, researchers, businesses, and the public. Making data accessible to a variety of users with diverse needs and backgrounds promotes innovative new uses and applications for Federal data.

The [Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account](#), created by the **Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)** in partnership with the Federal Recreation Council, provides first-of-their kind statistics on the size and growth of the outdoor recreation economy. The account is based on data from both public and private data sources, and is an innovative example of using blended data to produce new statistics. By shining new spotlights on this important sector, these data can deepen the public's understanding of current economic trends and spur better, more well-informed decision-making by businesses, government officials, and consumers.

The **Economic Research Service (ERS)**, serves as the primary source of information on the finances, production practices, and organization of America's farm businesses and the economic well-being of America's farm households. Their new data visualization tool allows users to retrieve targeted information on commodity costs and returns alongside graphic illustration affording agricultural policymakers, producers and investors, and researchers easier access to the data necessary to answer their pressing questions.

The **National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)** provides data and analysis on U.S. science and engineering enterprises that is used both within and outside the Federal Government. NCSES has combined agency data with outside sources to develop a comprehensive, accessible, and interactive website to publish state level profiles and rankings of scientific and engineering capacity. By combining data from multiple sources into an easily accessible tool, the [NCSES State Profiles](#) allows states, businesses, researchers, students, and the federal government to make more informed investments in S&E and R&D.

Microdata samples available from the **Statistics of Income (SOI)** division of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provide critical data to Federal agencies for use in tax policy formation and evaluation, the estimation of Federal revenue, and the production of national indicators such as the [National Income and Product Accounts](#) and Flow of Funds. State revenue agencies also use these data in their tax administration efforts. These data also provide the foundation for SOI's [Joint Statistical Research Program](#), age of householders, and the number of cars per household identify which residents may have the hardest time evacuating. Select demographic data are also available on the [ACS State and County Dashboard](#) that allows generation of state- and county-level infographics.

Developing New Statistics to Measure the Growing Economy

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently developed its first-ever statistics showing how outdoor activities like snowboarding, biking, and boating ripple through the U.S. economy. According to [prototype statistics](#), published in February 2018, the outdoor recreation economy accounted for 2.0 percent (\$373.7 billion) of current-dollar GDP in CY 2016. In addition, the outdoor recreation economy grew 3.8 percent in CY 2016, compared to growth of 2.8 percent in the overall economy.

"Businesses need the right data to help them hire, invest, and grow. The historical lack of detailed Federal data regarding outdoor recreational activities has handicapped both the private and public sectors. The public will no doubt be surprised at the economic importance of this industry as we release prototype statistics measuring the impact of activities like boating, fishing, RVing, hunting, camping, hiking, and more. This release is a milestone for business executives, small-business owners, entrepreneurs, and Government officials, who will rely on these detailed data to plan, grow, and gain new insights into this dynamic part of the U.S. economy."

Wilbur Ross, U.S. Commerce Secretary

Outdoor recreation and the economic activities that support it—for example, a factory making fishing lures, a family traveling to hike in a national park, or a ski instructor giving lessons—are already woven invisibly into BEA's broad national statistics, such as GDP. The Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account pulls these threads of data together in one place, with expanded detail, creating a picture of the outdoor recreation economy that would otherwise remain hidden within BEA's existing statistics.

HOW BIG IS OUTDOOR REC?

\$374 billion of U.S. GDP in 2016
→ or **2%** of the economy



\$59.4 billion
RVs/Motorcycles/
Other Motorized Vehicles



\$38.2 billion
Boating/Fishing



\$15.4 billion
Hunting/Shooting/Trapping

- Outdoor recreation GDP measures the value of production within the United States.
- Activities are measured by gross output, essentially sales or receipts.

www.bea.gov/outdoor-recreation

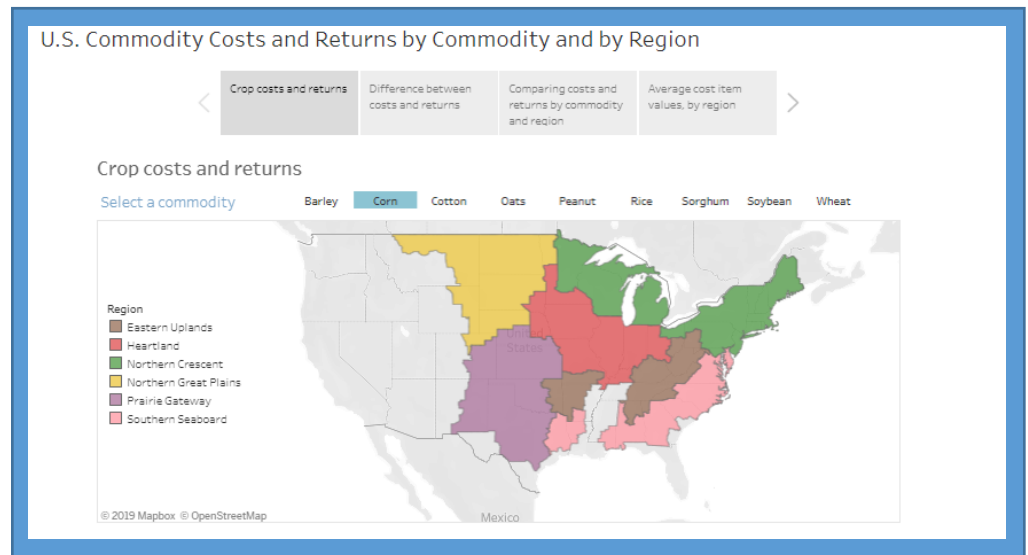


February 2018 prototype statistics.
Look for final report in fall 2018.

Developing Workshops to Share Data and Ideas for Rural America

On June 7, 2018, the ERS released the [Interactive Visualization: U.S. Commodity Costs and Returns by Region and by Commodity](#). USDA has estimated annual production costs and returns and published accounts for major field crop, livestock, and dairy enterprises since 1975, but the new data visualization is the first time these data have been presented in a user-friendly, interactive graphical mode that facilitates better understanding of the factors impacting commodity costs and returns.

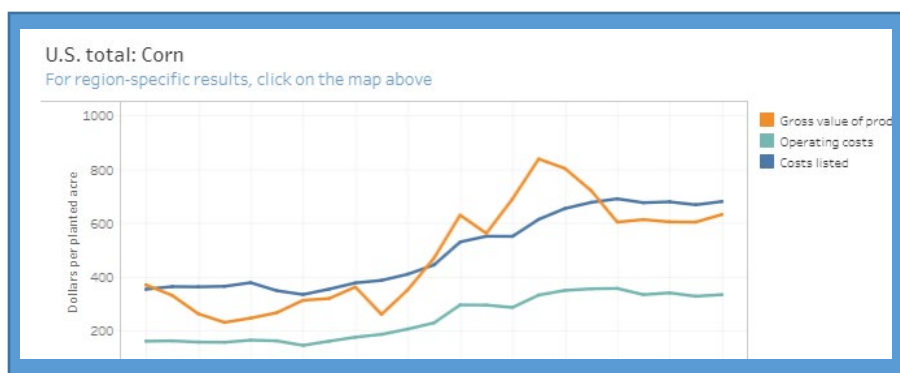
The new Interactive Visualization: U.S. Commodity Costs and Returns by Region and by Commodity is a user-friendly tool that provides quick and easy access to an important and valuable database, the Commodity Costs and Returns Data. The data are useful for agricultural policymakers in determining the cost of production and returns



over costs for major U.S. commodities at both national and regional levels, producers and investors in determining returns over costs across commodities and regions for business decisions, researchers in determining the impacts of various technologies and management practices on commodity costs and returns, and extension personnel in delivering commodity costs and returns information to agricultural groups.

The data visualization tool allows users to retrieve targeted information with the additional benefit of graphic illustration, thereby allowing quick comparisons and insights to questions such as:

- How have commodity costs and returns changed over the past two decades?
- How do commodity costs and returns in my region differ from U.S. average costs and returns?
- How do costs and returns differ by commodity in my region?
- How do the component costs that make up operating and allocated overhead costs differ by region?



While the user interested in the detailed costs and returns estimates will want to delve deeper by examining the accompanying numeric estimates, the policymaker, educator, or business person who needs a quick overview of costs and returns by commodity and region over time or graphics for a presentation will find the interactive data visualization much more user-friendly and time-saving. This data visualization thus helps to facilitate better decision-making both with-in and outside Federal Government.

Cost and return estimates are reported for the United States and major production regions for corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, grain sorghum, rice, peanuts, oats, barley, milk, hogs, and cow-calf. These cost and return accounts are "historical" accounts based on the actual costs incurred by producers. In this way, they differ from "projected" accounts, often referred to as enterprise budgets as reported by many land grant universities to assist in farm planning. The costs and returns of all participants in the production process—farm operators, landlords, and contractors—are included in the accounts. For this reason, the accounts are often referred to as "sector accounts," representing the costs of and returns to all resources used in the production sector of each commodity. The annual estimates are based on producer surveys (the Agricultural Resource Management Survey) conducted every 4-8 years for each commodity and updated each year with estimates of annual price and production changes. This essentially fixes the technology that underlies the accounts to that used in the survey year.

The data from the ERS commodity cost and returns accounts presents a snapshot of the production costs and returns related to the U.S. production of major agricultural commodities. The information presented as a data visualization sheds light on variation in the operating and ownership costs across commodities and U.S. production regions over time, identifies high and low cost production regions, gives operating and ownership cost differences by enterprise size, and more.

A few examples of data illustrated in the Interactive Visualization: U.S. Commodity Costs and Returns by Region and by Commodity include:

- U.S. corn production value less listed costs declined from \$224 per planted acre in 2011 to -\$87 in 2014, increasing slightly to -\$48 in 2018.
- 2018 corn operating costs were highest in the Southern Seaboard region and lowest in the Northern Great Plains while allocated overhead costs were highest in the U.S. Heartland region and lowest in the Eastern Uplands.
- After a steady rise in soybean operating and total costs from 2000 to 2014, costs declined slightly and remained steady between 2016 and 2018.

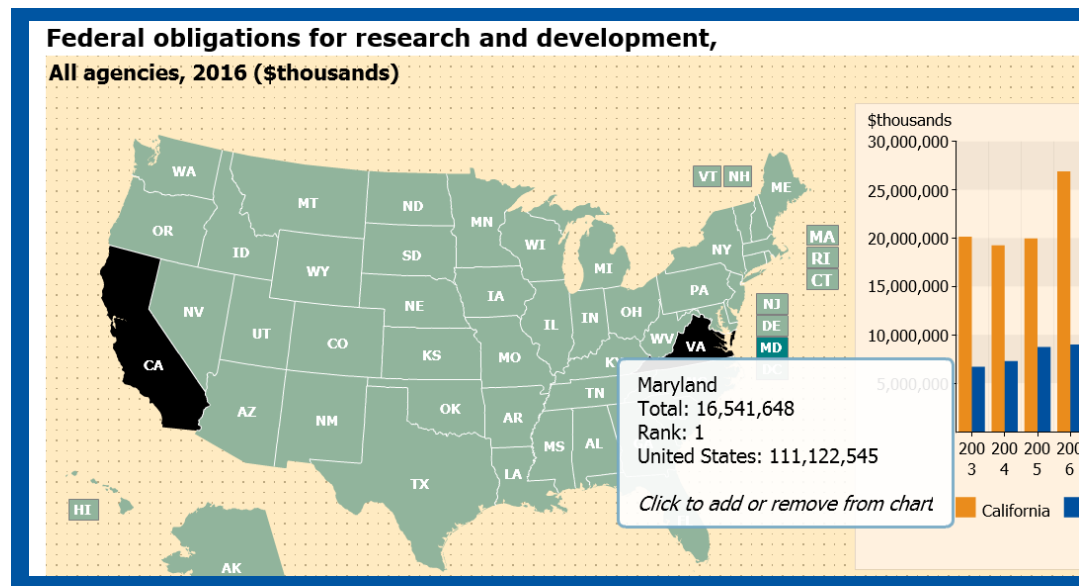
Measuring America's Research Capacity and Investments

A nation's public and private investments in research and development (R&D) over time help build scientific and engineering (S&E) capabilities that drive innovation, economic growth, and improved living standards. The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) has developed interactive [Science and Engineering State Profiles](#) by combining agency survey data with external sources to provide state-level data and rankings across a wide-range of S&E measures covering the time period from 2003 to present.

State profiles developed by NCSES include agency survey data on:

- the number of employed science, engineering, or health (SEH) doctorate holders;
- S&E doctorates awarded, including by major S&E fields;
- SEH graduate students and post doctorates;
- Federal research and development obligations by agency and performer;
- total and business R&D expenditures; and
- higher education R&D performance, including by major S&E fields.

Data available from non-NCSES sources include population, civilian labor force, per-capita personal income, federal expenditures, patents, small business innovation research awards, and gross domestic product. By compiling this data and making it easily accessible to the general public, NCSES allows data users to understand the role the education system, federal government, and private investments play in developing S&E capabilities at the state level over time.

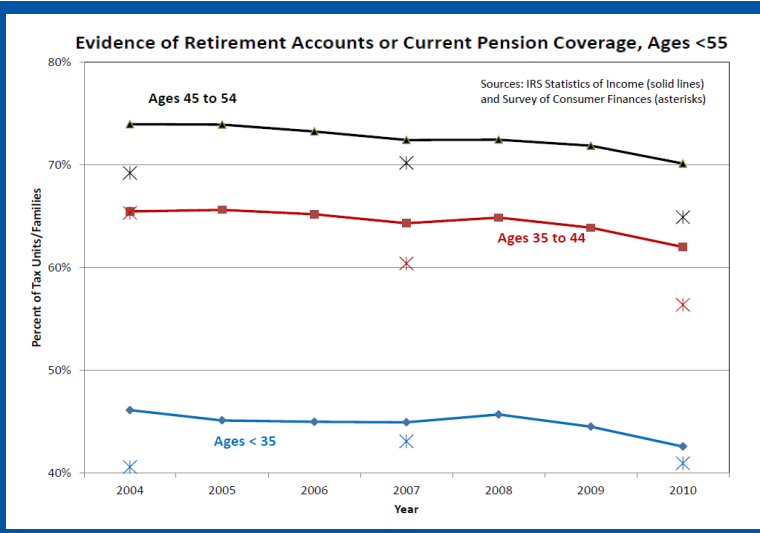


Data available from NCSES show that Maryland, California, and Virginia lead the states in Federal S&E and R&D obligations in 2016. Maryland was ranked first in obligations from the Department of Commerce and Department of Health and Human Services, while California ranked first in S&E and R&D obligations from the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation. Virginia received the greatest amount of investment among the states from the Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, and Department of Transportation.

Innovate Tax Research through Diverse Partnerships

To ensure that decision makers can accurately evaluate tax policy and estimate revenue, it is critical that they have access to accurate, timely statistical [data about income and taxes](#). The Statistics of Income (SOI) Division of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) develops extensive microdata samples that provide information on individuals, businesses, international entities, and nonprofit organizations for use by Federal agencies in evaluating the impact and effect of tax policy on taxpayers and the Federal budget. These data are critical tools for estimating and evaluating the impacts of the recent tax reform laws.

In recent years, SOI has entered into partnerships with external researchers, most frequently from academic institutions, through its [Joint Statistical Research Program](#). This effort allows for the innovative use of SOI data and fosters collaboration by pairing SOI staff with outside researchers, providing new understanding of taxpayer behavior that aid in administering the U.S. tax system as well as the ways that existing tax policies affect individuals, businesses, and the economy.



In addition to publishing and presenting research based on these joint collaborations, SOI encourages the selection of research initiatives that generate new datasets and tabulations that can be replicated and produced on regular basis. Research proposals are typically solicited biannually, with proposals reviewed by an agency panel for final selection. SOI staff collaborate with external researchers through all phases of selected projects, and resulting research papers, data products, and tabulations are then made available to the public on the [Tax Stats website](#). Throughout this process, SOI ensures that data privacy and reporting requirements meet rigorous standards for privacy and security.

The most recent solicitation for proposals in 2016 generated collaborations with both domestic and international universities and academic institutions, the private sector, nonprofits, as well as other agencies in the Federal Government. These projects cover a wide-range of tax and behavioral economic policy areas, with a brief selection of projects selected for the 2016 Joint Statistical Research Program highlighted below.

- Behavioral Factors Driving the Response of Businesses to Tax Policy *University of Chicago*
- New Statistics to Understand the Sources of America's Rise in Contingent Work *Harvard University and University of California, Berkeley*
- Using Panel Tax Data to Examine Joint Social Security Claiming Decisions and Changes in Marginal Tax Rates near Claiming *Investment Company Institute*
- The Effect of Income Taxes on the Retirement Decision of Married Couples *Urban/Brookings Tax Policy Center*
- Estimating the Reasonable Compensation of S Corporation Owners *Congressional Budget Office*

Leveraging New Technologies and Practices

To ensure the relevancy of Federal statistics, statistical agencies and units must continue to innovate by developing and applying new methodological techniques, creating new (and evaluating existing) data series to meet ever-evolving policymaker and data user needs, and designing new dissemination tools.

The **Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS)** Survey of Occupational Injury and Illness (SOII) is an establishment-based survey used to estimate incidence rates and counts of workplace injuries and illnesses. It also provides detailed case and demographic data for cases that involve one or more days away from work and for days of job transfer and restriction for select industries.

The **National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)** implemented the use of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) to assess flood inundation on agricultural lands during Hurricanes Harvey and Irma in CY 2017. The successful first-time application of this new technology facilitated the Federal Government's decision-making during the disaster response by combining SAR data with other data sources, including NASS [Cropland Data Layers](#), to estimate damage to the percent of crops affected, allowing other agencies to focus recovery assistance more quickly.

Maintained by the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, the [National Vital Statistics System's](#) collection of data on births and deaths increases the capacity of State and local governments to access and use this information. Making these data available annually and releasing key indicators quarterly and monthly through the Vital Statistics Rapid Release program facilitates decision-making for the Federal Government. In addition, these more timely provisional estimates allow local health officials to surveil local health conditions sooner than before, improving response times in addressing public health concerns.

Providing near real-time data, the **Energy Information Administration's (EIA)** U.S. Electric System Operating Data tool displays how closely balancing authority, regional, and U.S. actual demand levels are tracking with day-ahead demand forecasts. The information is collected directly from each interconnected electric system on the EIA-930 survey, the first hourly data collection conducted by a Federal statistical agency.

Applying Machine Learning Techniques to Improve Accuracy of Data Coding

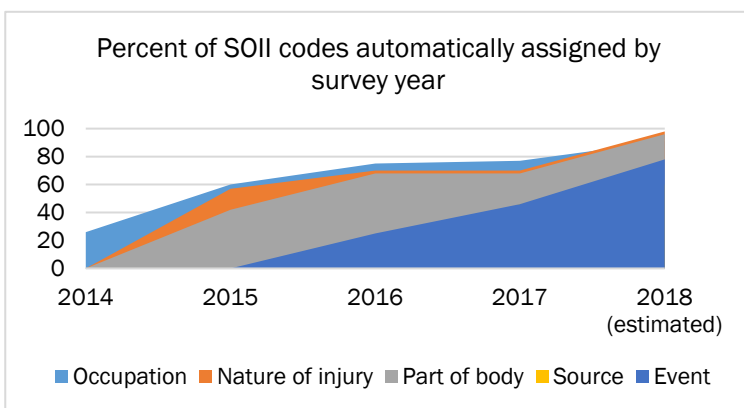
To measure work related injuries and illnesses in the U.S., the Bureau of Labor Statistics collects hundreds of thousands of written descriptions of such injury and illness each year through the SOII. Among the data collected for each injury are written descriptions of the worker's occupation, what the worker was doing just before the incident occurred, what happened, what injury was suffered, and what object or substance directly harmed the employee.

To produce statistics from this data, written responses must first be converted into standard codes that indicate important characteristics such as the occupation of the worker, the nature of their injury, the part of body affected, the event that caused the injury, and the object or substance that inflicted the injury (also known as the source).

For most of the survey's history, BLS relied exclusively on humans to assign these codes. This changed starting with survey year 2014, when BLS began using machine learning to automatically code a subset of cases. Initially this accounted for only about 5 percent of codes, and only occupation codes, but over the following years this activity expanded to include large portions of all of the primary coding tasks: occupation, nature of injury, part of body, source (the object or substance directly harming the employee), and event/exposure. For survey year 2018 data, collected in 2019, BLS is on track to automatically assign more than 80 percent of these codes using deep neural networks. Evaluations indicate these automated techniques are not only very fast, but also more accurate on average than many trained human coders.

Following on this successful introduction of machine learning into the classification of non-fatal work related injuries and illnesses, BLS is expanding these efforts to other occupational safety and health statistics. Last year, BLS began using machine learning for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, which provides a comprehensive count of and detailed information about fatal work related injuries in the U.S. by gathering and combining fatal injury data from a diverse array of sources. One of these sources is investigation reports prepared by Occupational Safety and Health Administration investigators. Combining these data with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries is challenging,

however, as these datasets do not share unique identifiers. In some cases, even the names of the decedents and their employers are unavailable. By combining machine learning with a variety of geographic, linguistic, and numeric similarity metrics, BLS trained computer systems to perform this matching automatically and began using these systems to match records in 2018. Because of the wide variety of metrics used, the system often correctly matches records even when the decedent name and employer name are unavailable.



These uses of machine learning have resulted in BLS occupational safety and health statistics that are more accurate and produced with less manual intervention. BLS continues to expand the use of machine learning to other aspects of data classification, review, matching, and related activities.

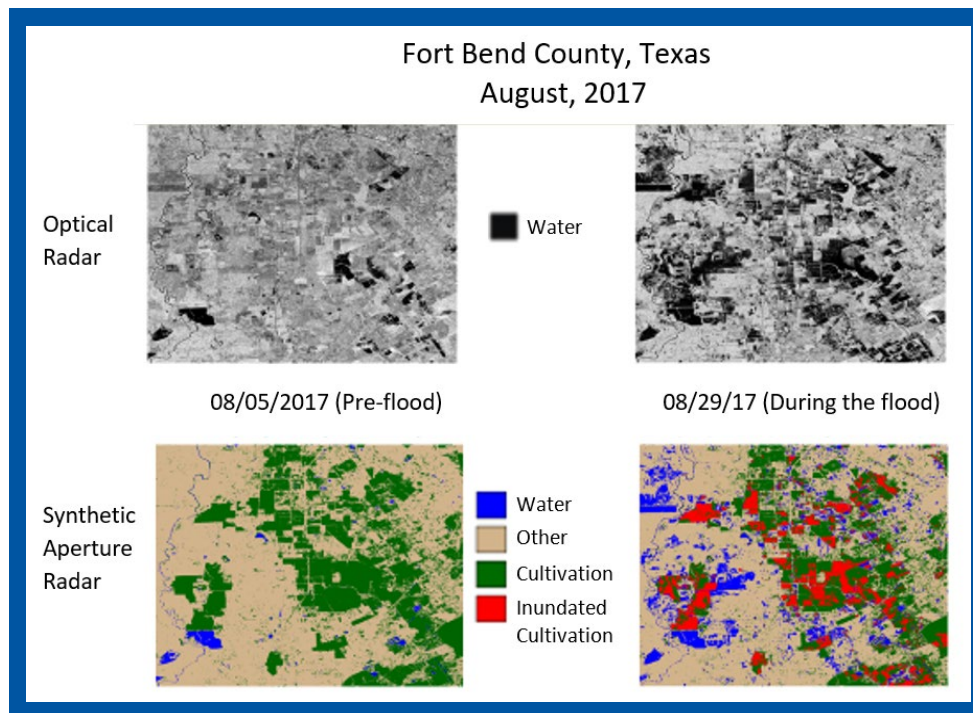
Using New Methods to Monitor Disaster Response during Hurricanes Harvey and Irma

Agricultural flood monitoring is important for food security and economic stability and is of significant interest to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

In agricultural remote sensing applications, optical sensor data are traditionally used for acreage, yield, and crop condition assessments. However, optical data are affected by cloud cover, rain, and darkness. These limitations restrict the capability of optical data to assess a flood disaster event in a timely manner.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), however, can penetrate cloud cover and acquire imagery day or night, which makes it particularly useful for flood disaster monitoring. NASS used SAR for the first time to assess flooding impacts in Texas, Louisiana, and Florida during the Hurricanes Harvey and Irma disaster events in CY 2017. With SAR, NASS can provide a number of geospatial decision support products to help the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other disaster relief agencies with immediate response and targeted recovery.

These products included crop and pasture land inundated area maps and percentages of impacted crops, estimates of precipitation totals, [Cropland Data Layer](#) (CDL) maps, and wind swaths or surface winds overlaid onto crop areas identified from NASS CDLs. Use of SAR satellite technology will allow NASS to provide rapid response to help with future extreme weather events.

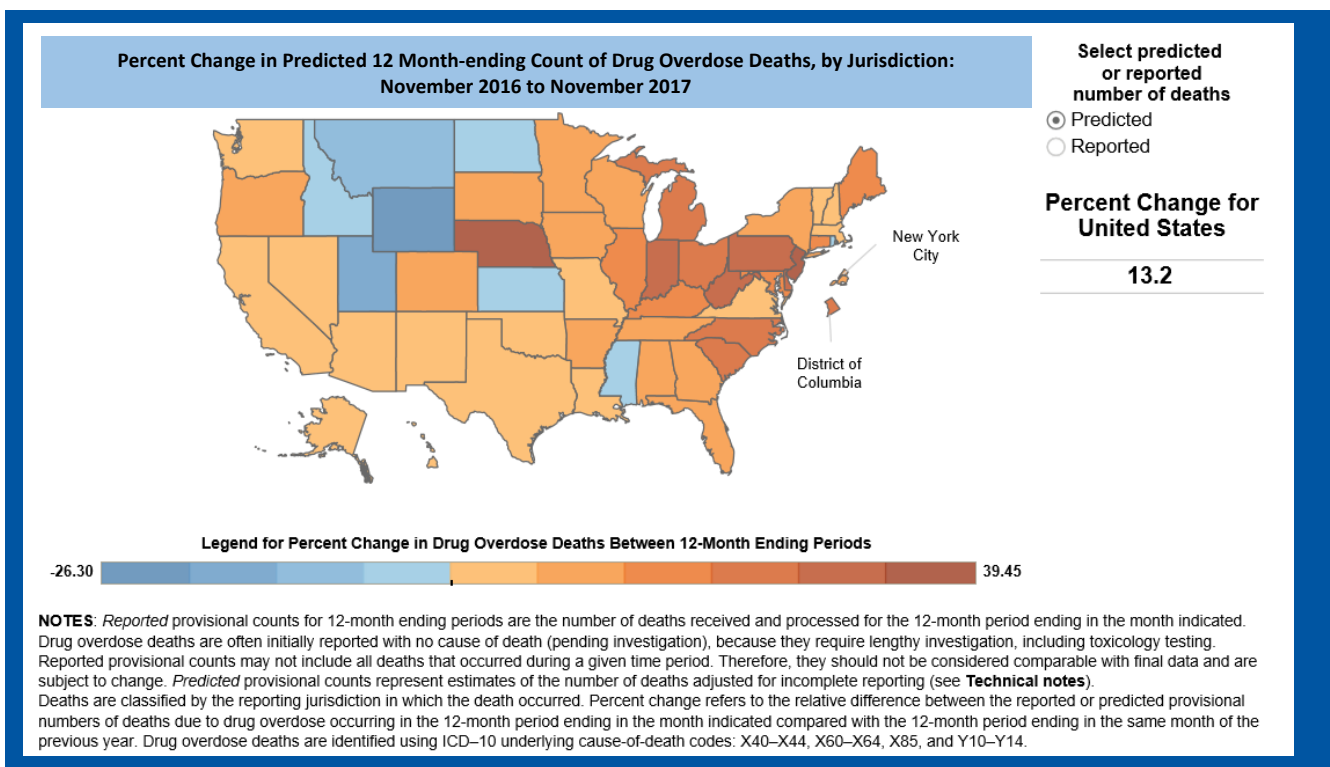


Early Identification and Action on Public Health Emergencies

In CY 2016, more than 63,000 Americans died from drug overdoses. From CY 1999 to 2016, there was a significant increasing trend in these deaths. Drug overdose deaths are a critical public health concern, and the U.S. remains in the midst of an epidemic. The crisis was first identified from mortality data in the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) [National Vital Statistics System \(NVSS\)](#), and this information plays a critical role in strengthening surveillance that will drive action to address this epidemic.

The NVSS provides detailed information on the 6.5 million births and deaths in the U.S. each year, and is the oldest, most successful, example of intergovernmental data sharing in public health. This long-standing collaboration with vital registration jurisdictions produces information on natality, infant mortality, life expectancy, mortality, and the leading causes of death.

Improvements in timeliness and quality to this statistical system have resulted in monthly reporting of drug overdose deaths by drug or drug class and selected jurisdictions. These [counts and maps](#) provide information that reflects dynamic changes in the opioid crisis that has been declared a nationwide [Public Health Emergency](#) permitting rigorous monitoring and real-time mortality surveillance.



These provisional estimates are based on a snapshot of all the vital statistics data received and processed by NCHS as of a specified cutoff date, providing much more timely estimates of important health indicators for public health practitioners, researchers, and health policymakers than would be possible using final annual data.

Monitoring America's Energy Grid in Real-Time

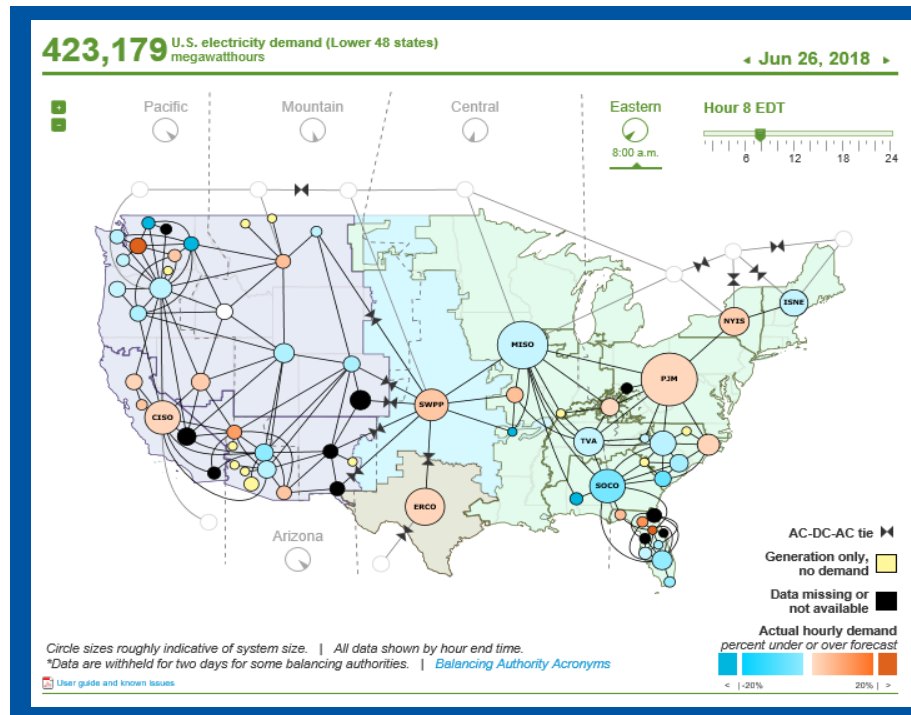
Policymakers, industry, market participants, and the public rely on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) statistics, analysis, and forecasting programs to obtain information on the complex and rapidly-changing energy sector. EIA continues to explore new ways of providing valuable energy information, including expanding the depth and availability of electric power data, providing timelier and higher quality oil and gas information, and examining innovative approaches for collecting and disseminating energy consumption and efficiency data. For example, EIA's [U.S. Electric System Operating Data tool](#) provides nearly real-time electricity demand data, plus analysis and visualizations of hourly, daily, and weekly supply and demand on a national and regional level for the 66 electric system [balancing authorities](#) that make up the U.S. electric grid.

The information is collected directly from each interconnected electric system on the EIA-930 survey, the first hourly data collection conducted by a Federal statistical agency. Although electric system balancing authorities covering most of the U.S. have released public, nearly real-time information on grid operations since the late 1990s, EIA's new data tool expands the availability of data to the entire contiguous 48 States and makes it available in a consistent format from a single source that is refreshed throughout the day.

Among other applications, the data can be used to provide timely information on electric system recovery after power interruptions and to help evaluate the effects of renewable energy, smart grid, and demand response programs on power system operations. The data can also facilitate more informed analysis and policy decisions on a national and regional level.

Using the tool, users can visualize and analyze:

- hourly U.S. and regional electricity demand;
- the hourly flow of electricity between electric systems;
- [the variety in electric systems' daily demand shapes and the seasonality of daily demand patterns](#);
- the extent to which electric systems rely on internal and external sources of supply to meet the demand for electricity;
- potential stress on electric systems when actual demand exceeds forecasts; and
- hourly flows of electricity with Canada and Mexico.



CHAPTER 5: OTHER FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, BY DEPARTMENT

In addition to the 13 PSAs, there are approximately 96 other programs throughout the Federal Government engaged in statistical activities with budgets for those statistical activities of at least \$3.0 million in any of the forthcoming year or two previous years.³³ Cumulatively, these other Federal statistical programs accounted for \$3.0 billion, 25.0 percent, of the Federal Statistical System's 2020 President's Budget request.

This chapter presents brief descriptions of these other statistical programs and a summary of major 2019 and 2020 programmatic changes, organized by department or independent agency. Additional information on direct funding and reimbursable and purchase programs can be found in [Appendix Tables 1.a-b](#) and [Appendix Tables 2.a-b](#), respectively.

³³ This count is based on data collected in May 2019 and May 2018, and may not reflect newly emerging statistical programs that meet inclusion criteria for statistical programs of which we are not yet aware. Consistent with changes implemented in the 2018 report, the inclusion threshold is defined as \$3 million in estimated or direct funding for statistical activities in the forthcoming or either of the past two fiscal years. Compared to the 2018 report, this volume reflects the addition of the National Institute of Justice in the Department of Justice and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (2020 only), the removal of the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2020 only), and the merger of the Office of Retirement Policy into the Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (2020 only).



Department of Agriculture

In addition to two PSAs (ERS and NASS, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) has seven other units that maintain statistical programs producing current demographic; soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands; agriculture; and labor statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	54.4	41.2	41.2	42.0	41.2	38.7
Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)	23.0	23.0	21.8	24.0	21.5	21.5
Forest Service (FS)	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	134.1	133.2	133.8	127.9	128.6	131.3
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding ERS and NASS, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical programs at USDA totaled \$284.8, a 0.1 percent overall increase from 2019 funding levels.

Funding for the **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**, **Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)**, **Risk Management Agency (RMA)**, and **World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)** were consistent with or higher than 2019 appropriated levels.

Although largely consistent with appropriated levels for 2019, requested funding for the **Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)** for 2020 reflects a decrease (8.0 percent) from 2019 funding levels, due to a lower level of funding for Child Nutrition Program studies, partly offset by increases in funding in Program, Evaluation and Monitoring in SNAP.

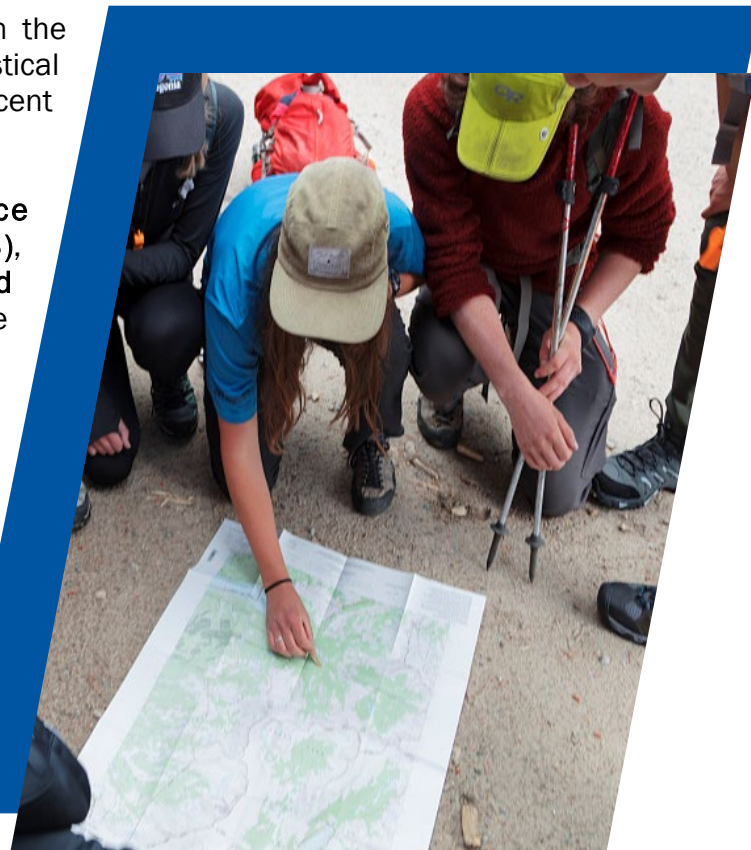
The 2020 requested budget for the **Forest Service (FS)** is unchanged from the 2019 appropriation. The requested appropriation of \$77.0 million reflects congressional appropriation support in delivering the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the 2014 Farm Bill (PL113-79,Sec.8301) instructing FIA to revise its Strategic Plan and address several new issues including an inventory of interior Alaska, improved forest carbon accounting, improved land use/land cover monitoring, enhancing the National Woodland Owner Survey and additional commitments to urban forest monitoring. Working with partners and user groups, FIA continues to make progress on the revised plan that provided Congress with cost estimates for various options to address the Farm Bill requirements.

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding ERS and NASS, funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for other statistical programs at USDA totaled \$285.0, a 1.8 percent overall decrease from 2018 funding levels.

Funding for the **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**, **Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)**, **Risk Management Agency (RMA)**, and **World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)** were consistent with or higher than 2017 and 2018 appropriated levels.

Although largely consistent with appropriated levels for 2018, requested funding for the **Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)** for 2019 reflects a large decrease (22.9 percent) from 2017 funding levels, due to fluctuating levels of funding for program evaluation and modernization for the [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#) and [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#). In 2017, a total of \$33.1 million was spent on program evaluation and modernization for WIC and SNAP, declining in 2018 to a total of \$19.9 million. FNS conducts a variety of studies, evaluations, and related activities that respond to the needs of policymakers and managers and help ensure that the WIC and SNAP programs effectively achieves their goals.



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-48520

The 2019 requested budget for the **Forest Service (FS)** reflects a decrease of \$2.0 million from the 2018 appropriation, a result of the President's Budget request to find efficiencies in delivering

the partial fulfillment of the requirements in Section 8301 of the [Agricultural Act of 2014](#)³⁴ instructing the [Forest Inventory and Analysis](#) (FIA) program to revise its strategic plan and address several new issues including an inventory of interior Alaska, improved forest carbon accounting, improved land use/land cover monitoring, and adding urban forest monitoring. Working with partners and user groups, FIA continues to make progress on the revised plan that provided the Congress with cost estimates for various options to address the Farm Bill requirements.

The 2019 President's Budget requests \$74.4 million for the [Soil Survey](#) conducted by the **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**, a decrease of \$5.8 million from the 2018 appropriation that largely accounts for funding changes across years.

³⁴ Pub. L.113-79.



Department of Commerce

In addition to two PSAs (BEA and the Census Bureau, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC) has four other units that maintain statistical programs. DOC provides current national accounts; environment; soil, forest, fish, wildlife and public lands; and current and periodic economic and demographic statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) ³⁵	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Trade Administration (ITA)	6.8	6.8	7.3	9.3	8.0	7.3
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS) ³⁶	55.3	60.6	60.6	57.6	60.6	56.6
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	65.4	66.6	66.6	66.9	67.3	67.7

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding BEA and Census Bureau, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOC totaled \$131.6 million, a 3.2 percent overall decrease from 2019 funding levels.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the **International Trade Administration (ITA)** is slightly lower than the 2019 funding levels. This decrease reflects funding changes within the [National Travel and Tourism Office](#) (NTTO). The 2018 and 2019 ITA budget requests eliminated ITA

³⁵ The 2018 President's Budget proposed the elimination of the agency. In 2018, a one-time transfer of \$3.0 million was provided to ESA from the Census Bureau in support a restructuring of the functions of ESA to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and realize budget efficiency. The 2019 President's Budget does not request funding for the agency.

³⁶ In prior reports funding for NESDIS was reported as net withholdings. Program funding presented in this report include the full appropriated amounts.

funding for the [Survey of International Air Travelers](#) (SIAT) in favor of funding the program through \$5.0 million dedicated from ESTA fees collected by DHS. The \$5.0 million request was not approved for either year, therefore, the appropriations reflect ITA's level of funding support for NTTO statistical programs. The 2020, reflects an adjustment to ITA's base budget specifically for this program as directed by OMB. Additionally, ITA reduced funding for purchase of data from BEA by 50 percent and eliminated purchase of some Canada travel statistics.

The President's 2020 Budget request for the [National Centers for Environmental Information](#) (NCEI) within the **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS)** is \$56.6 million, which is a 6.7 percent decrease from the 2019 appropriation of \$60.6 million. In 2020, NCEI requests a decrease in the amount of \$3.7 million to terminate the Regional Climate Centers.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** was largely consistent (0.7 percent higher) with the 2019 appropriated level.

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding BEA and the Census Bureau, funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOC totaled \$133.7 million, a 0.3 percent overall decrease from 2018 funding levels.

In 2019, the **Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)** was consolidated into the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau. In 2018, a one-time transfer of \$3.0 million was provided to ESA from the Census Bureau in support a restructuring of the functions ESA to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and realize budget efficiency. ESA ceased operations as a bureau within DOC in 2018 and its functions were restructured across the Office of the Secretary, BEA, and the Census Bureau. The Office of the Chief Economist now serves directly from the Office of the Secretary and remains a key advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other Government officials.

The 2019 President's Budget request for the **International Trade Administration (ITA)** is higher than the 2018 funding levels by \$2.5 million. This increase reflects funding changes within the [National Travel and Tourism Office](#) (NTTO). The 2019 Budget request eliminates ITA funding for the [Survey of International Air Travelers](#) (SIAT) in favor of funding the program through \$5.0 million dedicated from Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) fees collected by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Additional program changes at ITA include a 50 percent reduction in funding for data purchases from BEA and eliminating purchases of some of Canada's travel statistics.

The President's 2019 Budget request for the [National Centers for Environmental Information](#) (NCEI) within the **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS)** is \$57.6 million, a 5.0 percent decrease from the 2018 appropriation of \$60.6 million, reducing funding for the [Regional Climate Centers](#) and terminating the Big Data Earth Initiative (BEDI) program. However, the 2019 request reflects a 4.1 percent increase from the 2017 funding level of \$55.3 million.

The 2019 President's Budget request for the **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** was largely consistent (0.4 percent higher) with the 2018 appropriated level.



Department of Defense

The [Department of Defense](#) (DOD) has two units that maintain statistical programs. DOD is a source of Federal current demographic, economic, health, and transportation statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	5.4	5.5	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.0
Office of People Analytics (OPA)	34.5	39.5	39.5	36.9	36.9	38.7

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Statistical funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for DOD reflects a 0.5 percent (\$0.2 million) decrease over 2019 appropriated funding levels.

For 2020, funding for the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** decreased 2.1 million. USACE would continue enhancing its information systems to accept real time domestic electronic data in order to improve accuracy of domestic transportation statistics. The 2019 funding request for USACE would:

- enhance its information systems to accept foreign electronic data from the [International Trade Data System](#) in order to improve the accuracy of foreign transportation statistics,
- expand its water transportation data connection with landslide movements, and improve navigation information architecture to support national multimodal freight policy, and
- collaborate with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to improve data communications systems to better target delinquent shippers for [Harbor Maintenance Fee](#) audits.

The \$36.9 million requested for the **Office of People Analytics (OPA)** reflects a \$1.8 million (4.9 percent) increase in funding over the 2019 appropriated level and is due to the addition of a new Data science mission to provide research on Personnel and readiness issues.

Fiscal Year 2019

Statistical funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for DOD reflects a 5.9 percent (\$2.7 million) decrease over 2018 appropriated funding levels.

For 2019, funding for the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** is requested to remain constant.

The \$36.9 million requested for the **Office of People Analytics (OPA)** reflects a \$2.7 million (6.7 percent) reduction in funding over the 2018 appropriated level, but the request remains \$2.4 million (6.9 percent) above 2017 spending levels.



Department of Education

In addition to one PSA (NCES, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Education](#) (ED) has ten statistical activities that provide education and health statistics.

NOTE: For 2020, the Department of Education switched their reporting structure from reporting by office to reporting by statistical activity. The data presented below reflect that change, and therefore are presented in a manner different from other departments in this chapter.

Fiscal Year 2020, Direct Funding for Statistical Activities by Statistical Activity (\$millions)

	2018 Actual	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	20.0	19.0	9.0
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	2.9	2.9	4.0
Civil Rights Data Collection	4.4	3.5	3.6
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	2.0	2.0	2.0
TRIO**	3.6	2.4	2.7
GEAR UP**	0.1	1.2	0.0
International Education**	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	8.0	9.2	7.6
Other Statistical Activities	33.6	33.1	21.7

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Fiscal Year 2019, Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2019 Request
Institute of Education Sciences, excluding NCES (IES)	15.1	13.7	13.2
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE)	6.2	6.4	5.2
Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	2.5	3.0	4.3
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)	20.9	15.0	9.7

Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII)	3.2	5.2	3.2
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD)	3.8	3.1	3.3
Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE)	9.4	8.2	7.5
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)	24.8	23.8	22.1

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding NCES, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical activities at ED totaled \$55.6 million, a 29.3 percent overall decrease from 2019 appropriation levels.

The President's 2019 and 2020 Budgets propose to eliminate the GEAR UP and the International Education programs and transform the TRIO program into a State formula grant program. The President's 2020 Budget proposes to reduce funding for the Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection to address carryover balances. There is no anticipated effect on activities. In 2020, funding for all of the evaluation pooled evaluation activities included in the Other Statistical Activities has yet to be determined, while funding for Other-Program/Student Aid Administration has decreased due to a reduction in salaries and expenses associated with FTE and contract costs.

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding NCES, funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for other statistical activities at ED totaled \$68.7 million, a 12.6 percent overall decrease from 2018 appropriation levels. While the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) saw a \$1.3 million increase (42.3 percent) in requested funding over 2018 levels, other statistical programs' requests within ED were largely consistent with, or lower than, 2018 funding levels.

The requested increase in funding for OCR for 2019 is due to increased funding for the [Civil Rights Data Collection](#) (CRDC) and analysis, which provides data on leading civil rights indicators related to access and barriers to educational opportunity at the pre-K through 12th grade school levels. These requested increases would support:

- data preparation and analysis for the 2017 to 2018 school year data collection as well as pre-collection and technical assistance activities to prepare for the 2019 to 2020 school year CRDC;
- basic operations and maintenance, non-major enhancements, and some web hosting for the CRDC reporting website; and
- additional CRDC reporting website updates to bring the site to industry standards by 2020 and address issues resulting from limited funding in 2017 that could jeopardize the functionality of the website.

The 2019 President's Budget for the **Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE)** did not request funding for improving program performance within its national programs, reducing direct funding for OCTAE statistical activities.

The 2019 President's Budget for the **Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)** did not request funding for multiple programs, including the [Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants](#) program and [21st Century Community Learning Centers](#)—reducing direct funding for OESE statistical activities by \$5.3 million (35.4 percent) from 2018 operating levels.

The 2018 appropriation for the **Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII)** is higher relative to 2017 and 2019 due largely to a \$2.0 million increase in funding for the agency's Study of the Teacher and [Student Leader Incentive Fund Program](#). The 2019 President's Budget did not request funding for these programs, returning direct funding for OII statistical activities to 2017 levels.

The decrease in 2018 funding for the **Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD)** was due, in part, to adjustments in the number of staff in OPEPD's [Program and Policy Studies Service](#) (PPSS) working on statistical activities. The increase in the 2019 President's Budget request is partly due to increased funding for the budget formulation database.

Decreases in direct funding for the **Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE)** reflect the removal of funding in the 2019 President's Budget for the [Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs](#) (GEAR UP), [Teacher Quality Partnerships](#) grant program, and the international education and foreign language studies programs.

Decreases for 2019 funding for the **Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)** are due, in part, to decreased funding for technical assistance to States on data collection.

Funding requested for the **Institute of Education Sciences**, excluding NCES (IES) for 2019 (\$13.2 million) is largely consistent with appropriated funding in 2018 (\$13.7 million) and no major program changes are expected.



Department of Energy

In addition to one PSA (EIA, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Energy](#) (DOE) has one additional unit that maintains statistical programs on energy, minerals, and health statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020 and 2019

Funding for statistical activities at the **Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)** is largely consistent with prior years. For both 2020 and 2019, funding was requested at \$12.4 million. OEHSS does not expect any major program changes in 2020 or 2019.



Department of Health and Human Services

In addition to one PSA (NCHS, discussed in Chapter 3), the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) (HHS) has 12 additional units that maintain statistical programs. This includes 9 of the centers and offices within the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) and 14 of the institutes, offices, and centers within the [National Institutes of Health](#) (NIH). HHS is a source for health and current demographic statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	144.5	118.0	154.1	101.9	190.2	125.2
Administration for Community Living (ACL)	12.1	15.0	15.1	12.2	15.9	9.8
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) ³⁷	165.8	165.8	165.8	0	165.8	0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)						
Center for Global Health (CGH)	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.2
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD)	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)	57.4	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) ³⁸	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2
National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease and Tuberculosis Prevention (NCHHSTP)	19.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	14.9	13.9
defined.						
(continued)						

³⁷ The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was proposed to be integrated under the National Institutes of Health and renamed the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality in both 2019 and 2020.

³⁸ The difference between 2017 estimates in last year's report and the current report reflect a correction in the coverage of activities included.

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)	21.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	25.6	25.3	25.7	25.3	26.5	26.5
Office of Public Health Scientific Services (PHSS)	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Centers for Medicare and Medical Services (CMS)	48.1	48.3	48.3	49.6	48.5	49.3
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	11.1	10.9	11.8	10.7	10.6	10.7
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	38.1	32.9	37.9	28.4	29.9	30.5
Indian Health Service (IHS)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Institutes of Health (NIH)						
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	107.0	107.0	105.3	107.0	105.3	105.3
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)	9.2	9.7	8.5	8.9	8.8	7.6
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	159.8	180.7	198.8	177.0	183.1	157.6
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	8.2	8.3	8.8	7.5	7.5	6.6
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ) ³⁹	X	X	X	165.8	X	165.8
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	6.7	6.4
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.4
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	231.9	244.4	235.8	221.2	247.5	213.1
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	178.7	188.3	169.1	188.3	176.0	176.0
National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	7.1	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.6	7.0

³⁹ The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was proposed to be integrated under the National Institutes of Health and renamed the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality in both 2019 and 2020.

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)	24.0	25.9	25.4	24.9	23.5	22.1
(continued)						
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	100.1	102.6	91.8	103.6	94.1	95.1
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	3.1	8.8	8.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Office of the Director (NIH/OD)	6.1	5.6	5.6	3.3	4.4	3.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Office of Population Affairs (OPA)	2.1	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	152.9	162.9	159.0	143.7	155.0	135.1

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding NCHS, funding requested for other statistical programs at HHS totaled \$1.5 billion for 2020, a 9.1 percent decrease from 2019 funding levels. Aggregate requested funding for statistical programs within the CDC was largely consistent with 2019 levels, at \$171.8 million (a decrease of 0.5 percent), while the National Institutes of Health decreased in 2020 to \$812.6 million (a decrease of 7.3 percent) for 2020.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the units below is largely consistent with prior years, and these units do not expect major program changes in 2020.

- **Centers for Medicare and Medical Services (CMS)**
- **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
- **Indian Health Service (IHS)**
- **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)**

The **Administration for Children and Families's (ACF)** reflects a decrease due to fluctuations in timing of data collection efforts for projects. Changes reflect funding increases as well as more comprehensive information received as project plans advanced. In addition, funds available for statistical activities fluctuate year to year depending on appropriations.

In 2017 and 2018 the **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** implemented additional data collection tools to track grantee performance measures. During the remainder of 2019, ACL will shift to focus more on data analysis and dissemination. The 2020 budget request estimate reflects

the end of several program evaluations as well as the completion of a redesign of the National Survey of Older Americans Act Participants.

The 2019 and 2020 President's Budgets consolidate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ) activities into a new institute called the **National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ)** within NIH. This new institute's funding request is \$165.8 million for 2019 and 2020. AHRQ's activities are expected to be further integrated into NIH in future Budgets.

The 2020 funding request for the **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** provide the program with the ability to purchase additional data supporting improved statutorily-required analytics and an increased set of projections related to health workforce, including data associated with the effort to combat the opioid epidemic.

The **Office of Population Affairs (OPA)** will continue development and implementation of an electronic health records-based system to collect utilization and performance data on the Title X family planning program.

The 2020 funding request for the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)** is a 12.8 percent (\$19.9 million) decrease from 2019 spending levels, reflecting a decrease in funding of continuation grants for the Partnership for Success Grants in the President's 2020 budget request. The change in the 2019 appropriation for SAMSHA included restored funding to the Partnership for Success grants from \$9.8 million in the 2019 President's Budget request to \$27.6 million for the [Center for Substance Abuse Prevention](#) (CSAP). The [Partnership for Success Grants](#) are designed to reduce substance misuse and strengthen prevention capacity at the State, tribal, and jurisdiction levels. The lower funding levels in 2020 also reflected a decrease from \$127.4 million to \$118.9 million for the [Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality](#) (CBHSQ).

Excluding NCHS, requested funding for statistical programs in 2020 (\$171.8 million) for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** decreased \$0.8 million (0.5 percent) from 2019 spending levels.

Requested 2019 funding to the additional CDC centers and offices below were largely consistent with 2018 spending levels and no major program changes are expected in 2019.

- **Center for Global Health (CGH)**
- **National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)**
- **National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)**
- **National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)**
- **National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)**
- **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**
- **Office of Public Health Scientific Services (PHSS)**

Requested funding for 2020 (\$812.6 million) for the **National Institute of Health (NIH)** decreased by \$63.6 million (7.3 percent) from 2019 appropriated levels.

Funding requested for the **National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)** for 2020 decreased by 11.6 percent from 2019 levels. Increased funding levels in 2018 reflected additional funding to the Implementing Genomics in Clinical Practice (IGNITE) program in support of the IGNITE Coordinating Center.

The 2020 budget requested for the **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)** of \$213.1 million is a 13.9 percent reduction compared to the 2019 estimate. NIAID expects to support fewer statistical programs at the 2020 President's Budget level. The previously reported amount for 2019 of \$221.2 million was based on budget information NIAID had at the time, which was a 9.5 percent decrease in the previously reported 2019 estimate. Based on a review of the 2018 project listing in the NIAID internal report Statistical Activities (876), NIAID will have approximately \$88.3 million of projects with an end date of 2020, with \$5.1 million of Zika-related projects ending in 2019.

The 2020 President's Budget estimate request of \$22.1 million for **National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)** is expected to be less than the 2019 estimate of \$23.5 million due to the proposed reductions in the President's Budget request and lower commitments. The NIDDK will continue to provide funding on statistical studies of diabetes and digestive diseases and its complications; the analysis of epidemiologic data related to major chronic kidney and urologic diseases; and the follow-up studies in several clinical trials, however, in 2019 and 2020, several projects will be completed or have lower commitments as they



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-48796

get closer to completion. The 2018 actual level of statistical activities for NIDDK is \$25.4 million, which is \$0.5 million (or about 2 percent) less than the previously reported 2018 appropriation. The 2019 appropriation for NIDDK is \$23.5 million, which is \$1.4 million (or about 6 percent) less than the estimate in the 2019 President's Budget due to lower commitments in 2019.

The 41.8 percent reduction in funding requested for the **Office of the Director (NIH/OD)** from 2019 to 2020 reflects the [National Children's Study](#) (NCS) closeout plan. In 2019, the National Children's Study (NCS) funding will be used to support the National Children's Study Data and Sample Archive and Access System (NCS Archive) to continue operations and prepare for final transition of the NCS Archive as part of the NCS closeout plan approved by the NIH Director. In 2020, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development staff anticipates that the activities for the NCS will not require 2020 funds.

Requested 2020 funding to the **National Institutes of Health** institutes, offices, and centers below were largely consistent with 2019 spending levels and no major program changes are expected in 2020.

- **National Cancer Institute (NCI)**
- **National Institute on Aging (NIA)**
- **National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)**
- **National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)**
- **National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)**
- **National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)**
- **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)**

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding NCHS, funding requested for other statistical programs at HHS totaled \$1.6 billion for 2019, a 4.8 percent decrease from 2018 funding levels. Aggregate requested funding for statistical programs within the CDC and NIH were largely consistent with 2018 levels, at \$174.5 million (an increase of 0.2 percent) and \$864.9 million (a decrease of 4.2 percent) for 2019, respectively.

The 2019 President's Budget request for the units below is largely consistent with prior years, and these units do not expect major program changes in 2019.

- **Centers for Medicare and Medical Services (CMS)**
- **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
- **Indian Health Service (IHS)**
- **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)**

The **Administration for Children and Families' (ACF)** request for 2019 reflects a decrease in the statistical budget of 13.7 percent over 2018 levels due to expected fluctuations in the timing of data collection efforts for various major projects across program years. There are over 100 projects included in the agency's budget each year. From 2018 to 2019, 15 projects had absolute budget differences of \$1.0 million or more. New projects in 2019 include \$5.1 million to evaluate employment coaching, and \$5.1 million for a [Temporary Assistance for Needy Families](#) (TANF) data project. While some projects received substantial increases, including the [National Survey of Early Care and Education](#) (NSECE), others experienced significantly reduced budgets.

In 2017 and 2018 the **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** received additional funds dedicated for evaluation research focused on disability programs not previously evaluated. In 2018, additional funds were appropriated for analyses of existing programs and data. In 2019 several ACL program evaluations will have ended.

As noted previously, the 2019 and 2020 President's Budgets consolidate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ) activities into a new institute called the **National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ)** within NIH, funded at \$165.8 million.

The 13.8 percent decrease in the 2019 funding request for the **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** is primarily due to a number of HRSA's [HIV/AIDS Bureau's](#) projects being fully funded in 2018, accounting for approximately \$3.0 million of the decrease from 2018 to 2019.

The requested 2019 budget for the **Office of Population Affairs (OPA)** is 33.3 percent higher than 2017 spending levels, but reflects a 22.2 percent decrease from the 2018 appropriation. This 2018 to 2019 change reflects a reduction in funding based on a non-severable acquisition (contract) purchased in 2018. OPA would fund research and data collection activities in 2019 in the form of contracts, grants and cooperative agreements. OPA would continue development and implementation of an electronic health records-based system to collect utilization and performance data on the [Title X family planning program](#).

The 2019 funding request for the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)** is a 6.1 percent (\$9.3 million) decrease from 2017 spending levels and 11.8 percent (\$19.3 million) decrease from the 2018 appropriation. The 2018 appropriation for SAMSHA included \$27.8 million for the [Center for Substance Abuse Prevention](#) (CSAP), an increase from 2017 spending levels that allowed SAMSHA to double the number of grants awarded and increase the amount and support for new [Partnership for Success Grants](#) designed to reduce substance misuse and strengthen prevention capacity at the State, tribal, and jurisdiction levels. Funding for these grants in the 2019 President's Budget request decreased to \$9.8 million. The higher funding levels in 2018 also reflected an increase from \$114.4 million to \$135.1 million for the [Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality](#) (CBHSQ) providing additional funding for new [Drug Abuse Warning Network](#) (DAWN) contracts.

Excluding NCHS, requested funding for statistical programs in 2019 (\$174.5 million) for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** increased \$400,000 (0.2 percent) from 2018 spending levels.

The decrease in funding between 2017 and 2018 for **National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)** reflects the use of certain Ebola supplemental funding in 2017 and reflects Zika supplemental funds being exhausted in 2017.

Requested 2019 funding for statistical programs for the additional CDC centers and offices below were largely consistent with 2018 spending levels and no major program changes are expected in 2019.

- **Center for Global Health (CGH)**

- National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD)
- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)
- National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)
- National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention (NCHHSTP)
- National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- Office of Public Health Scientific Services (PHSS)

Requested funding for 2019 (\$864.9 million) for the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** decreased by \$38.0 million (4.2 percent) from 2018 appropriated levels.

Funding requested for the **National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)** for 2019 decreased by 9.0 percent from 2018 levels. Increased funding levels in 2018 supported the [Genome Sequencing Program Coordinating Center](#) (GSPCC) and Training Data Analysis and Coordinating Center (TDACC). The 2019 budget request will reduce funding to the [Implementing Genomics in Clinical Practice](#) (IGNITE) Phase 1 as it closes out and IGNITE Phase 2 continues.

The 2019 budget requested for the **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)** is 4.6 percent (\$10.7 million) lower than 2017 spending levels and reflects a 9.5 percent (\$23.2 million) decrease from the 2018 appropriation. This reduction reflects an overall decrease in the agency's support of statistical programs.

Fluctuations in funding for the **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)** are due to the funding cycle for the Safer Use of Antipsychotics in Youth contract. Full funding for the contract was appropriated in 2018, and will carry the contract to completion in 2021. Scientists are working to develop and test a treatment algorithm for youth aged 5 to 17 who have a non-psychotic disorder, but who present with severe behavioral and mood disturbances for which antipsychotics are frequently used.

The 41.8 percent reduction in funding requested for the **Office of the Director (NIH/OD)** from 2018 to 2019 reflects the [National Children's Study](#) (NCS) closeout plan. In 2018 the majority of NCS funding supported the following two contracts:

- 1) the [National Children's Study Data and Sample Archive and Access System](#) (NCS Archive) to continue operations and prepare for final transition of the NCS Archive as part of the NCS closeout plan approved by the NIH Director; and
- 2) the NCS Biological and Environmental Sample Repository to maintain the NCS sample collection and manage its disposition as part of the closeout.

Requested 2019 funding to the NIH institutes, offices, and centers below were largely consistent with 2018 spending levels and no major program changes are expected in 2019.

- **National Cancer Institute (NCI)**
- **National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)**
- **National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)**
- **National Institute on Aging (NIA)**
- **National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)**
- **National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)**
- **National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)**
- **National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)**
- **National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)**
- **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)**



Department of Homeland Security

The [Department of Homeland Security](#) (DHS) has three units that maintain programs on safety, crime and justice; current demographic; and current economic statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	21.4	22.2	22.4	22.9	24.0	24.3
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) ⁴⁰	6.9	7.3	-	7.4	-	-
Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)	3.0	7.0	7.6	3.2	5.0	3.6

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for statistical programs at DHS totaled \$27.9 million, a 3.8 percent decrease from 2019 funding levels.

Decreased funding levels in 2020 for the **Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)** reflected a reduction in resources needed to maintain Immigration Data Integration Initiative (IDII) processes and tools that were implemented in 2019. Most of the 2020 funding will be used to continue to develop improved data matching techniques, develop a matured iteration of data dashboards, and fund personnel.

The 2020 President's Budget request for **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** is largely consistent with prior years and does not expect major program changes.

Fiscal Year 2019

Funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for statistical programs at DHS totaled \$33.5 million, an 8.1 percent decrease from 2018 funding levels.

⁴⁰ The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) no longer meets the minimum \$3 million for reporting for statistical activities as of the 2020 reporting cycle.

Increased funding levels in 2019 for the **Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)** reflected a \$4.8 million appropriation for the (IDII), providing for the hiring of staff and the purchase of contractual services in 2019.

The 2019 President's Budget request for **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** and **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** is largely consistent with prior years, and does not expect major program changes in 2019.



Department of Housing and Urban Development

The [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) (HUD) has three units that maintain statistical programs, serving as a source of current Federal economic statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Office of Housing (Housing)	16.1	13.7	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.8
Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R)	44.5	43.7	41.5	45.4	43.4	44.7
Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)	11.8	14.1	14.1	14.7	14.7	17.6

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Requested funding in the 2020 President's Budget for statistical programs at HUD totaled \$76.2 million, a 6.6 percent increase from 2019 appropriated levels.

For 2020, the **Office of Housing's (Housing)** budget request of \$13.8 million would support the entire statistical estimation process and is estimated to increase by \$434,000 compared to the 2019 appropriation of \$13.4 million. The increase is mainly attributable to an anticipated increase of \$280,000 in the contracts for risk management and capital assessment projections and for actuarial study.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the **Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)** provides \$17.6 million to the agency, a \$2.9 million increase from the 2019 appropriation. More than 80 percent is allocated to the Office of Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) to continue work to combine and integrate the individual Integrated Assessment Subsystem (IASS), Financial Assessment Subsystem (FASS), Management Assessment Subsystem (MASS), Physical Assessment Subsystem (PASS) and Capital Fund component scores to a single overall score for Public Housing Voucher Programs, and also to procure consulting services on the design of business processes for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) inspection data and other support necessary to transition from the current HCV inspection program to the Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Vouchers (UPCS-V). The remaining 20 percent of the increase will support HUD in bringing the Public Housing Operating Fund into compliance with financial and program management requirements included in

2 CFR part 200, otherwise known as cash management. The Operating Fund is a \$4.5 billion program that is not currently in full compliance with cash management, which places the program at risk for improper expenditures of funds, incorrect determinations of interest payments, and other potential risks to HUD's ability to monitor the program.

The 2020 request for the **Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R)** reflects a 3.1 percent increase over the 2019 appropriation, and the agency does not expect any major program changes in 2020.

Fiscal Year 2019

Requested funding in the 2019 President's Budget for statistical programs at HUD totaled \$73.5 million, a 2.9 percent increase from 2018 appropriated levels.

For 2019, the **Office of Housing's (Housing)** budget request \$13.4 million would support the entire statistical estimation process and is estimated to decrease by \$232,000 compared to the 2018 appropriation. This decrease is mainly attributable to an anticipated decrease of \$500,000 in contracts for commercial capital assessment projections—partially offset by expected increases in contracts for risk management and capital assessment projections as well as for actuarial studies.

The 2019 President's Budget request for the **Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)** provides additional resources (\$600,000) over the 2018 appropriation to the [Office of Public Housing Voucher Programs](#) to procure contract services and technical assistance services pursuant to the following congressional directives:

- 1) development of training materials to improve connections between Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs) administering the [Family Unification Program](#) (FUP), which would increase collaboration and improve program goals and supportive housing models that align at the local level.
- 2) development of a guidebook and online training materials leveraging project-based vouchers programs to house special populations as defined and authorized under the [Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016](#) (HOTMA),⁴¹ which includes individuals and families experiencing homelessness, veterans, victims of domestic violence, and the elderly or disabled.

The 2019 request for the **Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R)** reflects a 3.9 percent increase over the 2018 appropriation, and the agency does not expect any major program changes in 2019.



⁴¹ Pub. L. 114-201.



Department of the Interior

The [Department of the Interior](#) (DOI) has five units that maintain programs on Federal energy and mineral; environment; and soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	3.5	3.5	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.0
Bureau of Reclamation (BoR)	13.7	16.0	9.4	13.1	17.2	13.0
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	7.3	6.4	7.1	5.6	6.8	6.8
Geological Survey (GS)	71.4	71.4	73.9	71.4	72.3	65.8
Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOI totaled \$91.2 million, a 10.8 percent decrease from 2018 levels, largely attributed to decreases in budgets of the **Bureau of Reclamation (BoR)** and **Geological Survey (GS)**.

The **Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)**, **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)**, and **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** expect largely consistent funding levels for statistical activities in 2020 and do not expect any major program changes.

The 2020 President's Budget Request for the **Geological Survey (GS)** reflects careful and tough decisions, made within a fiscally constrained environment, to prioritize science investments that address critical needs and support a resilient and robust economy, while also protecting the health and environment of the Nation. The 2020 budget strategically focused on core GS science activities, which are aligned with the President's and the Secretary's priorities.

Fiscal Year 2019

Funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOI totaled \$97.3 million for 2019, a 4.5 percent decrease from 2018 levels, largely attributed to decreases in budgets of the **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)**, **Bureau of Reclamation (BoR)**, and **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)**.

The **Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)** and **Geological Survey (GS)** expect largely consistent funding levels for statistical activities in 2019 and do not expect any major program changes.

While the 2019 funding request for the **Bureau of Reclamation (BoR)** is largely consistent with 2017 spending, the \$13.1 million request for 2019 is a 17.7 percent decrease from the 2018 appropriation of \$16.0 million.



Department of Justice

In addition to one PSA (BJS, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Justice](#) (DOJ) has five units that maintain programs on Federal crime and justice statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Bureau of Prisons (BoP)	9.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	2.6
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	18.1	17.3	16.7	17.4	18.5	20.0
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	0.8	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.9	1.1
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	3.7	5.0	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.0

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding BJS, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOJ totaled \$32.4 million, a 10.3 percent decrease from 2019 funding levels.

Although the 2020 budget request for the **Bureau of Prisons (BoP)** is lower than the 2019 appropriation, the 2020 request reflects a proposed transfer of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) from BoP to the Office of Justice Programs.

Requested funding for the **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** for 2020 is higher (8.0 percent) than 2019 spending levels. The National Incident-Based Reporting System application pilot and deployment will be available to Federal and Tribal crime data contributors. Crime data submitted to the UCR will be available within the Crime Data Explore on a quarterly, rather than yearly, basis.

The **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** is developing and supporting a business information system and an implementation of new software in support of existing programs with the increased funding for 2020.

The **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**—which did not meet the budget threshold for inclusion in the 2018 report—would fund statistical projects in 2020 to advance research programs. As NIJ’s statistical projects vary over time to support changes in the agency’s research program agenda, fluctuations in the agency’s level of funding for statistical projects are expected.

The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**’s annual budget request and appropriation amounts are based on a percentage (up to 10 percent) of the agency’s overall budget request or appropriation. The 2018 final appropriation for OJJDP was about \$282 million, and of that, about \$5.9 million was spent on research activities. Of this amount most of the research activities supported were classified as basic research or program evaluations - \$4.1 million of this amount was spent on activities classified as statistical programs. Although the total amount of funding appropriations available for research activities has not changed in recent years (nor have the budget request amounts), the proportion of research funds spent on statistical activities, as compared to basic research and program evaluation, has shifted. OJJDP adjusted the amount of the 2019 appropriation and 2020 budget request to reflect the expected funding available for statistical programs. Some OJJDP statistical activities are short-term (a few years’ long) projects, while others have been ongoing for decades. The major statistical programs supported by OJJDP (Juvenile Corrections Data Collections and National Juvenile Court Data Archive) continue to be ongoing and have not been cut, although some cost savings have been realized by enhanced automation and less frequent collection of data.

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding BJS, funding requested in the 2019 President’s Budget for other statistical programs at DOJ totaled \$34.3 million for 2019, a 2.3 percent increase from 2018 funding levels.

Although the 2019 budget request for the **Bureau of Prisons (BoP)** is slightly higher than the 2018 appropriation, the 2019 request reflects a decrease of \$3.7 million from 2017 spending levels (39.0 percent). BoP expects to reduce funding for research and development in 2019, with the agency’s primary focus being inmate care and staffing.

Requested funding for the **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** for 2019 is slightly higher (0.3 percent) than 2018 spending levels. In 2019, FBI will begin publishing [National Use-of-Force Data](#) through the [Criminal Justice Information Services](#) (CJIS) Division. The FBI would refresh the [Uniform Crime Reporting](#) (UCR) program to allow for the acceptance and processing of data through XML file types as well as web services. This refresh would be designed to improve UCR data as well as the mechanism to prepare the data for publishing with minimal manual intervention. In addition, in 2019, the [Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted](#) (LEOKA) outward facing database will be made available to law enforcement agencies, allowing them to view their own incident information only.

The **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** would hire two statisticians in 2019 with \$200,000 in increased funding, while the **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**—which did not meet the budget threshold for inclusion in the 2018 report—would fund statistical projects in 2019 to advance their research programs. As NIJ’s statistical projects vary over time to support changes in the agency’s research program agenda, fluctuations in the agency’s level of funding for statistical projects are expected.

The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**'s statistical budget request for 2019 is unchanged from the 2018 appropriated amount, but \$1.3 million (33.7 percent) higher than 2017 spending levels. The statistical budget for OJJDP is based on a percentage (up to 10 percent) of the agency's overall budget request or appropriation. In 2017, the final appropriation for OJJDP was approximately \$228.0 million, and of that, around \$7.5 million was spent on research activities, most of which were classified as basic research or program evaluations. In 2017, \$3.7 million was spent on activities classified as statistical programs.

Neither the total amount of OJJDP funding available for research activities nor the budget request amounts have changed in recent years; however, the proportion of research funds spent on statistical activities, as compared to basic research and program evaluation, has increased. Ongoing major statistical programs supported by OJJDP such as the Juvenile Corrections Data Collection and [National Juvenile Court Data Archive](#) continue, and have not been cut, although some cost savings have been realized by enhanced automation and less frequent collection of data.

Reproduced from <http://www.ojjdp.gov/research/research-projects.html>

Assessing the Impact of a Graduated Response Approach for Youth in the Maryland Juvenile Justice System →	Design Study of Dual System Youth →	Estimating the causal impact of juvenile justice reform, and juvenile confinement →
Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Restorative Justice Principles in Juvenile Justice: A Meta-Analysis →	Evaluation of an Advocacy Based Mentoring Program →	Evaluation of a Cross-age Peer Mediation Program for Youth in High Violence Communities →
Evaluation of OJJDP Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative Demonstration Programs →	Evaluation of the Regional Service Coordinator in Virginia's Juvenile Justice System →	Evaluation of the Mentoring Enhancement Demonstration Program →
Evaluation of Whether Cognitive Behavioral Mentoring Improves Outcomes for Young Women in Chicago →	Initiative to Develop Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines →	Initiative to Develop Juvenile Reentry Measurement Standards →
Juvenile Justice Model Data Project →	Juvenile Residential Facility Census →	Kentucky Juvenile Justice Reform Evaluations →
A Longitudinal Evaluation of the Young Women Leaders Program →	Long-Term Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of Risk Assessment and Risk-Need-Responsivity Reforms in Juvenile Justice →	A Micro and Macro-Level Assessment of Juvenile Justice Placement Reform in Ohio →
Methodological Research to Support the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence →	Multi-Method Study on Risk Assessment Implementation and Youth Outcomes in the Juvenile Justice System →	Multi-site Evaluation of Research-Informed Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Enhancements to Mentoring Practices →
National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART) 1, 2, 3 →	National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART) 4 →	National Juvenile Court Data Collection →
National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence →	Practitioner-Researcher Partnership Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program →	



Department of Labor

In addition to one PSA (BLS, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Labor](#) (DOL) has four units that maintain statistical programs. DOL is a source of Federal labor and safety statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Chief Evaluation Office (CEO) ⁴²	21.4	18.2	10.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
Employment and Training Administration (ETA)	50.5	50.6	50.3	50.8	52.6	52.5
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.9	38.4
Wage and Hour Division (WHD)	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.9

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding BLS, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOL totals \$104.9 million, a 5.4 percent increase from 2019 appropriated levels, primarily reflective of an increase to the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**.

OSHA's 2020 President's Budget request of \$38.4 million is a 16.7 percent increase from the 2019 appropriation. This request includes \$3.0 million for the agency's CLOUD migration consistent with the DOL CLOUD Consolidation Initiative to modernize IT and enhance mission effectiveness. In addition, OSHA is requesting \$2.5 million to fund Worker Protection IT Modernization efforts.

Statistical budgets for other units within DOL are largely constant with 2019 appropriated levels, with no expected changes to statistical programs in 2020 for the **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)**, **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)**, or **Wage and Hour Division (WHD)**.

⁴² The fiscal year 2018 Actual Funding Received for CEO was reduced from the Previously Reported fiscal year 2018 Appropriation Estimate due to a reduction in the planned transfer from other DOL appropriations. DOL refined evaluation activities based on agency priorities, as aligned to the principles of the DOL Evaluation Policy.

ETA plans to modernize field applications associated with its National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS). In 2019, ETA required its NAWS contractor to begin testing computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology to administer the NAWS questionnaire. Additionally, ETA approved its contractor's request to develop a mobile application for real-time data entry of sampling information and begin using GPS units to locate sampled employers. In addition to meeting security standards, requirements for CAPI in NAWS field data collection include ease of use, performance, security, cost, warranty, and versatility. As internet and cell coverage are spotty in many rural areas, ETA's NAWS contractor has also provided its interviewers small GPS units. Interviewers use the units, which they place on their vehicles' dashboards for hands-free navigation, to locate sampled employers' operations. The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) program and CareerOneStop (COS) both use data-mining tools with job postings to identify and update information. O*NET identifies technology skills associated with occupations and updates this information at least twice yearly. Both O*NET and CareerOneStop make data available through multiple web services and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding BLS, funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOL totals \$96.8 million for 2019, a 9.7 percent decrease from 2018 appropriated levels, primarily reflective of intra-department transfers to the **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)** in prior years that have yet to be determined for 2019. In addition to CEO's direct appropriation, 2017 and 2018 statistical budgets include transfers from other DOL appropriations. The 2019 budget request of \$7.9 million for CEO reflects only the direct appropriation as shown in the President's Budget request. CEO does not expect any changes to its statistical programs in 2019.

Statistical budgets for other units within DOL are largely constant with 2018 appropriated levels, with no expected changes to statistical programs in 2019 for the **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)**, **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**, or **Wage and Hour Division (WHD)**



Department of State

The [Department of State](#) (State) has one unit that maintains statistical programs. It is a source of Federal health statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)	6.9	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.8	10.4

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 requested budget for the **Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)** reflects an increase of \$1.6 million (18.2 percent) from 2019 spending levels.

Fiscal Year 2019

The 2019 requested budget for the **Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)** reflects an increase of \$1.0 million (14.3 percent) from 2018 spending levels.

For both 2020 and 2019, the President's Budget requests funding to support the [President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief](#) (PEPFAR). PEPFAR works to ensure that data drive all of OGAC's efforts, maximizing the impact of each dollar invested. OGAC analyzes and uses data down to the site level to focus programs in the geographic areas and populations with the greatest HIV/AIDS burden. Since PEPFAR began collecting data on key indicators at the site level and by age and sex, data quality has significantly improved the information available to inform critical programmatic shifts.

The 2020 increase is related to improving availability and accessibility for country programs to use site level data – key to achieving HIV epidemic control – and to purchasing and maintaining licenses and providing contractor staff.

For 2019, increased funding would improve availability and accessibility for country programs to use site level data, which is key to achieving HIV epidemic control. Higher funding levels would also allow for purchasing and maintaining licenses and providing contractor staff.



Department of Transportation

In addition to one PSA (BTS, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Transportation](#) (DOT) has seven other units that maintain statistical programs on Federal transportation statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) ⁴³	17.7	16.9	15.0	18.6	15.1	14.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)	4.3	3.6	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.7
Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)	6.9	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.6
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	7.8	7.1	5.2	7.1	6.7	6.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)	44.5	42.1	46.5	42.6	42.1	44.8
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)	11.1	12.7	13.6	12.0	12.4	12.5

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Excluding BTS, funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOT (\$99.8 million) is requested to remain largely constant with the 2019 appropriation (\$97.6 million).

⁴³ Removed \$1.5 (2018-2019) million extra for the NPMRDS data from the FHWA Office of Operations, which is now covered under the FHWA Office of Policy. The FHWA Office of Policy paid for the NPMRDS in both 2018 and 2019 (\$1.5 million).

Requested 2020 funding to the units below were largely consistent with 2019 spending levels and major program changes are not expected for 2020.

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

Fiscal Year 2019

Excluding BTS, funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOT (\$100.0 million) is requested to remain largely constant with the 2018 appropriation (\$98.5 million).

Per the [Fixing America's Surface Transportation \(FAST\) Act](#)⁴⁴

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) research and technology funds are available for obligation for a period of four years. As a result, the obligation of funds occurs on a rolling basis, meaning that some prior year funds may be obligated in the current fiscal year. This flexibility results in a slightly uneven obligation pattern from year-to-year based on programmatic needs and timelines. The increase in the 2019 budget request (\$1.7 million or 10.4 percent) reflects the need to support these activities in the upcoming fiscal year.



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm- 04416

The Pipeline and Hazardous

Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) does not expect any major program changes for 2019, but a higher congressional appropriation than requested in the 2018 request provided for increased funding for statistical activities.

Requested 2019 funding to the units below were largely consistent with 2018 spending levels and major program changes are not expected for 2019.

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

⁴⁴ Pub. L. 114-94.



Department of Veterans Affairs

The [Department of Veterans Affairs](#) (VA) has three units that maintain statistical programs providing Federal current demographic and health statistics.

Direct Funding for Units that Maintain Statistical Programs (\$ millions)

	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) ⁴⁵	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	5.7
Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)	13.1	13.1	13.0	14.4	14.6	14.6
Veterans Health Administration (VHA)	102.7	107.7	98.2	108.5	107.1	116.9

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Funding requested in the 2020 President's Budget for statistical programs within the VA is \$137.2 million for 2020, a 6.7 percent increase over 2019 levels.

Budget estimates for the **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)** reflect a decrease in contractual needs to support the Office of Enterprise Integration (OEI) statistical programs. OEI orchestrates and leads the continuous improvement of Veterans and employee experience through effective enterprise integration of people, processes, technology, innovations, and maturing organizational management capabilities.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the **Veterans Health Administration (VHA)** is \$116.9 million, a 9 percent increase over the 2019 appropriation and supports a broad overview of key statistical program initiatives for multiple offices. VHA expanded analytics efforts to support transition of reporting platforms from on premise VA data warehouses to the Enterprise Cloud environment. Funding was added to support the newly designated Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Center of Excellence at VHA. A Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Veterans Health Registry was established to improve the ability to analyze trends in the health care needs of patients who have suffered TBI, poly-traumatic injuries or major illnesses. A new initiative was the Congressionally-requested Enewetak Atoll Clean-up Radiation Dose Study of the Individual Longitudinal Exposure Record (ILER), which is a real time

⁴⁵ The budget data presented for NCVAS reflect an organizational restructuring. Combined estimates presented here had previously been reported separately for NCVAS and the Office of the Actuary—formerly known as the Office of Policy and Planning.

recording of Service Members' deployments and any environmental monitoring to define and care for exposures.

The 2020 President's Budget request for the **Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)** is unchanged from the 2019 appropriation. No major program changes are expected in 2020.

Fiscal Year 2019

Funding requested in the 2019 President's Budget for statistical programs within the VA is \$129.7 million for 2019, a \$2.1 million, or 1.6 percent, increase over 2018 levels.

Budget estimates for the **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)** reflect an organizational restructuring that combines NCVAS with the Office of the Actuary. Otherwise, NCVAS does not expect major program changes in 2019.

The 2019 President's Budget request for the **Veterans Health Administration (VHA)** is 0.7 percent higher than the 2018 appropriation and 5.7 percent higher than 2017 funding levels. No major program changes are expected in 2019.

The **Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)** experienced consistent funding in 2017 and 2018, due to anticipated funding for a statistical claims processes study that was not funded in 2018. The 10.1 percent (\$1.3 million) increase in requested funding for 2019 supports requirements to renew an enterprise license of key analytical software.

Statistical Programs of Other Federal Agencies and Units

An additional eight agencies or units maintain statistical programs outside of the departments already listed.

Agencies and Units that Maintain Statistical Programs:	Direct Funding for Statistical Activities (\$ millions)					
	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriation	2018 Actual	2019 Request	2019 Appropriation	2020 Request
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	18.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.3
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	31.5	31.1	30.2	21.2	36.0	25.2
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)			2.9		2.5	4.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	10.4	9.9	10.9	9.9	9.9	10.2
National Science Foundation, excluding NCSES (NSF)⁴⁶	116.1	93.0	20.4	86.2	18.2	13.3
Social Security Administration (SSA)						
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support (ORDES)	59.3	111.0	47.5	98.4	143.3	95.7
Office of Retirement Policy (ORP)⁴⁷	7.0	8.1	7.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
U.S. Agency for Global Media⁴⁸	4.9	6.6	6.8	9.2	8.4	6.2
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	124.0	133.0	148.8	104.0	164.0	157.0

NOTES:

Values for "Request": are as requested in the President's Budget. Values for "Appropriation" reflect the enacted appropriation. Values for "Actual" reflect actual funding received. Values for 2017 Actual, 2018 Appropriation, and 2019 Request were collected in May 2018; Values for 2018 Actual, 2019 Appropriation, and 2020 Request were collected in May 2019.

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2020

Requested 2020 funding for the **U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)** (formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors) decreased 26.6 percent over 2019 spending levels, to \$6.2 million. The previous year's 2019 request estimate was higher than normal because it included a

⁴⁶ Previously reported appropriation for the Bio Sciences Directorate of \$71.9 million in fiscal year removed from submission and is no longer included in any year; Biosciences are not engaged in statistical activities and are not in scope for reporting.

⁴⁷ The Office of Retirement Policy was merged under the Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics in October 2018.

⁴⁸ Formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors

\$2.0 million proposed investment in the 2019 budget for increasing research for Russian digital and video content and interactive media for regions impacted by ISIL and violent extremism which did not all come to fruition.

Outside of one PSA (ORES, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)) funding is requested for 2020 for one other statistical program within the **Social Security Administration (SSA)**, the **Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support (ORDES)**.⁴⁹ The 2020 estimated obligations is \$95.7 million, a decrease of \$47.6 million from 2019 project obligations. Funding for ORDES in 2020 reduces funding for the Retaining Employment and Talent After Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) project, which focuses on populations that may be at risk of needing disability benefits and seeks to prevent or delay the receipt of DI and SSI benefits by providing services and support to maintain or strengthen attachment to the labor market. The funding request includes \$25 million to cover additional costs associated with the evaluation. The 2020 request also reflects an increase for continued work on the Occupational Information System (OIS) and the NIH IAA for Data Analytics/FAB Development.

The 2020 budget request for the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, a decrease of 30.0 percent (\$10.8 million) from the 2019 appropriation is attributed to changes in policy and regulatory priorities, including reduced spending on data collection (surveys) supporting water quality benefits and human health benefits projects for 2018, and those planned for 2019.

Excluding NCSES (discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the 2020 President's Budget request for the **National Science Foundation (NSF)** is \$4.9 million (26.9 percent) lower than the 2019 appropriation. In 2020, the Directorate for Education and Human Resources's (EHR) request for the Project and Program Evaluation (PPE) budget is zero and the 2019 appropriation is \$7.0 million. EHR will continue to support monitoring and data collection efforts through its existing programs' budget. The Promoting Research and Innovation in Methodologies for Evaluation (PRIME) solicitation will remain in hiatus in 2020.



Library of Congress, LC-DIG-highsm-48795

NSF's Division of Social and Economic Science (SES) estimates \$13.3 million for statistical activities to support methods and statistics applicable across the social, economic, and behavioral sciences that include multi-million dollar survey awards. The variance between 2019 and 2020 estimates are based on the out-year funding profiles for existing surveys funded in prior years. Key initiatives planned for 2020: SES will continue to support surveys that provide unique insights into U.S. social, economic, and political life while providing funding for new research that has the potential to transform the social and economic sciences and inform policy development.

⁴⁹ The Office of Retirement Policy was reorganized into the statistical agency, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, in October 2018.

Requested funding for 2020 for the **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)** and **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** was largely consistent with 2019 spending levels, and neither agency expects major statistical program changes in 2020.

The **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** is a new entry for 2020. The funds estimated for 2020 increased due to re-organization into EEOC's Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics, and selection of the agency's first Chief Data Officer. Under the guidance of the new leadership the Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics increased funding to improve data security protocols with data shared with the academic research community and shift to a secure data enclave. The Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics also increased requests for funding in 2020 to implement survey modernization efforts to improve the quality of data collection and enhance data dissemination to the public.

Fiscal Year 2019

Requested 2019 funding for the **USAGM** increased 38.1 percent over 2018 spending levels, to \$9.2 million. This increase would support initiatives for increasing research on critical areas such as Russian digital and video content and interactive media for regions impacted by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and violent extremism.

Outside of one PSA (ORES, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)) funding for 2019 for other statistical programs within the Social Security Administration (SSA) is requested to decrease by \$12.6 million from 2018 appropriated levels, although requested funding for 2019 remains higher than 2017 spending levels.

The **Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support (ORDES)** would receive \$98.4 million for 2019, an increase of 65.8 percent over 2017 spending levels, but an 11.4 percent decline from the 2018 appropriation. Funding for ORES in 2019 would support a demonstration project that focuses on musculoskeletal impairments. The Retaining Employment and Talent After Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) project focuses on populations that may be at risk of ending up on disability benefits and seeks to prevent or delay the receipt of [SSDI](#) and [SSI](#) benefits by providing services and support to maintain or strengthen attachment to the labor market. The goal of this effort is to test the potential of certain interventions to:

- 1) increase labor force participation of people with disabilities, and
- 2) reduce or delay application for SSDI and SSI benefits.

In order to produce an evidence base for potential program innovations, the President's Budget requests \$50 million in funding for early intervention demonstration projects. Funding for this new initiative also includes funds that SSA would provide to the Department of Labor (DOL) to fund implementation and technical assistance grants, with the remaining amount reserved for conducting the rigorous evaluation of the demonstration. The 2019 request also reflects an increase in funding for continued work on the [Occupational Information System](#) (OIS) project and the NIH interagency agreement for Data Analytics/Functional Assessment Battery (FAB) Development.

The 2019 President's Budget request of \$8.1 million for **Office of Retirement Policy (ORP)**, also within SSA, is consistent with the 2018 appropriation, but an increase of 15.2 percent over 2017 spending levels, although the 2018 appropriation for ORP removed funding support for the Minority Servicing Institutions Reporting System Database.

ORP would make major statistical program changes in 2019 by expanding the Understanding America Study (UAS) internet panel from 6,000 to 10,000 households. This increased panel size would allow dissemination of results by the 10 Social Security regions, age groups specific to ORP outreach (i.e., 25-34, 35-54, and 55 and older), and other demographic characteristics such as income, race, or gender. Because the surveys are taken by the same respondents every two years, ORP is able to track program knowledge and preferences over time.

The 2019 budget request for the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, a decrease of 31.8 percent (\$9.9 million) from the 2018 appropriation, is attributed to changes in policy and regulatory priorities, primarily due to reductions in spending on water quality data collection and statistical modeling.

Excluding NCSES (discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the 2019 President's Budget request for the **National Science Foundation (NSF)** is \$6.8 million (7.3 percent) lower than the 2018 appropriation. In 2019, the [Biological Sciences Directorate](#) (BIO) expects funding for [iPlant](#) to end and budgetary resources for databases supporting statistical activities in living stock centers, molecular biology, neuroscience, specimen collections and the digitization of collections to decrease slightly. Within the [Education and Human Resources Directorate](#) (EHR) the Program and Project Evaluation (PPE) program's funding would increase from the 2018 estimate of \$7.0 million to \$11.0 million for 2019. PPE efforts would support research projects to improve science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education evaluation (including attention to data privacy in research and evaluation), as well as the use of administrative data in evaluation. The program will continue to support monitoring and data collection efforts for EHR programs.

The 2019 budget requested for the **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)** reflects a 21.8 percent decrease in statistical funding from 2018, with much of the drop in funding due to surveys not being repeated in 2019. Many individual country missions use data available from USAID, and expected budget cuts for 2019 would be concentrated in:

- 1) geospatial analysis by the USAID [Global Development Lab](#) which improves strategic planning, project design, and monitoring and evaluation,
- 2) Latin America, where data strengthens evidence-based policy making and increases regional coordination and collaboration on effective citizen security strategies and crime prevention initiatives through data management and increasing regional collaboration and networking, and
- 3) reduced monitoring and evaluation work in Haiti, Senegal, and Zambia.

Requested funding for 2019 for the **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)** and **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** was largely consistent with 2018 spending levels, and neither agency expects major statistical program changes in 2019.

APPENDIX TABLES 1a, 1b: DIRECT FUNDING FOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

Appendix Table 1a presents direct program funding for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020 for statistical programs by department and agency or unit as reported in May of 2019, while Appendix Table 1b represents direct program funding for fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019, as reported in May 2018. Direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities performed in support of each agency's or unit's mission. Principal statistical agencies and units report their full budget while other agencies and units report their direct funding for dedicated statistical activities.

Given the timing of the data collection for this report:

- For Appendix Table 1a, 2018 values reflect actual funding received, 2019 values reflect the enacted appropriation, and 2020 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2020 President's Budget
- For Appendix Table 1b, 2017 values reflect actual funding received, 2018 values reflect the enacted appropriation from the [Omnibus passed by Congress on March 23, 2018](#), and 2019 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2019 President's Budget, including both the request in the [original publication on February 12th, 2018](#), and the [Amendment sent to the Congress on April 13th, 2018](#).

Appendix Table 1a. Direct Funding for Statistical Programs, 2018–2020
(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	7.2	7.2	7.2
Economic Research Service	86.8	86.8	60.5
Food and Nutrition Service	41.2	41.2	38.7
Foreign Agricultural Service	21.8	21.5	21.5
Forest Service	77	77	77
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	191.7	174.5	163
Census of Agriculture	63.4	45.3	45.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service	133.8	128.6	131.3
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board	4.8	5.0	5.2
COMMERCE			
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) ¹	2,830.1	3,837.8	7,185.8
Current	284.7	290	284
Periodic	2,545.4	3,547.8	6,901.8
Decennial Census	2,308.4	3,226.6	6,535.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	99.0	101.0	108.0
Economics and Statistics Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Trade Administration	7.3	8.0	7.3
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	127.3	127.9	124.3
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	60.6	60.6	56.6
National Marine Fisheries Service	66.6	67.3	67.7

See notes at end of table.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	6.4	7.1	5
Office of People Analytics	39.5	36.9	38.7
EDUCATION			
Institute of Education Sciences	340.2	341.4	310.1
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	11.5	12.6	13.6
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	328.7	328.8	296.5
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	20	19	9
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5	5	5
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	2.9	2.9	4
Civil Rights Data Collection	4.4	3.5	3.6
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	2	2	2
TRIO	3.6	2.4	2.7
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	0.1	1.2	0
International Education	0.4	0.4	0
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	8	9.2	7.6
Other Statistical Activities	33.6	33.1	21.7
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	125	125	118
Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	12.8	12.4	12.4
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families	154.1	190.2	125.2
Administration for Community Living	15.1	15.9	9.8
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality ²	165.8	165.8	X
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	334.5	333	326.8
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	160.4	160.4	155
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	174.1	172.6	171.8
Center for Global Health	3	3.2	3.2
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	4.1	4.1	4.5
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	59	59	59
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.8	5.4	5.2
National Center for Environmental Health	21	21	21
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	17	14.9	13.9
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	25.7	26.5	26.5
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	17.7	17.7	17.7
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	48.3	48.5	49.3
Food and Drug Administration	11.8	10.6	10.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	37.9	29.9	30.5
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.5

See notes at end of table.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
National Institutes of Health	881.3	876.2	812.6
National Cancer Institute	105.3	105.3	105.3
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	8.5	8.8	7.6
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	198.8	183.1	157.6
National Human Genome Research Institute	8.8	7.5	6.6
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality	X	X	165.8
National Institute on Aging	3.9	6.7	6.4
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.9	6.4	6.4
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	235.8	247.5	213.1
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.7	4.7	4.7
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	169.1	176	176
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	8	6.6	7
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	25.4	23.5	22.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse	91.8	94.1	95.1
National Institute of Mental Health	8.8	1.6	1.6
Office of the Director	5.6	4.4	3.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	18.8	18.8	18.8
Office of Population Affairs	3.4	2.2	3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	159	155	135.1
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Customs and Border Protection	22.4	24	24.3
Federal Emergency Management Agency ³	X	X	X
Office of Immigration Statistics ^{4, 5}	7.6	5	3.6
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of Housing	12.6	13.4	13.8
Office of Policy Development and Research	41.6	43.4	44.7
Office of Public and Indian Housing	14.1	14.7	17.6
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	1.5	1.3	1
Bureau of Reclamation	9.4	17.2	13
Fish and Wildlife Service	7.1	6.8	6.8
Geological Survey	73.9	72.3	65.8
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.6	4.6	4.7
JUSTICE			
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	57.1	52.1	57.1
Bureau of Prisons ⁶	5.8	5.8	2.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	3.3	3.3	3.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	16.7	18.5	20
National Institute of Justice	2	3.9	1.1
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4.1	4.5	5
<i>See notes at end of table.</i>			

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
LABOR			
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	612	615	655
Chief Evaluation Office ⁷	10	8	8
Employment and Training Administration ⁸	50.3	52.6	52.5
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	32.9	38.4
Wage and Hour Division	5.2	5.9	5.9
STATE			
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	7	8.8	10.4
TRANSPORTATION			
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	26	26	26
Federal Aviation Administration	8.9	9.1	9.2
Federal Highway Administration	15	15.1	14.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	4.5	4.7	4.7
Federal Railroad Administration	7.5	7.6	7.6
Federal Transit Administration	5.2	6.7	6.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	46.5	42.1	44.8
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	13.6	12.4	12.5
TREASURY			
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i>	37.2	35.9	34.7
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	6.9	6.9	5.7
Veterans Benefits Administration	13	14.6	14.6
Veterans Health Administration ²³	98.2	107.1	116.9
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS			
U.S. Agency for Global Media (formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors)	6.8	8.4	6.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	17.7	17.8	18.3
Environmental Protection Agency	30.2	36	25.2
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2.9	2.5	4.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.9	9.9	10.2
National Science Foundation	82.8	81.4	71.3
<i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i> ⁹	62.4	63.2	58
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	20.4	18.2	13.3
Social Security Administration	80.4	177.4	132.6
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	47.5	143.3	95.7
<i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i> ¹⁰	25.9	34.1	36.8
Office of Retirement Policy ¹⁰	7	0	0
U.S. Agency for International Development	148.8	164	157
TOTAL	7,735.6	8,873.2	11,944.6
Total minus Decennial Census	5,427.2	5646.6	5409.6
See notes at end of table.			

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Figures shown in Appendix Table 1a have been provided by the agencies and units and are derived from "total budget authority" shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies and units in the 2020 President's Budget. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding.

¹ In preparing the 2020 President's Budget, OMB anticipated significant unobligated balances for the Decennial Census (\$1.02 billion), and therefore funded the 2020 programmatic needs through a combination of anticipated available carryover and new budgetary resources, totaling \$6.535 billion for Decennial Census. This table displays the totals including the anticipated unobligated balances for the Decennial Census for 2020.

² In 2020, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was moved under NIH and renamed National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality.

³ FEMA no longer has statistical activities that meet the reporting requirements.

⁴ The 2018 Funding reflects an adjusted delegated budget authority of \$7.572 (more than the original estimate of \$4.8 million) for the Immigration Data Integration Initiative (IDII).

⁵ The 2019 Appropriation Estimate includes pay for continuing IDII new hires from 2018 and certain non-pay expenditures. The 2020 Budget Request Estimate includes pay for continuing IDII new hires from 2019 and certain non-pay expenditures.

⁶ Due to proposed transfer of National Institute of Corrections (NIC) from the BOP to the OJP in the 2020 President's Budget, the 2020 Budget Request Estimate is reduced.

⁷ In addition to CEO's direct appropriation, the Department uses its transfer authority to provide additional evaluation resources. The Department's transfer plan for 2019 was not yet finalized at the time of submission. The 2020 Budget Request estimate reflects only the direct appropriation as shown in the 2020 President's Request.

⁸ Note that the statistical activities reported in this report have a Program Year (PY) fund availability period. For example, actual data reported in the 2018 category reflects programs that have a fund availability period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

⁹ Includes funds for salaries and expenses of \$8.96 million, \$9.08 million, and \$9.15 million in s 2018, 2019, and 2020 respectively

¹⁰ The Office of Retirement Policy (ORP) merged with the Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) on October 1, 2018. All funding has been incorporated into the ORES OMB Blue Book submission.

Appendix Table 1b. Direct Funding for Statistical Programs, 2017–2019
(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	7.2	7.2	7.2
Economic Research Service	86.8	86.8	45.0
Food and Nutrition Service	54.4	41.2	42.0
Foreign Agricultural Service	23.0	23.0	24.0
Forest Service	77.0	77.0	75.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	171.2	191.7	165.0
Census of Agriculture	42.2	63.4	45.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service	134.1	133.2	127.9
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board	4.7	4.8	4.9
COMMERCE			
Bureau of the Census (Census)	1,486.0	2,830.1	3,817.0
Current	275.7	284.7	269.1
Periodic	1,210.3	2,545.4	3,547.8
Decennial Census	988.9	2,308.4	3,226.6
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	103.8	99.0	101.0
Economics and Statistics Administration ¹	3.5	0.0	0.0
International Trade Administration	6.8	6.8	9.3
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	120.7	127.3	124.5
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service ²	55.3	60.6	57.6
National Marine Fisheries Service	65.4	66.6	66.9
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	5.4	5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics	34.5	39.5	36.9
EDUCATION			
Institute of Education Sciences	341.2	342.6	311.1
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	326.2	328.9	297.8
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	15.1	13.7	13.2
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education	6.2	6.4	5.2
Office for Civil Rights	2.5	3.0	4.3
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	20.9	15.0	9.7
Office of Innovation and Improvement	3.2	5.2	3.2
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	3.8	3.1	3.3
Office of Postsecondary Education	9.4	8.2	7.5
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	24.8	23.8	22.1
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	122.0	125.0	115.0
Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	12.8	12.8	12.4
See notes at end of table.			

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families	144.5	118.0	101.9
Administration for Community Living	12.1	15.0	12.2
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	336.1	334.5	329.5
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	160.0	160.4	155.0
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	176.1	174.1	174.5
Center for Global Health	3.2	3.5	3.7
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	4.0	4.1	4.1
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	57.4	59.0	59.0
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases ³	6.5	5.8	5.9
National Center for Environmental Health	21.0	21.0	21.0
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention ³	19.3	17.0	17.0
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	21.5	20.8	20.8
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	25.6	25.3	25.3
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	17.7	17.7	17.7
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	48.1	48.3	49.6
Food and Drug Administration	11.1	10.9	10.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	38.1	32.9	28.4
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Institutes of Health	850.6	902.9	864.9
National Cancer Institute	107.0	107.0	107.0
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	9.2	9.7	8.9
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	159.8	180.7	177.0
National Human Genome Research Institute	8.2	8.3	7.5
National Institute on Aging	3.8	3.7	3.6
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	7.1	7.3	7.3
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	231.9	244.4	221.2
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.7	4.7	4.7
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	178.7	188.3	188.3
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	7.1	6.0	6.0
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	24.0	25.9	24.9
National Institute on Drug Abuse	100.1	102.6	103.6
National Institute of Mental Health	3.1	8.8	1.6
Office of the Director	6.1	5.6	3.3
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	18.8	18.8	18.8
Office of Population Affairs	2.1	3.6	2.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	152.9	162.9	143.7
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Customs and Border Protection	21.4	22.2	22.9
Federal Emergency Management Agency	6.9	7.3	7.4
Office of Immigration Statistics	3.0	7.0	3.2

See notes at end of table.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of Housing	16.1	13.7	13.4
Office of Policy Development and Research	44.5	43.7	45.4
Office of Public and Indian Housing	11.8	14.1	14.7
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	3.5	3.5	2.4
Bureau of Reclamation	13.7	16.0	13.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	7.3	6.4	5.6
Geological Survey ³	71.4	71.4	71.4
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	4.7	4.8
JUSTICE			
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	54.5	57.0	50.0
Bureau of Prisons	9.6	5.8	5.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.7	2.8	3.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	18.1	17.3	17.4
National Institute of Justice	0.8	2.7	3.1
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	3.7	5.0	5.0
LABOR			
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	609.0	612.0	609.4
Chief Evaluation Office ⁴	21.4	18.2	7.9
Employment and Training Administration ⁵	50.5	50.6	50.8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	32.9	32.7
Wage and Hour Division	5.4	5.4	5.4
STATE			
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	6.9	7.0	8.0
TRANSPORTATION			
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	26.0	26.0	26.0
Federal Aviation Administration	8.8	8.9	9.1
Federal Highway Administration	17.7	16.9	18.6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	4.3	3.6	3.7
Federal Railroad Administration	6.9	7.3	6.9
Federal Transit Administration	7.8	7.1	7.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	44.5	42.1	42.6
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	11.1	12.7	12.0
TREASURY			
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI)</i> Internal Revenue Service	34.3	36.7	35.2
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics ⁶	6.8	6.8	6.8
Veterans Benefits Administration	13.1	13.1	14.4
Veterans Health Administration	102.7	107.7	108.5

See notes at end of table.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS			
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4.9	6.6	9.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	18.5	17.6	17.8
Environmental Protection Agency	31.5	31.1	21.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.4	9.9	9.9
National Science Foundation	175.9	155.1	146.1
<i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i>	59.7	62.1	59.8
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	116.1	93.0	86.2
Social Security Administration	90.0	150.9	134.8
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	59.3	111.0	98.4
<i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i>	23.7	31.8	28.3
See notes at end of table.			
Office of Retirement Policy	7.0	8.1	8.1
U.S. Agency for International Development	124.0	133.0	104.0
TOTAL	6,414.6	7,861.1	8,553.6
Total minus Decennial Census	5,425.7	5,552.7	5,327.0
See notes at end of table.			

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Figures shown in Appendix Table 1b have been provided by the agencies and units and are derived from "total budget authority" shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies and units in the 2019 President's Budget. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding.

¹The 2018 President's Budget also requested the elimination of the agency. In 2018, a one-time transfer of \$3.0 million was provided to ESA from the Census Bureau to support a restructuring to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and realize budget efficiency. ESA ceased operations as a bureau within the Department of Commerce and its functions have been restructured across the Office of the Secretary, BEA, and the Census Bureau. The Office of the Chief Economist would serve directly from the Office of the Secretary and remain a key advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other Government officials.

²In prior reports funding for the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service was reported net withholdings. Program funding presented in this report include the full appropriated amounts.

³The difference between estimates in last year's report and the current report reflect a correction in the coverage of activities included.

⁴In addition to the direct appropriation, 2017 and 2018 funding levels include transfers from other Department of Labor appropriations. The 2019 budget estimate reflects only the direct appropriation as requested in the President's Budget.

⁵Statistical activities reported for the Employment and Training Administration are based on a program year period. Unlike a fiscal year that begins October 1 of the preceding year, data reported here are based on a funding year beginning July 1 of the preceding year.

⁶The budget data presented for the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) reflect an organizational restructuring. Combined estimates presented here had previously been reported separately for NCVAS and the Office of the Actuary—formerly known as the Office of Policy and Planning.

APPENDIX TABLES 2a, 2b: REIMBURSABLE AND PURCHASE PROGRAMS

Direct funding provides a baseline for the scale and scope of statistical work at agencies and units. However, in many cases, an individual agency's or unit's resources and purview are influenced by reimbursable contracts and purchase agreements. Reimbursements provide the agency or unit with additional funds to complete work on behalf of another entity, while purchases are made by the agency or unit to complete their own work.

The Appendix Table 2a below presents total statistical program reimbursements and purchases for 2020, by department and agency or unit, while Appendix Table 2b shows reimbursements and purchase for 2019. Both reimbursements and purchases are disaggregated by source, including State, local, or tribal governments; the private sector; as well as other Federal agencies and units.

Appendix Table 2a. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2020
(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
AGRICULTURE								
Agricultural Research Service	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
Economic Research Service (ERS)	-	-	-	-	15.2	-	3.2	12.0
Food and Nutrition Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Agricultural Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Service	11.3	8.2	1.5	1.6	19.2	10.2	7.3	1.8
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	17.1	2.3	-	14.5	47.4	39.0	-	8.4
Natural Resources Conservation Service	3.3	-	-	3.3	4.8	3.7	0.7	0.4
Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-
World Agricultural Outlook Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
COMMERCE								
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)	303.4	-	8.5	294.9	3165.0	-	3082.0	83.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	2.3	-	0.4	1.9	1.7	-	-	1.7
Economics and Statistics Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Trade Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.5	-	0.3	0.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3.1	-	-	3.1	47.4	38.4	9.0	-
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	3.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-
National Marine Fisheries Service	-	-	-	-	47.4	38.4	9.0	-
DEFENSE								
Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Office of People Analytics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION								
Institute of Education Sciences	27.5	2.0	-	25.5	303.1	8.6	278.9	15.6
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	21.2	2.0	-	19.2	27.5	0.3	27.1	-
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	6.3	-	-	6.3	275.6	8.3	251.7	15.6
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	-	-	-	-	9.0	9.0	-	-
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0	-
Civil Rights Data Collection	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	-
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-
TRIO	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
GEAR UP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	1.7	0.1
Other Statistical Activities	1.2	0.5	-	0.7	20.8	-	19.8	1.0
ENERGY								
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	1.1	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
Administration for Children and Families	10.6	-	-	10.6	106.9	1.5	104.9	0.6
Administration for Community Living	0.5	-	-	0.5	9.3	-	9.2	0.1
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	83.8	-	7.1	76.7	245.1	90.7	118.0	36.4
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	83.5	-	7.1	76.4	130.7	24.4	71.3	34.9
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	0.3	-	-	0.3	114.4	66.3	46.7	1.4
Center for Global Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	0.3	-	-	0.3	59.0	46.1	11.8	1.1
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Environmental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)		Reimbursements				Purchases		
		TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	-	-	-	-	18.2	7.2	10.9	0.1
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	20.8	-	20.6	0.2
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	-	-	-	-	16.2	13.0	3.2	-
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	48.8	-	48.8	-
Food and Drug Administration	95.8	-	95.8 ³	-	-	-	-	-
Health Resources and Services Administration	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.1	-	1.1	-
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institutes of Health	110.6	-	-	110.6	44.0	0.2	23.0	20.8
National Cancer Institute	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	5.1
National Human Genome Research Institute	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	-
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality ¹	-	-	-	-	69.9	-	59.9	10.0
National Institute on Aging	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.4	0.3
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	3.1	0.3
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	2.3
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	7.3	2.2
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	4.0	3.0
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	5.8	3.4
National Institute on Drug Abuse	109.5	-	-	109.5	2.2	-	2.1	0.1
National Institute of Mental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Director	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	1.9	-	-	1.9	4.7	-	1.0	3.7
Office of Population Affairs	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	0.8	0.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMELAND SECURITY								
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Immigration Statistics	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.0	0.2
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
Office of Housing	-	-	-	-	10.1	-	10.1	-
Office of Policy Development and Research	-	-	-	-	44.7	-	1.5	43.3
Office of Public and Indian Housing	-	-	-	-	17.6	-	17.6	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
INTERIOR								
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Reclamation	-	-	-	-	6.1	0.4	-	5.8
Fish and Wildlife Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological Survey	23.0	0.7	0.8	21.5	-	-	-	-
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUSTICE								
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)	18.2	-	-	18.2	88.1	-	30.4	57.7
Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Justice	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	-
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	2.4	1.7
LABOR								
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	34.0	-	0.5	33.5	186.7	79.9	15.9	90.9
Chief Evaluation Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training Administration	0.2	-	-	0.5	45.7	45.5	0.2	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-
Wage and Hour Division	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.0	0.5	-
STATE								
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	10.4	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
TRANSPORTATION								
Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)	8.2	-	-	8.2	6.2	-	-	6.2
Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Highway Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	4.7	1.2	0.6	2.8
Federal Railroad Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.7	-	4.7	-
Federal Transit Administration	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	5.4	1.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	34.2	-	34.2	-
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
TREASURY								
Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service	2.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
VETERANS AFFAIRS								
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)	1.4	-	-	1.4	0.3	-	-	0.3
Veterans Benefits Administration	-	-	-	-	13.9	-	13.9	-
Veterans Health Administration	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.9
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS								
US Agency for Global Media (formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer Product Safety Commission	3.5	-	-	3.5	6.1	0.2	5.9	-
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.3	0.5

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	3.5	-	-	3.5	62.8	10.4	31.4	21.0
<i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i>	2.0	-	-	2.0	48.0	-	27.0	21.0
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	1.5	-	-	1.5	14.8	10.4	4.4	-
Social Security Administration	0.9	-	0.3	0.6	106.8	0.1	63.1	43.6
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	-	-	-	-	83.8	-	47.8	36.0
<i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i>	0.9	-	0.3	0.6	22.8	-	15.2	7.6
Office of Retirement Policy	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	-	-	155.5	5.0	120.1	22.2
TOTAL	771.3	13.7	114.9	642.7	4,968.6	351.2	4106.7	502.7

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding.

¹ In 2020, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was proposed to be moved under NIH and renamed National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality.

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases		
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector Other Federal Agencies and Units
AGRICULTURE							
Agricultural Research Service	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	- 2.8
<i>Economic Research Service (ERS)</i>	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	3.2 5.9
Food and Nutrition Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Agricultural Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Service	10.1	7.1	1.5	1.6	17.9	8.8	7.3 1.8
<i>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</i>	15.3	2.5	-	12.8	45.0	39.7	- 5.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service	3.0	-	-	3.0	4.4	3.6	0.6 0.2
Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-
World Agricultural Outlook Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMERCE							
<i>Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)</i>	379.7	-	5.7	374.0	1,981.3	-	1,891.9 89.3
<i>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</i>	2.5	-	0.4	2.1	1.7	-	- 1.7
Economics and Statistics Administration ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Trade Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.3 0.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3.1	-	-	3.1	46.4	37.6	8.8 -
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	3.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-
National Marine Fisheries Service	-	-	-	-	46.4	37.6	8.8 -

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
DEFENSE								
Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Office of People Analytics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION								
Institute of Education Sciences	27.5	2.0	-	25.5	303.1	8.6	278.9	15.6
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	21.2	2.0	-	19.2	27.5	0.3	27.1	-
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	6.3	-	-	6.3	275.6	8.3	251.7	15.6
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE)	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	1.5	3.5
Office for Civil Rights	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	3.5	-
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	3.5	6.0
Office of Innovation and Improvement	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	0.4	2.9
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-
Office of Postsecondary Education	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	3.9	2.0
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	-	-	-	-	20.9	-	20.7	0.3
ENERGY								
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.4

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
Administration for Children and Families	13.7	-	-	13.7	54.8	4.0	50.7	0.1
Administration for Community Living	2.9	-	-	2.9	9.4	-	9.3	0.1
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	-	-	-	-	69.9	-	59.9	10.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	81.3	-	5.0	76.3	242.3	89.8	112.5	39.9
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	80.9	-	4.9	76.0	127.7	23.5	65.7	38.4
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	114.6	66.3	46.9	1.4
Center for Global Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	0.3	-	-	0.3	59.0	46.1	11.8	1.1
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Environmental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention ²	-	-	-	-	18.2	7.2	10.9	0.1

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	20.8	-	20.6	0.2
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	-	-	-	-	16.2	13.0	3.2	-
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	49.1	-	49.0	-
Food and Drug Administration	95.8	-	95.8 ³	-	-	-	-	-
Health Resources and Services Administration	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.1
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institutes of Health	75.8	-	-	75.8	58.4	0.2	38.1	20.1
National Cancer Institute	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.4
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	4.5
National Human Genome Research Institute	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	-
National Institute on Aging	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.8	1.1
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	3.1	0.3
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	2.3

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	22.4	2.6
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	3.5	2.5
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	5.6	4.3
National Institute on Drug Abuse	74.7	-	-	74.7	2.4	-	2.3	0.1
National Institute of Mental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Director	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.1	-	-	2.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	1.9	-	-	1.9	4.7	-	1.0	3.7
Office of Population Affairs	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.8	1.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMELAND SECURITY								
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-
Office of Immigration Statistics	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases		
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Other Federal Agencies and Units
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Office of Housing	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-
Office of Policy Development and Research	-	-	-	-	45.4	1.5	43.9
Office of Public and Indian Housing	-	-	-	-	14.7	14.7	-
INTERIOR							
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Reclamation	-	-	-	-	5.2	0.3	4.9
Fish and Wildlife Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological Survey ²	4.4	0.6	3.8	-	-	-	-
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUSTICE							
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	33.8	-	-	33.8	78.3	6.0	45.5
Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Justice	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	-	-	-	-	3.4	1.2	2.2

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
LABOR								
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	32.8	-	0.5	32.3	182.8	79.5	14.3	89.0
Chief Evaluation Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training Administration ⁴	0.5	-	-	0.5	45.0	44.5	0.5	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	-
Wage and Hour Division	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.0	0.5	-
STATE								
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0	-
TRANSPORTATION								
Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)	9.8	-	-	9.8	6.0	-	-	6.0
Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Highway Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	3.7	0.5	0.5	2.7
Federal Railroad Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.7	-	4.7	-
Federal Transit Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	1.4
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	34.2	-	34.2	-
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
TREASURY								
Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service	2.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
VETERANS AFFAIRS								
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) ⁵	2.7	-	-	2.7	0.3	-	-	0.3
Veterans Benefits Administration	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	14.3	-
Veterans Health Administration	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	2.5	0.8
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS								
US Agency for Global Media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer Product Safety Commission	3.5	-	-	3.5	6.1	0.2	5.9	-
Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	1.5	0.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	4.2	-	-	4.2	133.9	-	112.7	21.2
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)	2.1	-	-	2.1	47.7	-	26.5	21.2
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	2.1	-	-	2.1	86.2	-	86.2	-
Social Security Administration	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	106.5	0.1	61.8	44.6
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	0.1	0.1	-	-	83.8	-	47.8	36.0

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2019

(In millions of dollars.)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
<u>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</u> <u>(ORES)</u>	2.1	-	1.2	0.9	17.9	-	14.0	3.9
Office of Retirement Policy	-	-	-	-	4.8	0.1	-	4.8
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	-	-	103.3	0.3	80.8	22.2
TOTAL	811.7	12.2	113.9	685.7	3,785.8	333.9	2,952.8	499.1

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding.

— Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ The President's 2018 Budget proposed the elimination of the agency and the 2019 President's Budget similarly does not request funds for the agency.

² The difference between estimates in last year's report and the current report reflect a correction in the coverage of activities included.

³ The preceding 2018 report omitted private sector reimbursements. Values reported here for 2019 should be compared to the correct 2018 value of \$80.8 million.

⁴ Statistical activities reported for the Employment and Training Administration are based on a program year period. Unlike a fiscal year that begins October 1 of the preceding year, data reported here are based on a funding year beginning July 1 of the preceding year.

⁵ The budget data presented for the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) reflect an organizational restructuring. Combined estimates presented here had previously been reported separately for NCVAS and the Office of the Actuary—formerly known as the Office of Policy and Planning.

APPENDIX TABLES 3a, 3b: STAFFING LEVELS BY PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT

This report focuses on the budgetary resources devoted to statistical activities by Federal agencies. For additional perspective, Appendix Tables 3a and 3b below provides information on the staffing levels of principal statistical agencies and units.

Staff engaged in statistical activities span a range of professional backgrounds. In addition to statisticians, professionals such as economists, research scientists, geographers, analysts, and engineers engage in significant statistical work.⁵⁰ As discussed in [Chapter 4](#), the ICSP has committed to employee development, which includes efforts to invest in developing and hiring staff across disciplines ensuring the Federal statistical workforce has the skills necessary to promote innovation and capitalize on emerging technologies and practices.

In 2020, personnel changes among the principal statistical agencies and units are expected to be largest at the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) and the Economic Research Service (ERS). The number of part-time employees at the Census Bureau is expected to increase by 257.5 percent, or 84,173 individuals, compared to 2019 levels. Staffing increases at the Census Bureau mirror the 2020 President's Budget priorities supporting 2020 Census preparations. Conversely, to respond to a 30.3 percent reduction in the 2020 President's Budget request, ERS would proportionally reduce full-time staffing levels by 50.8 percent to reflect specific program reductions, a loss of 163 full-time employees.

In 2019, personnel changes among the principal statistical agencies and units were the largest at the Census Bureau. The number of part-time employees at the Census Bureau increased by 835.7 percent, or 84,055 individuals, compared to 2018 levels. Staffing increases at Census mirror the 2019 President's Budget priorities supporting 2020 Census preparations.

Appendix Table 3a. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
<i>Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)</i>			
Total	16,733	100,971	342,785
Full-time permanent	6,675	6,858	6,328
Other than full-time permanent	10,058	94,113	336,457
Statisticians	2,245	2,204	2,154
Economists	80	89	66
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

⁵⁰ See Appendix Table 3a footnotes for detail on occupation classifications and series included.

Appendix Table 3a. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
<u><i>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</i></u>			
Total	494	503	515
Full-time permanent	480	489	501
Other than full-time permanent	14	14	14
Statisticians	12	12	12
Economists	279	279	291
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	53	53	53
<u><i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i></u>			
Total	56	56	50
Full-time permanent	55	55	49
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	36	36	30
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i></u>			
Total	2,216	2,387	2,387
Full-time permanent	1,865	1,989	1,989
Other than full-time permanent	351	398	398
Statisticians	142	149	149
Economists	1,096	1,162	1,162
Research Scientists	5	7	7
Other Statistical Personnel	364	408	408
<u><i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i></u>			
Total	55	58	65
Full-time permanent	52	55	60
Other than full-time permanent	3	3	5
Statisticians	8	10	15
Economists	6	13	15
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	41	35	35

Appendix Table 3a. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
<u><i>Economic Research Service (ERS)</i></u>			
Total	319	329	160
Full-time permanent	312	321	158
Other than full-time permanent	7	8	2
Statisticians	2	2	1
Economists	193	321	101
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	8	8	3
<u><i>Energy Information Administration (EIA)</i></u>			
Total	320	370	359
Full-time permanent	317	368	357
Other than full-time permanent	3	2	2
Statisticians	58	65	65
Economists	68	77	77
Research Scientists	64	70	70
Other Statistical Personnel	8	9	9
<u><i>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</i></u>			
Total	1,046	1,046	1,046
Full-time permanent	1,033	1,033	1,033
Other than full-time permanent	13	13	13
Statisticians	659	659	659
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	3	3	3
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)</i></u>			
Total	101	106	106
Full-time permanent	100	105	105
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	65	60	60
Economists	1	1	1
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3a. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
<u><i>National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)</i></u>			
Total	500	501	481
Full-time permanent	443	484	470
Other than full-time permanent	57	17	11
Statisticians	158	155	155
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	89	95	89
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i></u>			
Total	57	57	57
Full-time permanent	56	56	56
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	26	26	26
Economists	14	14	14
Research Scientists	5	5	5
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i></u>			
Total	64	80	80
Full-time permanent	63	79	79
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	1	1	1
Economists	17	21	21
Research Scientists	10	19	19
Other Statistical Personnel	36	39	39
<u><i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i></u>			
Total	140	139	143
Full-time permanent	136	135	139
Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
Statisticians	26	27	28
Economists	38	42	44
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3a. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	22,101	106,603	348,234
Full-time permanent	11,587	12,027	11,324
Other than full-time permanent	10,514	94,576	336,910
Statisticians	3,438	3,406	3,355
Economists	1,792	2,019	1,792
Research Scientists	176	199	193
Other Statistical Personnel	510	552	547

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Statisticians include statisticians and mathematical statisticians, position series 1529 and 1530, respectively. Economists include position series 0110. Research scientists include health scientists, epidemiologists, and educational research scientists, position series 0601, 0605, and 1730, respectively. Other statistical personnel may include social science analysts, social insurance administrators, economic assistants, geographers, spatial data analysts, program supervisors, program managers, program analysts, accountants, general engineers, mechanical engineers, writers and editors, visual designers, geologists, cartographers, librarians, operations research analysts, mathematicians, statistical assistants, transportation specialists, transportation industry analysts, and information technology managers—position series 0101, 0105, 0119, 0150, 0301, 0301, 0340, 0343, 0510, 0801, 0881, 1082, 1084, 1350, 1370, 1410, 1515, 1520, 1531, 2101, 2110, and 2210, respectively.

— Represents or rounds to zero.

Appendix Table 3b. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2017	2018	2019
<i><u>Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)</u></i>			
Total	14,465	16,810	101,178
Full-time permanent	6,431	6,686	6,881
Other than full-time permanent	8,034	10,124	94,297
Statisticians	2,455	2,245	2,305
Economists	76	80	69
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3b. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2017	2018	2019
<u><i>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</i></u>			
Total	506	494	503
Full-time permanent	488	480	489
Other than full-time permanent	18	14	14
Statisticians	12	12	12
Economists	291	279	279
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	53	53	53
<u><i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i></u>			
Total	57	56	56
Full-time permanent	56	55	55
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	36	36	36
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i></u>			
Total	2,334	2,359	2,384
Full-time permanent	1,979	1,973	1,980
Other than full-time permanent	355	386	404
Statisticians	150	154	155
Economists	1,165	1,145	1,165
Research Scientists	6	6	6
Other Statistical Personnel	375	404	425
<u><i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i></u>			
Total	71	80	80
Full-time permanent	68	75	75
Other than full-time permanent	3	5	5
Statisticians	12	17	17
Economists	6	6	6
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	35	35	35

Appendix Table 3b. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2017	2018	2019
<u><i>Economic Research Service (ERS)</i></u>			
Total	348	348	148
Full-time permanent	341	344	146
Other than full-time permanent	7	4	2
Statisticians	1	2	1
Economists	191	197	89
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	8	8	3
<u><i>Energy Information Administration (EIA)</i></u>			
Total	330	370	370
Full-time permanent	326	368	368
Other than full-time permanent	4	2	2
Statisticians	60	65	66
Economists	70	71	71
Research Scientists	72	75	73
Other Statistical Personnel	9	9	10
<u><i>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</i></u>			
Total	1,068	1,097	1,017
Full-time permanent	1,033	1,022	982
Other than full-time permanent	35	75	35
Statisticians	634	659	659
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	3	3	3
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)</i></u>			
Total	112	107	110
Full-time permanent	93	93	93
Other than full-time permanent	19	14	17
Statisticians	70	67	70
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3b. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2017	2018	2019
<u><i>National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)</i></u>			
Total	554	500	501
Full-time permanent	503	443	484
Other than full-time permanent	51	57	17
Statisticians	164	158	155
Economists	4	-	-
Research Scientists	96	89	95
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i></u>			
Total	53	57	57
Full-time permanent	52	56	56
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	25	26	26
Economists	10	14	14
Research Scientists	5	5	5
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
<u><i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i></u>			
Total	65	67	67
Full-time permanent	64	66	66
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	2	2	2
Economists	17	19	19
Research Scientists	10	10	10
Other Statistical Personnel	35	35	35
<u><i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i></u>			
Total	144	140	145
Full-time permanent	140	136	141
Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
Statisticians	26	26	27
Economists	38	38	40
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3b. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	20,107	22,485	106,616
Full-time permanent	11,574	11,797	11,816
Other than full-time permanent	8,533	10,688	94,800
Statisticians	3,647	3,469	3,531
Economists	1,868	1,849	1,752
Research Scientists	192	188	192
Other Statistical Personnel	515	544	561

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Statisticians include statisticians and mathematical statisticians, position series 1529 and 1530, respectively. Economists include position series 0110. Research scientists include health scientists, epidemiologists, and educational research scientists, position series 0601, 0605, and 1730, respectively. Other statistical personnel may include social science analysts, social insurance administrators, economic assistants, geographers, spatial data analysts, program supervisors, program managers, program analysts, accountants, general engineers, mechanical engineers, writers and editors, visual designers, geologists, cartographers, librarians, operations research analysts, mathematicians, statistical assistants, transportation specialists, transportation industry analysts, and information technology managers—position series 0101, 0105, 0119, 0150, 0301, 0301, 0340, 0343, 0510, 0801, 0881, 1082, 1084, 1350, 1370, 1410, 1515, 1520, 1531, 2101, 2110, and 2210, respectively.

— Represents or rounds to zero.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: GLOSSARY AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

Organizational acronyms used throughout this report are presented here with their corresponding full name, website, and higher-level functional unit. Executive Departments are presented first, with agencies and units following. Entries within each subsection are sorted alphabetically by their acronym. Agencies and units with no higher-level functional unit are footnoted.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS			
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	dhs.gov	Not applicable
DOC	Department of Commerce	commerce.gov	Not applicable
DOD	Department of Defense	defense.gov	Not applicable
DOE	Department of Energy	energy.gov	Not applicable
DOI	Department of the Interior	doi.gov	Not applicable
DOJ	Department of Justice	justice.gov	Not applicable
DOL	Department of Labor	dol.gov	Not applicable
DOT	Department of Transportation	transportation.gov	Not applicable
ED	Department of Education	ed.gov	Not applicable
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	hhs.gov	Not applicable
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development	hud.gov	Not applicable
State	Department of State	state.gov	Not applicable
Treasury	Department of the Treasury	treasury.gov	Not applicable
USDA	Department of Agriculture	usda.gov	Not applicable
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs	va.gov	Not applicable
AGENCIES and UNITS			
USACE	Army Corps of Engineers	usace.army.mil	DOD
ACF	Administration for Children and Families	acf.hhs.gov	HHS

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
ACL	Administration for Community Living	acl.gov	HHS
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	ahrq.gov	HHS
ARS	Agricultural Research Service	ars.usda.gov	USDA
AGM	US Agency for Global Media (formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors)	usagm.gov	¹
ASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	aspe.hhs.gov	HHS
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis	bea.gov	DOC
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics	bjs.gov	DOJ
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics	bls.gov	DOL
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	boem.gov	DOI
BoP	Bureau of Prisons	bop.gov	DOJ
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation	usbr.gov	DOI
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics	bts.gov	DOT
CBP	Customs and Border Protection	cbp.gov	DHS
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	cdc.gov	HHS
Census	Census Bureau	census.gov	DOC
CEO	Chief Evaluation Office	dol.gov/asp/evaluation	DOL
CGH	Center for Global Health	cdc.gov/globalhealth	HHS
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	cms.gov	HHS
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission	cpsc.gov	¹
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration	dea.gov	DOJ
EIA	Energy Information Administration	eia.gov	DOE
EOP	Executive Office of the President	WhiteHouse.gov/administration/eop	¹
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	epa.gov	¹
ERS	Economic Research Service	ers.usda.gov	USDA
ETA	Employment and Training Administration	doleta.gov	DOL
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	eeoc.gov	¹
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	faa.gov	DOT

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service	fas.usda.gov	USDA
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	fbi.gov	DOJ
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	fda.gov	HHS
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	fema.gov	DHS
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	fhwa.dot.gov	DOT
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	fmcsa.dot.gov	DOT
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service	fns.usda.gov	USDA
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration	railroads.dot.gov	DOT
FS	Forest Service	fs.fed.us	USDA
FTA	Federal Transit Administration	transit.dot.gov	DOT
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service	fws.gov	DOI
GS	Geological Survey	usgs.gov	DOI
Housing	Office of Housing	hud.gov/program_offices/housing	HUD
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration	hrsa.gov	HHS
IES	Institute of Education Sciences	ies.ed.gov	ED
IHS	Indian Health Service	ihs.gov	HHS
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	irs.gov	Treasury
ITA	International Trade Administration	trade.gov	DOC
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	nasa.gov	¹
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service	nass.usda.gov	USDA
NCBDDD	National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	cdc.gov/ncbddd	HHS
NCCIH	National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	nccih.nih.gov	HHS
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health	cdc.gov/nceh	HHS
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics	nces.ed.gov	ED
NCEZID	National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	cdc.gov/ncezid	HHS

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
NCHHSTP	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	cdc.gov/nchhstp	HHS
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics	cdc.gov/nchs	HHS
NCI	National Cancer Institute	cancer.gov	HHS
NCIRD	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	cdc.gov/ncird	HHS
NCSSES	National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	nsf.gov/statistics	NSF
NCVAS	National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	va.gov/vetdata	VA
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	nesdis.noaa.gov	DOC
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute	genome.gov	HHS
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	nhlbi.nih.gov	HHS
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	nhtsa.gov	DOT
NIA	National Institute on Aging	nia.nih.gov	HHS
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	niaaa.nih.gov	HHS
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	niaid.nih.gov	HHS
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	nibib.nih.gov	HHS
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	nichd.nih.gov	HHS
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse	drugabuse.gov	HHS
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	nidcd.nih.gov	HHS
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	niddk.nih.gov	HHS
NIH	National Institutes of Health	nih.gov	HHS
NIH/OD	Office of the Director	nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director	HHS
NIJ	National Institute of Justice	nij.ojp.gov	DOJ
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health	nimh.nih.gov	HHS
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	cdc.gov/niosh	HHS

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	fisheries.noaa.gov	DOC
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	noaa.gov	DOC
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service	nrcs.usda.gov	USDA
NSF	National Science Foundation	nsf.gov	1
OCR	Office for Civil Rights	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/data.htm l	ED
OCTAE	Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/	ED
OEHSS	Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	energy.gov/ehss/environment-health-safety-security	DOE
OESE	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese	ED
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	state.gov/pepfar/	State
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics	dhs.gov/immigration-statistics	DHS
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	ojjdp.gov	DOJ
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	WhiteHouse.gov/omb	EOP
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy	WhiteHouse.gov/ondcp	EOP
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	onrr.gov	DOI
OPA	Office of People Analytics	opa.defense.gov	DOD
OPA	Office of Population Affairs	hhs.gov/opa	HHS
OPE	Office of Postsecondary Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope	ED
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	ed.gov/about/offices/list/oeped	ED
ORDES	Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	ssa.gov/disabilityresearch	SSA
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	ssa.gov/policy/about/ORES.html	SSA
ORP	Office of Retirement Policy	socialsecurity.gov/retirementpolicy	SSA
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers	ED
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	osha.gov	DOL
PD&R	Office of Policy Development and Research	huduser.gov/portal	HUD
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	phmsa.dot.gov	DOT
PHSS	Office of Public Health Scientific Services	cdc.gov/ddphss/	HHS

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing	hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing	HUD
RMA	Risk Management Agency	rma.usda.gov	USDA
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	samhsa.gov	HHS
SOI	Statistics of Income Division	irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-statistics-of-income	IRS
SSA	Social Security Administration	ssa.gov	¹
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development	usaid.gov	¹
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration	benefits.va.gov	VA
VHA	Veterans Health Administration	va.gov/health	VA
WAOB	World Agricultural Outlook Board	usda.gov/oce/commodity	USDA
WHD	Wage and Hour Division	dol.gov/whd	DOL

NOTE: Web addresses current as of October 2019.

¹ This agency is independent of an Executive Department or other higher-level functional unit.