



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

OF THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR

2023



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

January 15, 2025

The Honorable Kamala Harris
President of the Senate
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Madam President:

I am writing to transmit the *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2023* 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 and Statistical Officials 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, local, territorial, and tribal governments* require evidence to inform and evaluate where needs are greatest, which 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 Policymaking Act of 2018,¹ 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 353 Federal programs used Census Bureau data to effectively distribute more than \$2.9 trillion in Federal funds.²

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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shalanda D. Young". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shalanda" being the most prominent part.

Shalanda Young
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to:
The Honorable Mike Johnson

¹ Pub. L. No. 115-435, 132 Stat. 5529 (2019), available at www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf.

² Ceci Villa Ross, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dep't of Com., *Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution: Fiscal Year 2021* (June 2023), available at www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/dec/census-data-federal-funds.html.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
FISCAL YEARS 2023 AT A GLANCE	2
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM	4
Value of Federal Statistics	4
Structure of the Federal Statistical System	6
CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF STATISTICAL PROGRAM BUDGETS	9
Direct Funding	9
Reimbursable and Purchase Programs	10
CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES AND UNITS	12
Bureau of the Census	13
Bureau of Economic Analysis	17
Bureau of Justice Statistics	19
Bureau of Labor Statistics	21
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	23
Economic Research Service	25
Energy Information Administration	27
National Agricultural Statistics Service	29
National Center for Education Statistics	31
National Center for Health Statistics	33
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	35
Office of Research,	38
Evaluation, and Statistics	38
Statistics of Income	40
CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND POLICY INSIGHTS	43
CHAPTER 5: OTHER FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, BY DEPARTMENT	49
Department of Agriculture	50
Department of Commerce	52
Department of Education	55

Department of Energy	57
Department of Health and Human Services.....	58
Department of Homeland Security.....	62
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	63
Department of the Interior	64
Department of Justice	65
Department of Labor	66
Department of State.....	67
Department of Transportation	68
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	69
Statistical Programs of Other Federal Agencies and Units.....	71
APPENDIX TABLE 1: DIRECT FUNDING FOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS.....	73
APPENDIX TABLE 2: REIMBURSABLE AND PURCHASE PROGRAMS.....	79
APPENDIX TABLE 3: STAFFING LEVELS BY PRINCIPAL	89
STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT	89

INTRODUCTION

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: FISCAL YEAR 2023 outlines the funding requested for Federal statistical activities in the President's Budget.

This report 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 \(PRA\)](#).³ 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 report begins with an "[At-A-Glance](#)" two-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 (FY) 2021 through 2023.
- **Chapter 3** describes funding for principal statistical agencies and units for FY 2021 through 2023.
- **Chapter 4** illustrates progress on FSS priorities and how the FSS is maintaining relevance.
- **Chapter 5** describes other significant Federal statistical programs and identifies major program changes anticipated in FY 2023.
- **Appendices** include detailed data on statistical agency, unit, or program direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing, as well as agency websites and acronyms.

Throughout the remainder of this report, all years are FYs unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted.

Please direct inquiries regarding report content or policy to:

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Available electronically at:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-regulatory-affairs/statistical-programs-standards/>

³ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

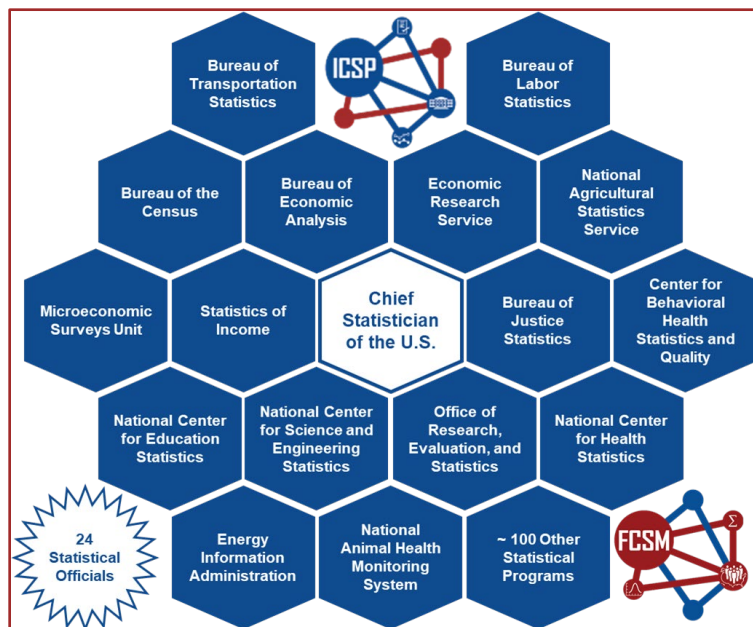
STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2023 AT A GLANCE

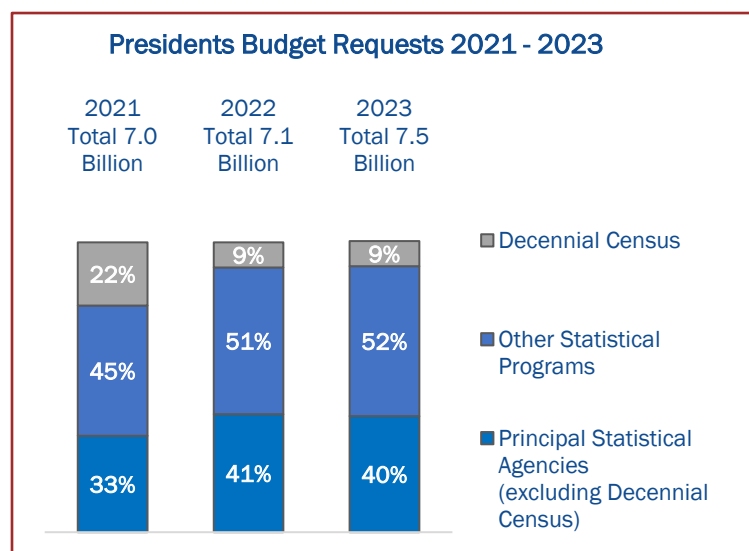


The **Federal statistical system** (FSS) collects and transforms data into useful, objective information and makes it readily available to stakeholders while protecting the responses of individual data providers. Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal governments; businesses; and the public all trust this information to be credible and reliable and use it to make informed decisions.

Led by the **Chief Statistician of the United States** and the **Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP)**, the FSS is a decentralized, interconnected network of **16 recognized statistical agencies and units**, **24 Statistical Officials** (across 24 major cabinet agencies), **approximately 100 additional Federal statistical programs** engaged in statistical activities, and several cross-system interagency and advisory bodies.



The total FSS President's Budget Request for 2023 was \$405.9 million above the 2022 Request.



Principal Statistical Agency or Unit (PSA)	2023 Request (\$ millions)
Bureau of the Census	1,524.4
Bureau of Economic Analysis	127.9
Bureau of Justice Statistics	54.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	741.7
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.3
Economic Research Service	98.1
Energy Information Administration	144.5
National Agricultural Statistics Service	217.5
National Center for Education Statistics	342.5
National Center for Health Statistics	181.9
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	87.9
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	38.1
Statistics of Income	40.8

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2023 AT A GLANCE



Data in \$ millions

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 President's Budget Request
Total FSS	7,742.7	7,203.5	7,487.1
Total Principal Statistical Agencies and Units (PSAs)	4,263.6	3,556.9	3,631.2
PSAs minus Decennial Census	2,573.9	2,931.4	2,987.6
Decennial Census	1,689.7	625.5	643.6
Other Programs	3,479.1	3,646.6	3,855.9

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Value of Federal Statistics

Federal statistics have informed decision-making in the United States since its founding. The first constitutionally mandated census of population and housing in 1790 planted the seeds for what we refer to today as the Federal statistical system (FSS).⁴ Over the 19th century, the system continued to blossom into a specialized, decentralized, interconnected network to address emerging information demands, including tax, agriculture, education, and labor, for the growing Nation. The 20th century presented new and evolving policy needs leading to further expansion of the FSS to include commerce, public health, energy, justice, transportation, and more. More than two decades into the 21st century, the FSS continues to provide the gold-standard for impartial, trusted Federal statistics foundational to informing decisions across the public and private sectors.

Widespread Use

The public, businesses, and governments rely on the Federal statistical data produced by the Federal Government's statistical agencies, units, and programs to make informed decisions. These statistical agencies, units, and programs 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, or research-oriented statistics and datasets.⁵ Stakeholders trust these Federal statistics for such important decision-making because of the long, rich history of the FSS to ensure quality throughout the entire data lifecycle, from planning to dissemination. Timely, accurate, objective, and relevant data are the bread and butter of the FSS.

- ***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 and online [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.

⁴ Carroll D. Wright & William C. Hunt, The History and Growth of the United States Census 11 (Feb. 24, 1900), *available at* www.census.gov/history/pdf/wright-hunt.pdf.

⁵ Other evidence-building functions are described in this report because they are statistical activities, such as 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.

- ***Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal 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. For example, the Census Bureau finds that 353 Federal programs used Census Bureau data to distribute more than \$2.9 trillion in Federal funds in FY 2021.⁶

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 modest at about 0.03 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).⁷ These funds support production of up-to-date data, appropriate protection of individually identifiable data, research on new statistical methodologies and concepts, and more.

Evidence Building

Congress envisioned a future in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (“Evidence Act”)⁸ where the statistical agencies and units play an important role in evidence generation, providing statistical agencies and units with new responsibilities, requirements to protect data appropriately, and a role to standardize research access to protected statistical data. The Evidence Act also created three new positions, the Chief Data Officer, Evaluation Officer, and Statistical Official—recognizing the importance of representation for Federal statistics at the table with other evidence officials—at the 24 CFO Act agencies to promote collaboration and coordination at senior levels on evidence building activities at these agencies.

Modernization of methods and approaches

Agencies are prioritizing cross-disciplinary engagement, including with 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 Evidence Act, part of the approach includes exploring ways to take advantage of data that Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal 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 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.

⁶ Ceci Villa Ross, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dep’t of Com., *Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution: Fiscal Year 2021* (June 2023), available at www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/dec/census-data-federal-funds.html.

⁷ For both 2021 and 2022, the share of GDP when including the resources spent on the Decennial Census roughly doubled. 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.

⁸ Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019), available at www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf

Structure of the Federal Statistical System

The U.S. has a highly decentralized, interconnected statistical system, spanning 109 Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs⁹ engaged, to some degree, in conducting statistical activities. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to coordinate the Federal statistical system (FSS) and appoints the Chief Statistician of the United States to carry out those duties. The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 (CIPSEA 2018, pronounced *sip-see*) assigned expanded responsibilities to the FSS to implement new policies and procedures for accessing, sharing, generating, protecting, and disseminating data in coordination with one another. To support the Federal statistical activities across the FSS, the 2023 President's Budget requested \$7.5 billion.

The decentralized, interconnected network includes the following entities:

Chief Statistician of the United States

The Chief Statistician of the United States at OMB is statutorily authorized to carry out the functions in 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e) in order to coordinate the FSS to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the integrity, objectivity, impartiality, utility, and confidentiality of information collected for statistical purposes.¹⁰ The Chief Statistician of the United States leads an office that accomplishes this by promulgating regulations, developing and maintaining statistical policies and standards, identifying priorities for improving programs, assessing statistical agency budgets, reviewing and approving collections of information from statistical agencies and units, and coordinating U.S. participation in international statistical activities, among other functions.

Thirteen Principal Statistical Agencies and Three Recognized Units

Under CIPSEA 2002 and reauthorized in CIPSEA 2018, OMB currently recognizes 16 statistical agencies and units as agencies or organizational units of the Executive Branch whose activities are predominantly the collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of information for statistical purposes.¹¹ These agencies cover topics such as the economy, workforce, energy, agriculture, foreign trade, education, housing, crime, transportation, and health. Of these 16 recognized statistical agencies and units, 13 have guiding missions to produce statistics. These 13 have traditionally been referred to as the 13 principal statistical agencies and units (PSAs). The 2023 President's Budget requested \$3.6 billion to support these 13 PSAs. In addition, OMB recognizes three additional units: the Microeconomic Surveys Unit (a component of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve System); the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (a component of the Department of Health and Human Services); and the National Animal Health Monitoring System, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (a component of the Department of Agriculture).

Approximately 100 other statistical programs

⁹ This count is based on data collected in June 2022, 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.

¹⁰ [44 U.S.C. § 3504\(e\)\(7\)](#).

¹¹ Statistical purpose “means the description, estimation, or analysis of the characteristics of groups, without identifying the individuals or organizations that comprise such groups; and . . . includes the development, implementation, or maintenance of methods, technical or administrative procedures, or information resources that support [those purposes].” 44 U.S.C. § 3561(12).

This edition includes 96 non-PSA statistical programs that produce and disseminate statistics in support of other mission areas and 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. The President's Budget requested close to \$4.0 billion in 2023 to support the statistical work across these non-PSA programs.¹²

Twenty-Four Statistical Officials

Pursuant to the Evidence Act, each of the 24 CFO Act agencies has designated a senior staff person in the agency to be the Statistical Official with the authority and responsibility to advise on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures, and to champion statistical data quality and confidentiality. At the 11 CFO Act Agencies that contain at least one recognized statistical agency or unit, the head of the recognized statistical agency or unit has been designated the Statistical Official, as required by the Evidence Act.¹³

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

Chaired by the Chief Statistician of the United States, the [Interagency Council on Statistical Policy](#) (ICSP)¹⁴ advises and assists the Chief Statistician of the United States in the coordination of the FSS; the implementation of statistical policies, principles, standards, and guidelines; the assessment of statistical program performance; and the critical role played by the FSS in promoting evidence-based decision-making. As of November 2023, ICSP includes 30 members:

- The Chief Statistician of the United States
- 16 heads of the recognized statistical agencies and units, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA)
- 24 Statistical Officials, pursuant to the Evidence Act

Note, however, 11 of the Statistical Officials are also heads of recognized statistical agencies or units.

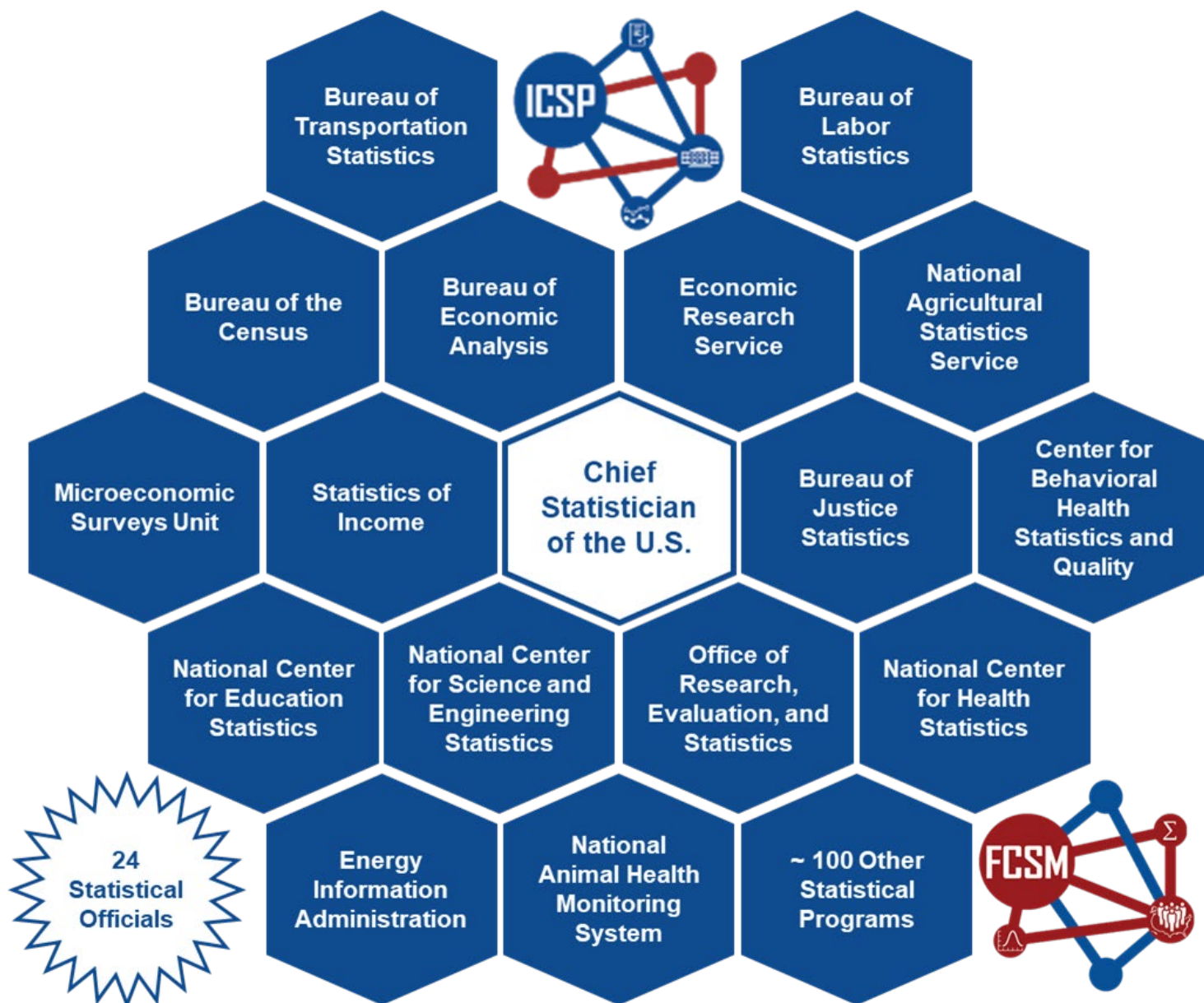
The ICSP is a forum for collaboration, coordination, and information-sharing among the statistical agencies, units, and programs across its member agencies, including on issues such as ensuring data quality and confidentiality, attaining and providing data access, and playing an effective role in agency-wide data governance.

¹² 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.

¹³ For the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Health and Human Services, more than one recognized statistical agency or unit exists. Those agencies have determined among the heads of those recognized statistical agencies and units which is the Statistical Official.

¹⁴ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(8)

The figure below depicts each of these entities as part of the decentralized, interconnected network that is the FSS. Each is a critical piece of the system, providing value by advancing its specific mission and set of responsibilities. Coordination and collaboration enhance the value of each entity and the system as a whole.



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, local, territorial, or tribal government; or through a contract with a private organization.

Note: The budget data and narratives in this edition represent information collected in June 2022 for the 2023 reporting cycle. Consistent with prior editions of the "Statistical Programs of the United States," the information presented herein has not been updated to reflect more current information known at the time of publication.

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 presents direct funding for 2021, 2022, and 2023 for statistical programs, by department and agency, as reported in June 2022. 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, including salaries and expenses, while other agencies report their direct funding for dedicated statistical activities.¹⁵

For 2023, the President's Budget requests \$6.8 billion¹⁶ to support the FSS. The funding request for statistical programs within the 13 PSAs amounted to 34.6 percent (or \$2.4 billion), while 65.4 percent (\$4.4 billion) would support other statistical agencies, units, and programs across the rest of the Executive Branch.

¹⁵ 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.

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

Among the PSAs, the 2023 request for the *National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics* (NCSES) was 23.1 percent more (\$20.2 million) than the 2022 appropriation. This includes the preparation of two congressionally mandated biennial reports—Science and Engineering Indicators (SEI) and Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering (WMPD) along with leading and innovating critical data infrastructure efforts in support of the Evidence Act such as the Standard Application. The *National Agricultural Statistics Service* (NASS) requested a 12.6 percent (\$27.3 million) increase above their 2022 appropriation to conduct the 2022 Census of Agriculture. The 2023 request for the *Energy Information Administration* (EIA) is 10.7 percent (\$15.5 million) above their 2022 appropriation and the *Economic Research Service* (ERS) is 10.5 percent (\$10.3 million) above their 2022 appropriation.

Other notable increases for 2023 requested funding included a \$59.9 million increase at the *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration* (SAMSHA) that includes additional funding for the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), a \$10 million increase for the Drug Abuse Warning Network, and \$43.0 million in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block grant funding allocated to CBHSQ. USDA's *Food and Nutrition Service*'s 2023 requested funding included a \$32.0 million increase to test the feasibility of a State-led administrative review of school meal programs as well as a data collection program to analyze circumstances, shopping patterns and dietary choices of low-income households participating in the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program and eligible nonparticipants.

Reimbursable and Purchase Programs

Agencies with the capacity and expertise to conduct high quality statistical activities may perform work on behalf of other agencies through reimbursable agreements. In addition, agencies can 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 for 2023 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, local, territorial, or tribal governments; or the private sector or foreign governments. In 2023, \$993.6 million in funding for statistical activities is expected to be secured through reimbursable agreements across the FSS, with the majority of those transfers (82.5 percent, \$819.7 million) expected between Federal agencies.

As in prior years, the *Census Bureau* is expected to be the recipient of the largest share of reimbursement funding from other Federal agencies (\$388.2 million or 47.4 percent), with other reimbursable funding between Federal agencies across the FSS accounting for \$431.5 million (52.6 percent).

Purchases

Agencies may also contract for statistical services with other Federal agencies; State, local, territorial, 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 reimbursable funding. In 2023, the FSS is expected to procure \$4.0 billion in purchases for statistical activities, with the majority of those purchases made from the private sector. This increase reflects a general increase in purchases, many returning to – or approaching – pre-pandemic levels. The agencies or units seeing the largest increases in purchases over 2022 levels were the *Census Bureau* (\$75.4 million), the Department of Health and Human Services’ *Administration for Children and Families* (\$53.9 million), and the Department of Agriculture’s *Economic Research Service* (\$25.6 million).

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. The largest share of purchases in 2023 occurred at the *Census Bureau*, and are estimated at \$599.7 million, or about 15.1 percent of the purchases across the FSS. The second highest amount across the FSS agencies was at the *United States Agency for Global Media* at \$310.9 million, or 7.8 percent of all purchases.

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, local, territorial, or tribal 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 2022, and
- Highlights of the 2023 President's Budget Requests and major program changes.

Budgets shown here reflect actual funding received for 2021, the enacted 2022 appropriations, and direct funds requested in the 2023 President's Budgets.¹⁷ These funds are used by PSAs to complete their missions providing accurate, objective, relevant, and timely information. Meeting their missions requires continuous modernization of data systems and methods to improve access while ensuring confidentiality.

However, it is no longer sufficient for individual principal statistical agencies or units to focus solely on their individual missions. As such, these funds also support the ability of these principal statistical agencies and units to begin operating as a seamless system under the common framework of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 (CIPSEA 2018, pronounced *sip-see*), updated through the enactment of the Evidence Act.¹⁸ CIPSEA 2018 promotes trust in these agencies and units by imposing four fundamental responsibilities¹⁹ on them, provides them the ability to request access to Federal administrative and other agency data to support evidence building, and requires these agencies and units to safely and securely expand access to protected data for research and evidence building purposes.

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, for example, by maintaining a publication schedule and review process independent from policy interests – are not inherently 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, *BLS* and the *Census Bureau* together account for 35.4 percent of the \$6.8 billion in funding requested for the entire FSS in the 2023 President's Budget. Additional information on direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing are found in the Appendix Tables.

¹⁷ Information in this report reflects what was known at the time of the 2023 data collection which was completed in June 2022. Therefore 2021 values reflect actual funding received, 2022 values reflect congressionally enacted appropriations, and 2023 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2023 President's Budget.

¹⁸ Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019), available at www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf.

¹⁹ These four responsibilities, which 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](#), are: 1) produce and disseminate relevant and timely statistical information; 2) conduct credible, accurate statistical activities; 3) conduct objective statistical activities and 4) protect the trust of information providers by ensuring the confidentiality and exclusive statistical use of their responses.

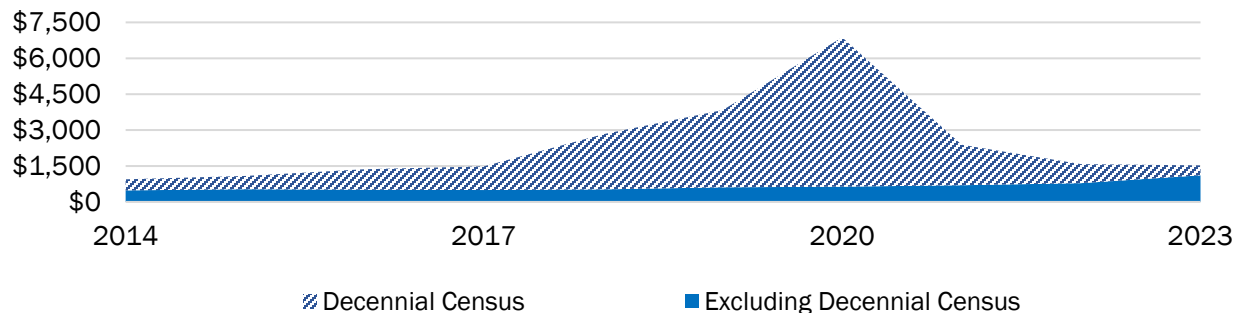
The [Bureau of the Census](#) (Census Bureau), within the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC), is a principal source of Federal current and periodic demographic and economic statistics.

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.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	2,389.2	1,579.8	1,524.4
Current	304.0	318.9	355.1
Periodic	2,085.2	1,261.0	1,169.3
Decennial Census (non-add)	1,689.7	625.5	643.6

Nominal dollars, in millions



Major Demographic Programs

[Decennial Census](#)

The first decennial census was conducted in 1790 as required by the U.S. Constitution. Data from the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives to States. In addition, the Decennial Census provides block-level data necessary for each State to determine Congressional, State, and local legislative district boundaries. The Decennial Census also provides fundamental demographic information about people living in the United States.

[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:

- 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 the Household Pulse Survey which collects data to measure household experiences during the coronavirus pandemic and other household surveys and population and housing analyses, which provide reliable social and economic data and historical perspectives on many current issues.

Major Economic Programs

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. Practically all major Federal Government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the Economic Census.

- 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 current economic statistics 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.

Congressional Action on the President's Budget Request

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$1,579.8 million is \$61.0 million (3.9 percent) over the 2022 President's Budget Request. The appropriation level supports the Census Bureau's multi-year efforts to transform its organization and operations from a 20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources using enterprise-wide data collection, processing, and dissemination systems. It enables the Census Bureau to support continued data releases, evaluations of operations, and the winding-down of field infrastructure for the 2020 Census while beginning 2030 Census research and planning efforts. The appropriation also supports the 2017 Economic Census final data releases and preparations for the 2022 Economic Census data collection operations, and the beginning of the 2022 Census of Governments mailout and data collection operations. Funds provided by the appropriation also maintain investments in data management infrastructure, survey sample frames, user-centric dissemination systems, and enhanced administrative records research. This appropriation also supports programmatic improvements in data collection and dissemination making them more efficient and providing more timely economic data. The appropriation also supports new data products reporting on the manufacturing and construction economic sectors, and on State and local government revenue. Lastly, the appropriation supports continued implementation of the High-Frequency Data Program, and testing an internet self-response instrument for the Current Population Survey,

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$1,524.3 million is \$55.5 million (3.6 percent) below the 2022 enacted appropriation. At this level of funding the Census Bureau would release the final data products, evaluations, and assessments for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau would also continue building off

innovations and management practices developed for the 2020 Census as part of the 2030 Census design – incorporating innovations in developing and maintaining the address list, the use of administrative records as a source of data for enumeration, and more efficient field operations. This request would also allow the Census Bureau to conduct the major data collection, check-in, and data capture operations for the 2022 Economic Census; to sustain and expand data releases measuring business formations and new entrepreneurial activity; and collect the finance component data of the Census of Governments.

A suite of innovations, largely evergreen products and services first used during the 2020 Census such as maintaining the address lists and geographic boundaries, would transition to other Census Bureau programs. The Census Bureau would leverage partnerships made during the 2020 Census to expand research on race and ethnicity and create an enterprise partnership program. In addition, the Census Bureau would research and test new content on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and formalize the Community Resilience Estimates program.

Enterprise enabling programs would enhance data collection capabilities; support expanded use of administrative records to improve sample survey operations, data quality, and data products; deliver all data products for the 2020 Census, the American Community Survey, the Economic Census, and other major programs; and expand efforts to provide disclosure protection and modernize data storage and data analysis capabilities across all Census Bureau programs.

The Census Bureau would also develop and test an internet self-response instrument for the Current Population Survey, in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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](#).

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	108.4	111.7	127.9

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$111.7 million for BEA is \$1.0 million (0.8 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. The 2022 funding level provides continued support for BEA's core economic measurement programs and for other statistical programs, including measuring the outdoor recreation economy and Puerto Rico's economy.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget requests \$127.9 million for BEA, is \$16.2 million (2.9 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. This level of funding would preserve the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of some of the nation's most critical economic statistics. In addition to supporting BEA's existing programs and products, the 2023 budget requests funding to improve and expand new distributional measures, to develop new data to track American competitiveness in global supply chains, to develop a Space Economy Satellite Account, and to accelerate improved measures of the U.S. health care sector. Taken together these proposed initiatives support innovation in the development of new measures to better understand our Nation's dynamic economy.



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, local, and tribal 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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	54.3	49.4	54.6

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$49.4 million for BJS is \$5.0 million (10.1 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. The 2022 request included \$45.0 million for BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program

(CJSP), which directly supports BJS's statistical activities, and \$9.4 million for salaries. The enacted 2022 appropriation for BJS's CJSP was \$40.0 million. The Attorney General is also authorized to set aside 2 percent of Office of Justice Programs (OJP) funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs for use by BJS and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for statistical, research, or evaluation purposes.

The 2022 appropriation and the set-aside OJP funds support maintaining BJS's core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities, and supporting ongoing efforts in the implementation of the Evidence Act. Also, BJS in collaboration with the DOJ Evaluation Officer and Chief Data Officer, is conducting DOJ's inaugural capacity assessment, providing input on the DOJ Learning Agenda and Annual Evaluation Plan, and improving secure data access and confidentiality protection.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$54.3 million is \$5.4 million (9.5 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. The request includes \$45.0 million for CJSP, which is \$5 million over the enacted 2022 appropriation. The request also includes up to 2.5 percent in OJP set-aside funding for BJS and NIJ's statistical and research work. This level of funding would enable BJS to maintain its core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in the following areas: corrections; law enforcement; judicial; recidivism; tribal justice systems; and victimization. It would also support BJS's ongoing efforts to improve the quality, relevance, accessibility, and accuracy of its data. For example, BJS plans to modernize its operations to ensure efficient and timely processing, production, and dissemination of BJS data and data products.



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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	655.0	688.0	741.7

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$688.0 million for BLS is \$12.7 million (1.8 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. The 2022 appropriations level provided \$28.5 million to support the relocation of BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. The relocation funds will remain available for obligation through September 30, 2026. Also included in this appropriation was \$17.4 million to support inflationary increases requested in the 2022 President's Budget. In addition, the BLS will fund activities in support of the requirements of the [Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity \(E.O. 14028\)](#) and [OMB](#)

[Memorandum M-22-09](#). As directed by Congress, the BLS continues planning the development of a new National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) youth cohort.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$741.7 million for BLS is \$53.8 million (7.3 percent) above the 2022 appropriation for BLS, and includes a \$15.4 million contingency request for costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland Federal Center. However, because the 2022 enacted budget included the funding requested for this relocation, this 2023 contingency request is not expected to be needed.

The 2023 BLS request includes \$10.4 million toward restoring staffing levels critical to supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking. Another \$1.0 million is requested to improve the timeliness of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by reducing the publication lag of the final Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) by three months. Also, the CPI program would continue to improve the CPI Housing Survey collection by providing new functionality that aims to reduce respondent burden and improve response rates. These changes would also increase the quality of the data collected as well as an incremental step towards respondent self-reporting.

This request for 2023 also supports planned BLS survey enhancements, including \$14.5 million for the continued development of a new National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) youth cohort to understand changes in labor force behavior over time and inform policy makers; \$9.6 million to expand the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) sample to produce sample-based State estimates and more detailed industry data for the nation as a whole; \$1.1 million to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program; and \$11.9 million to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) and to research a chained Consumer Price Index for low-income households.

Also in 2023, the International Price Program would launch activities to integrate administrative trade data for homogeneous product areas into its news releases. The National Compensation Survey would publish expanded area occupational wage estimates for new work level categories. The Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program would continue a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restrictions. These data would be available for all industries using a new sampling methodology that would enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The Employment Projections program is preparing to publish an analysis of how BLS projections compare against outside studies on the potential impacts of automation on the workforce in the future. In addition, the BLS continues development work on data collection related to the impact of automation on the workforce.



Bureau of Transportation Statistics

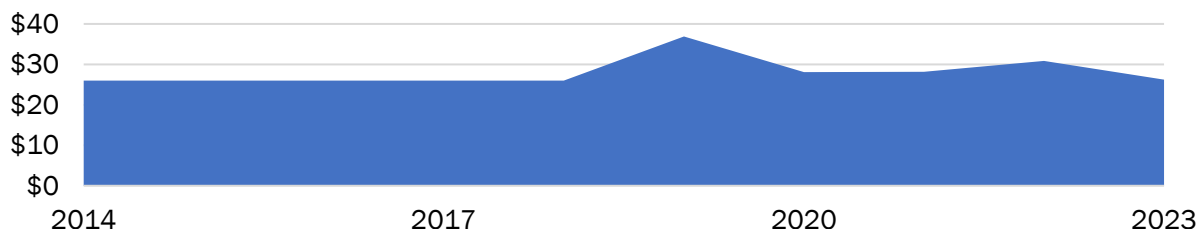
The [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#) (BTS), of the [Department of Transportation](#) (DOT), is a principal source of Federal transportation statistics. BTS compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information about the Nation's transportation systems, including the extent, use, condition, performance,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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	28.2	30.8	26.3

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation for the BTS is \$30.8 million, \$4.8 million (15.7 percent) above the 2021 President's Budget Request. This increase reflects the authorized funding level in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). BTS reimbursable programs include maintaining the Airline Transportation Statistics Program funded by the Federal Aviation Administration, and a Close Calls Reporting Program funded through various reimbursable agreements. At this funding level, BTS statistical programs collect critical travel, freight,

economic, equity, resilience, and safety statistics. BTS will also support important work in geospatial analysis, transportation economics, and information preservation and dissemination services through the National Transportation Library.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request for BTS is \$26.3 million, nearly unchanged from the 2022 request and \$4.6 million (17.5 percent) below the 2022 appropriation. This level of funding reflects the authorized funding level in the IIJA. At this level, BTS would maintain its priority core programs mandated by the Congress and pursue efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency, while incorporating more current information from alternative and non-traditional data sources into BTS products. BTS would continue its transformation from providing printed reports and annual statistics toward interactive statistical products and visualizations updated on a continuous basis.

In 2023, BTS would continue its Airline Transportation and Close Call Programs 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 with reimbursable funding from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

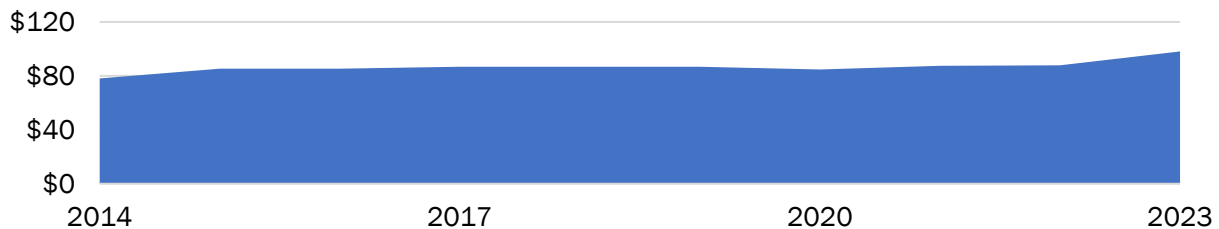
The [Economic Research Service](#) (ERS), of the [Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA), is a principal source of Federal agriculture statistics.

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. ERS develops its research program in coordination with other USDA research agencies, USDA program agencies, and external collaborators.

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	87.5	87.8	98.1

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$87.8 million for ERS is \$2.8 million (3.2 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. ERS continues to maintain its highest priority core programs of research, data, and market outlook.

ERS headquarters is located in Washington DC, with a field office established in Kansas City, MO in 2019. ERS is recruiting aggressively in 2022 to continue rebuilding the staff numbers and expertise needed to ensure mission continuity and fully staff the new Kansas City location following significant relocation-related attrition.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Requests \$98.1 million, \$10.3 million (10.5 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. The request includes an increase of 19 staff years over the 2022 appropriation. The request also supplies funding for a second round of data collection for FoodAPS, to expand research related to climate change, as well as for ERS' core programs of research, analysis, market outlook, and data development. 2023 budget priorities for ERS include research that builds on unique or confidential Federal-level data sources or investments, providing a national coordination perspective and framework. This research requires sustained investment and large teams, and directly serves the long-term national goals of the Federal Government and USDA, and addresses questions with short-run payoff or that have immediate policy implications. ERS also seeks to cover the breadth of USDA programs outside of forestry, and the request sustains expertise and supports the department through analysis of farming, commodity markets and trade, conservation, productivity growth, rural communities, food safety, food markets, and nutrition. ERS' strength in data linking, developing, modeling and monitoring outcome measures (including program performance and agricultural productivity growth) substantially contributes to USDA's implementation of the Evidence Act and other top departmental priorities in the areas of Agricultural Innovation and Sustainable Agricultural Intensification.



Energy Information Administration

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

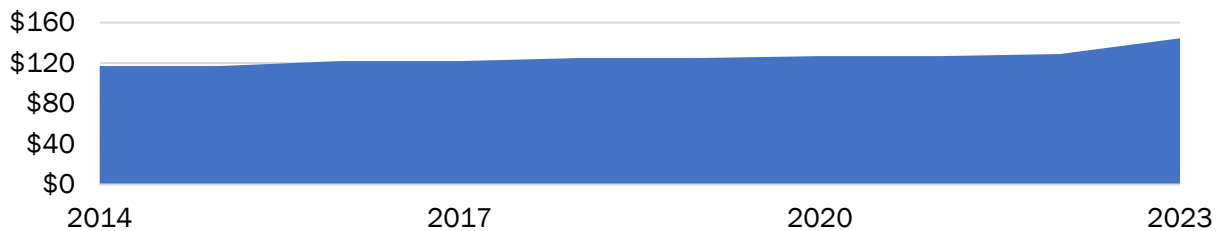
EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	126.8	129.0	144.5

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation for EIA was \$129.0 million, \$2.2 million (1.7 percent) above the President's Budget Request. The 2022 funding enabled EIA to deliver information that has increased public understanding of a dynamic energy landscape. In 2022, EIA will produce monthly forecasts and ongoing analysis that assessing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events on U.S. and global energy markets; releasing

30-year projections of U.S. energy markets and trends in the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2022; providing new analysis about how carbon fees could reduce energy-related carbon dioxide emissions; and expanding the Hourly Electric Grid Monitor to include national estimates of carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation. EIA also published updated information on energy consumption and efficiency trends, such as data on U.S. housing characteristics, energy usage, and energy insecurity data; characteristics of U.S. commercial buildings, including prevalence of electric vehicle charging infrastructure; and new data on the manufacturing sector's energy consumption, fuel-switching capability, and price of energy inputs at establishments. EIA also published expanded data and analysis of battery storage and the U.S. electric grid; published regular data updates on the U.S. renewable fuel sector; and tracked and reported on energy disruptions caused by extreme weather and cyberattack.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 Request is \$144.5 million, \$15.5 million (10.7 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. This funding would enable EIA to advance its program on multiple fronts addressing key emerging energy issues including the information needs identified in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. In each of these areas EIA would actively engage other Federal, State, and local entities as appropriate to harmonize data collection efforts and leverage data-sharing agreements and third-party information to efficiently expand program coverage where feasible. For example, EIA would expand the Residential Energy Consumption Survey to collect and publish information on household energy use for Puerto Rico and the other populated U.S. territories. EIA would also begin modernizing the National Energy Modeling System to more fully address the transitional nature of the energy sector, such as the increasing penetration of renewables and the ability to model deep decarbonization scenarios. EIA would also advance its efforts to collect and publish new and highly relevant electricity information in response to stakeholder needs, such as hourly data on wind and solar generation, data on the hybrid operation of solar and battery projects, and new data on sales of electricity to power electric vehicles. This initiative would also enable EIA to publish wholesale electricity price data on a near real-time basis and provide regional estimates of emissions related to electricity generation. Further, this funding would enable EIA to expand its capabilities to provide near real-time information to support the Federal response to unforeseen energy disruptions and natural disasters.



National Agricultural Statistics Service

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

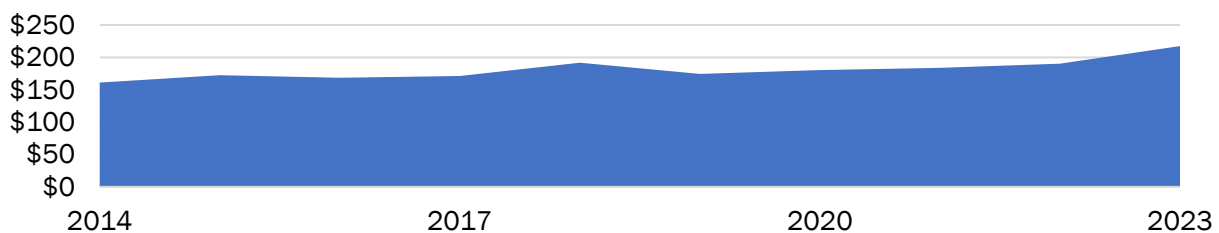
NASS collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes data on the number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of crops; inventories and production of livestock, including eggs and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products and related indexes; prices paid indexes 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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	183.9	190.2	217.5

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$190.2 million for NASS is \$3.5 million (1.6 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. The appropriation funds an increase of \$12.1 million for the Agricultural Estimates program. In addition, the 2022 appropriation increased funding for the third year of the five-year Census of Agriculture (COA). The COA program consists of the census conducted every five years, the Current Agricultural Industrial Report (CAIR) program, and a program of Special Studies, including the Irrigation and Water Management Survey and the Census of Aquaculture Survey. In 2022 NASS also supported the National Animal Health Monitoring System and Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS).

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$217.5 million is \$27.3 million (12.6 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. Of that increase, \$19.6 million would be used to conduct the 2022 Census of Agriculture (COA). 2023 marks the fourth in the five-year 2022 COA funding cycle. The COA program consists of the census conducted every five years, and the Current Agricultural Industrial Report (CAIR) program. The remaining \$8 million of funding would be used in in the Agricultural Estimates program to support climate change tracking and the existing geospatial program.

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	304.1	334.4	342.5

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$334.4 million for NCES is \$0.7 million (0.2 percent) above the 2022 President's Budget Request. The appropriated funds are used to support statistical activities including the Common Core of Data, the Private School Survey, National Teacher and Principal Survey, custom Census data (e.g., Current Population Survey (CPS) School Enrollment supplement), the National Household Education Survey, and the Joint Program for Survey Methodology.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$342.5 million is \$8.2 million (2.4 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. The request includes funds for a broad range of surveys and activities that provide information on education at all levels. During the last year, NCES has examined the impact of COVID-19 on data collection schedules and adjusted previously announced schedules to accommodate local needs.



National Center for Health Statistics

The [National Center for Health Statistics](#) (NCHS), of the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) (HHS), 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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	175.4	180.4	181.9

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$180.4 million for NCHS is \$5.0 million (2.9 percent) above the 2021 appropriation level. This level of funding will allow NCHS to: conduct the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to provide data for monitoring trends in illness and disability and to track progress toward achieving national health objectives; maintain operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to provide nationally representative data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children; conduct the National Survey of Family Growth to provide 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 official, national level 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.

NCHS also received more than \$20.0 million in 2022 for public health data modernization, supporting more timely vital statistics data, promoting innovation of its surveys, establishing a virtual data enclave, and implementing standardized metadata to improve data discovery and use. Data modernization efforts also seek to leverage Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and expand data linkage activities for enhanced data analysis. NCHS continues to use innovative data collection tools, such as the Household Pulse Survey and the Research and Development Survey, to collect more real-time data on the COVID-19 pandemic.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$181.9 million is \$1.5 million (less than one percent) above the 2022 appropriation. The 2023 request maintains NCHS's capacity to monitor key health indicators by supporting its ongoing health and healthcare surveys and data collection systems, which obtain information from personal interviews, healthcare records, and physical examinations, including diagnostic procedures, lab tests, and vital event registrations. This request would allow for an increase in the sample size for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to produce additional disaggregated data at the subpopulation level. These additional funds would also allow for NCHS to advance work on equity analysis to understand key variables that are captured in Electronic Health Records and vital records. NCHS continues to integrate data collected from its hospital and facility surveys into the National Hospital Care Survey (NHCS), while also transitioning it from manual to electronic data collection through electronic health records to improve the timeliness and quality of data. The 2023 request also maintains support for the electronic reporting of deaths by jurisdictions, including information on deaths of public health importance, such as drug overdose and COVID-19 deaths. With this support, NCHS has improved the timeliness of mortality reporting, while maintaining high data quality.

Additional data modernization priorities at NCHS include developing new data science techniques, such as incorporating model-based estimates into data releases to provide data for smaller demographic subgroups and geographical locations. NCHS is also exploring the use of synthetic data files to increase accessibility while protecting respondent privacy. These investments support NCHS's goal of expanding secure access to restricted-use data for use in public health research.



National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	63.3	67.7	87.9

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$67.7 million is \$5.0 million (7.3 percent) below the 2022 President's Budget Request. At this level of funding NCSES is maintaining established programs providing the science policy community and researchers relevant, accurate, and timely information on the science and engineering enterprise. Questionnaire redesign and survey improvement projects are ongoing and support emerging data needs concerning the measurement of product and process innovation activities and career pathways for scientists, engineers, and workers in skilled technical occupations. NCSES also expanded the government's capacity for innovation and evidence building through activities within America's DataHub, including the award of projects to build evidence in understanding the availability and demand for global science and engineering training and talent. The DataHub is an NCSES-led collaboration of industry, academia, non-profits, and government that is enabling evidence building by developing new ways of safely and responsibly acquiring and integrating traditional, administrative, and other non-traditional data; securely linking data from government and private sources; and analyzing data and producing new and improved analytic and research products. NCSES also continued to work with OMB and the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy to develop the first-ever Standard Application Process (SAP) for applying to access restricted-use data from Federal statistical agencies and units. Required by the Evidence Act, the SAP will create a single application process and portal to streamline access to confidential data assets from all Federal statistical agencies and units.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$87.9 million is \$20.2 million (23.1 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. The request supports NCSES's core data collection and analytic activities, including nationally representative surveys of U.S. investment in R&D across all sectors of the economy, innovation, the education of scientists and engineers, and the science and engineering workforce. This includes the preparation of two congressionally mandated biennial reports—Science and Engineering Indicators (SEI); and Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering (WMPD). NCSES would both expand and continue initiatives related to leading and innovating in critical data infrastructure efforts in support of the Evidence Act, particularly the SAP and America's DataHub. In addition, NCSES would stand up a new and dedicated organizational area to focus on innovation, data access, and evidence building; improve the data and informational infrastructure around understanding racial equity and participation by reimagining the WMPD; further the Nation's understanding of the impact of R&D funding on the U.S. and global scientific enterprises; through America's Data Hub, fund opportunities that inform the Government with novel ideas to securely ensure accessibility and transparency of data, lessons learned, and other informational outputs; and improve transparency in statistical information through implementation of CNSTAT panel recommendations and best practices.

Other 2023 initiatives include Studying the Skilled Technical Workforce (STW)—with emphasis on the STW's current and potential future relevance to economic recovery and emerging industries such as, but not limited

to AI, the bioeconomy, and future manufacturing; improving government classification systems defining cybersecurity, bioeconomy, and data science occupations; using administrative and organic data to inform efforts to increase government effectiveness and efficiency through increased data integration; enhancing the experience of users of NCSES data, tools, and information; exploring the development of innovative visual dashboards that demonstrate impact of Federal data and statistics within various communities; improving and modernizing data systems and tools to enhance data access; and expanding support for cutting-edge research.



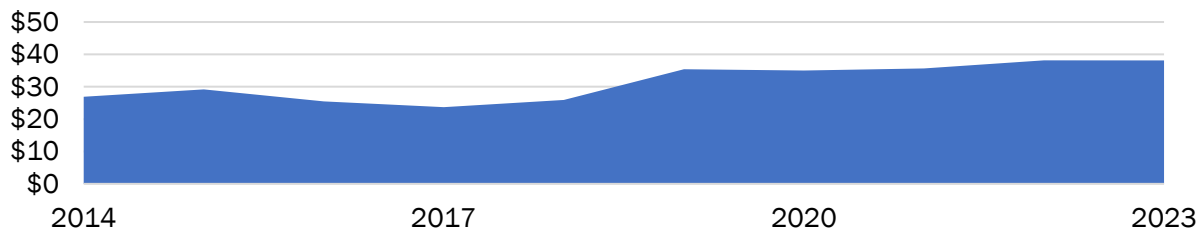
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	37.9	38.2	38.1

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$38.2 million is \$0.4 million (0.5 percent) above the 2022 President's Budget Request. At this level of funding ORES continues to fund the Retirement and Disability Research Consortium (RDRC). The RDRC is an extramural research program that produces research on issues relating to OASI, DI,

SSI, and related Federal policies. The RDRC can also be used to fund quick-turnaround projects that can be used to study emerging issues like COVID-19. ORES funds design, development, testing, and data collection for a small set of questions on the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a survey that provides extensive information about the incomes of American individuals, households, and their participation in income transfer programs.

ORES also supports University of Michigan's Health and Retirement Study (HRS) that surveys more than 20,000 Americans over the age of 51 every two years and provides an ongoing source of longitudinal data for research on retirement and aging. In 2022, researchers continue to use the HRS to better understand the American population aged 50 and older, including to measure income, poverty, and wealth for black and white elderly households.

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

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 request for \$38 million is consistent with the 2022 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). In 2023, ORES would continue to conduct research through the RDRC, collecting and coding data from the SIPP, and supporting the HRS. This research would provide information on consumption changes through retirement, whether people have adequate retirement income to meet their needs, and the economic impact of COVID-19.



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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Total	37.4	42.4	40.8

Nominal dollars, in millions



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 appropriation of \$42.4 million for SOI is \$1.1 million (2.5 percent) above the 2022 President's Budget Request. These funds will support SOI's core program requirements and data releases. In response to legislation passed to provide relief during the COVID-19 pandemic, SOI released timely new statistics on three rounds of Economic Impact Payments and the Advanced Child Tax Credit. SOI also collected data on claims for advanced payments of tax credits by employers who paid employee salaries and benefits during business closures related to COVID-19. SOI developed and released new statistics on provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, including items related to taxation of international business activities and tax credits associated with economic development investments in U.S. Opportunity Zones (areas that are considered economically distressed). Other new products included tabulations on employment tax payments (withholding from employee pay remitted to the IRS by employers), and new data on retirement savings. SOI implemented changes to production processes resulting from provisions in the Taxpayer First Act, including new electronic filing requirements for tax-exempt organizations. SOI collaborated with other Federal statistical agencies, the Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building, and the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy to implement the Evidence Act. SOI has supported ICSP-led efforts to implement the Standard Application Process to support external researcher access to statistical data, policy recommendations to govern that process and engagement activities to ensure the process evolves to meet user needs. SOI made improvements to its IT infrastructure to enhance security and efficiency. Finally, SOI has been actively engaged in with the Equitable Data Working Group (established by E.O. 13985 *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government* on January 20, 2021) on tax data and in collaboration with the Census Bureau and Department of the Treasury economists, delivered statistical tabulations on economic impact payments by race and ethnicity.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

The 2023 President's Budget Request of \$40.8 million is \$1.6 million (3.9 percent) below the 2022 appropriation. At this level of funding, SOI would continue to improve the efficiency of data collection and dissemination processes including evaluating the potential for machine learning and optical character recognition to improve the quality and availability of IRS administrative data for statistical uses. SOI is also working to overcome the residual impacts of pandemic related closures of IRS facilities, and the resulting inventory of unprocessed paper tax returns. SOI is prioritizing new products that bring together data from multiple tax filing populations in ways that provide more comprehensive information on broad economic sectors, providing insights into recent tax law changes and products. SOI would also continue important work in partnership with other Federal agencies to develop new data products that support goals for advancing racial equity.

Additionally, SOI would continue implementing the CIPSEA 2018, with a focus on supporting innovative research that improves tax administration through improved statistical products. SOI's Joint Statistical Research Program is already producing important insights and new data to inform policy discussions and

program evaluations at all levels of government and the private sector. Also, SOI continues to advance new methods strengthening taxpayer data protections while expanding data access under Evidence Act provisions, including existing partnerships with the Department of Education and the Census Bureau. Also advancing are steps toward a fully synthetic individual income tax public-use data file that would provide richer content to users than current products paired with continued research on other privacy protecting technologies, including a validation server and a pilot secure multiparty computing program to be conducted in partnership with the Census Bureau.

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) FY 2023 priority areas.

Several statutes serve as the foundation supporting the Federal statistical system (FSS) in carrying out its mission. These statutes include the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA),²⁰ the Information Quality Act (IQA),²¹ and Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act),²² and each recognizes the importance of the relevance, accuracy, objectivity, and accessibility of Federal statistical products. The Evidence Act reauthorized and expanded the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA 2002), which establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes. This part of the Evidence Act is known as CIPSEA 2018. CIPSEA 2018 requires the FSS to adopt a common framework for protecting statistical data, acquiring administrative and program data, and disseminating statistical data securely.

Complementing these statutes, 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.

The following summarize some of the new or periodic updates to Statistical Policy Directives, strategic priorities, and policy guidance that have occurred since the [Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government: Fiscal Year 2021/2022](#) report.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act)

OMB and Federal agencies continue to make progress on implementing the Evidence Act, signed into law on January 14, 2019. Particularly relevant to the FSS is the development of the Standard Application Process (SAP), collaboration of executive councils, and development of required regulations:

- **Standard Application Process:** The Evidence Act requires that the Director establish a Standard Application Process (SAP) that will be adopted by recognized statistical agencies and units to allow other agencies, Federal, State, local, territorial and tribal governments, researchers, and others as appropriate, to apply for access to confidential statistical data for the purpose of developing evidence. Issued on December 8, 2022, [OMB M-23-04](#) “Establishment of Standard Application Process Requirements on

²⁰44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

²¹ Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001, [Pub. L. No. 106-554, tit. V, § 515\(a\), 114 Stat. 2763A-153 \(2000\) \(codified at 44 U.S.C. § 3516 note\)](#).

²² [Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018](#), Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019), available at www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf.

Recognized Statistical Agencies and Units” directs the ICSP to establish a Governance Board, which will serve as the executive steering committee and operate as a subcommittee of the ICSP, to oversee the SAP and coordinate the statistical agencies and units that are accepting applications through the SAP. Accordingly, the SAP Portal was launched in December 2022, and the ICSP chartered the Standard Application Process Governance Board (SAP-GB) in January 2023. The SAP-GB represents the agencies and units using the SAP. The board also assists OMB in the oversight and coordination of the SAP.

- **Collaboration of Executive Councils:** The ICSP, in partnership with the [Chief Data Officer’s Council \(CDOC\)](#), the [Evaluation Officer’s Council \(EOC\)](#), and the [Federal Privacy Council \(FPC\)](#), has identified shared priorities and created a framework for collaboration through existing and future joint working groups. Periodic cross-council meetings promote increased coordination and collaboration on cross-cutting issues.
- **Development of Regulations:** In October 2024, OMB published the Fundamental Responsibilities of Statistical Agencies and Units final rule, referred to as the “Trust” regulation, as required under 44 U.S.C. § 3563. OMB continues to develop two additional regulations required under CIPSEA 2018:
 - 44 U.S.C. § 3581 Presumption of Accessibility of Federal Data for Evidence-Building Purposes. OMB is currently drafting the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for this regulation and expects to issue the NPRM in 2025.
 - 44 U.S.C. § 3582 Expanding Secure Access to CIPSEA Assets. OMB is currently drafting the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for this regulation and expects to issue the NPRM in 2025.

Statistical Policy Directives and Guidance Updates

OMB and the Chief Statistician of the United States periodically reviews and revises OMB Statistical Policy Directives and other guidance to maintain relevance and utility.

- **Core-based statistical areas:** On July 21, 2023, OMB published the OMB [Bulletin No. 23-01, Revised Delineations of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, and Combined Statistical Areas, and Guidance on Uses of the Delineations of These Areas](#). This update to core-based statistical areas is the first to apply 2020 Census data to the [2020 Standards for Delineating Core Based Statistical Areas](#). These delineations enable a national, standardized geographic framework for collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics by geographic areas on topics, like crime victimization, food insecurity, and health outcomes.
- **North American Industry Classification System:** NAICS is a standardized classification of establishments (individual business locations) classified by similarities in production processes and/or economic activity. Federal statistical agencies use the NAICS to collect and/or publish industry data (inputs and outputs) for distinct sectors of the U.S. economy. New and existing NAICS classifications are harmonized internationally with Canada and Mexico to facilitate uniformity and comparability in the presentation and analysis of

statistical data describing the North American economy. Within the United States, NAICS is widely used by Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal government agencies and municipalities, trade associations, private businesses, and other organizations such as industry advocacy groups. Prominently, NAICS is used, among other measures, to facilitate U.S. economic measurement such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), one of the Principal Federal Economic Indicators. Given this role, revisions to the NAICS are recommended by the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) and decided by OMB.²³ Revisions to the NAICS are implemented at 5-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7. In 2024, the ECPC formally solicited recommendation for revisions to the 2022 NAICS for 2027. The revision process is informed by public comments from the individual business owners, industry advocates, academic researchers and private and Federal Data users.

- **Bioeconomy:** In September 2022, Executive Order 14081 “*Advancing Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing Innovation for a Sustainable, Safe, and Secure American Bioeconomy*,” called for the Chief Statistician of the United States to charter an Interagency Technical Working Group that would make recommendations to the ECPC for bioeconomy-related revisions to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). In September 2023 the Working group’s recommendation were sent to the ECPC, and will be considered for 2027 revisions.
- **Race and Ethnicity:** In June 2022, the Chief Statistician of the United States announced she was [initiating the process](#)²⁴ to update Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity ([SPD 15](#)).²⁵ The goals of SPD 15 are to ensure the comparability of race and ethnicity across Federal datasets and to maximize the quality of that data by ensuring that the format, language, and procedures for collecting the data are consistent and based on rigorous evidence. To achieve these goals, SPD 15 provides a minimum set of categories that all Federal agencies must use if they intend to collect information on race and ethnicity. OMB convened an Interagency Technical Working Group (Working Group) to review the current SPD 15 and develop expert recommendations for improving the standards. Every CFO Act agency and recognized statistical agency and unit, along with EEOC, were invited to nominate a member through their agency’s Statistical Official. OMB published the Working Group’s [initial set of recommendations](#)²⁶ in the Federal Register in January 2023. The notice received over 20,000 comments in response. In addition to the Federal Register Notice, OMB and the Working Group made a variety of public outreach efforts to ensure broad and robust public participation in the process, including

²³ Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Off. of the President, *North American Industry Classification System—Revision for 2022*, 86 Fed. Reg. 72,277 (Dec. 21, 2021), available at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-12-21/pdf/2021-27536.pdf.

²⁴ www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-room/2022/06/15/reviewing-and-revising-standards-for-maintaining-collecting-and-presenting-federal-data-on-race-and-ethnicity/.

²⁵ Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Off. of the President, *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, 62 Fed. Reg. 58,782 (Oct. 30, 1997), available at www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf.

²⁶ www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/27/2023-01635/initial-proposals-for-updating-ombs-race-and-ethnicity-statistical-standards.

- [Public listening sessions](#), where members of the public met with the Working Group to share their perspectives,
- Virtual Town Halls [[1](#),[2](#), and [3](#)], where members of the public were able to call in and provide feedback to the Chief Statistician of the United States and the Chair and Co-Chair of the Working Group, and
- Participation in professional conferences, and more.

The Working Group used the comments received, input from Working Group members and their agencies, and evaluation of relevant evidence, including testing and research by Federal agencies and academic literature, to develop a final set of recommended revisions to OMB. OMB published an updated SPD 15 in March 2024.

- **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity:** Federal surveys play a vital role in generating the data that the public, businesses, and government agencies need to make informed decisions. Measuring the sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) of the population in Federal surveys improves understanding of the LGBTQI+ population and supports evidence-based policymaking. There is not an official statistical classification standard for SOGI measures. Such measures need to be flexible and adapt over time to maintain usefulness, and other changes could impact the ways SOGI data should be collected to meet the purposes of various surveys. In January 2023, OMB published Recommendations on the Best Practices for the Collection of SOGI Data on Federal Statistical Surveys,²⁷ fulfilling the requirement of Section 11(e) of Executive Order 14075 of June 15, 2022: Advancing Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Individuals.²⁸ This report includes recommendations that build on a history of robust Federal efforts to develop and refine SOGI measurement best practices. It highlights the importance of continual learning, offers best practices for including SOGI items on Federal statistical surveys, provides example approaches for collecting and reporting this information, offers guidance on how to safeguard SOGI data, and concludes with a summary of challenges needing further research. Many Federal agencies that currently collect SOGI data continue to conduct research and testing to ensure that measures are developed with consideration of the personal nature of these topics for survey respondents, while also collecting the most accurate data.
- **Natural Capital Accounting (NCA):** In January 2023, OSTP, OMB, and the Department of Commerce jointly released the [National Strategy to Develop Statistics for Environmental-Economic Decisions—A U.S. System of Natural Capital Accounting and Associated Environmental-Economic Statistics](#). Developing U.S. natural capital accounts and related environmental-economic statistics will involve establishing new statistical classifications that will support BEA in developing related economic accounts that integrate with national economic accounts, and support international comparability with the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting international statistical standards (SEEA Central Framework, 2014, and SEEA Ecosystem Accounting, 2021). The National Strategy lays out a 15-year plan, in which 2023 activity involves agency-level implementation groups building some pilot accounts; an interagency technical working

²⁷ www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/SOGI-Best-Practices.pdf

²⁸ www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-06-21/pdf/2022-13391.pdf

group developing principles for and drafts for public comment of (new) NCA classifications for the first series of accounts; and early-stage planning for discussions about interagency data-sharing needs and valuation challenges.

ICSP Priority Areas

In 2022, ICSP reaffirmed strategic priority areas to advance a vision to operate as a seamless FSS, as trusted stewards of some of the nation's most sensitive information, enabling greater evidence building, public and private decision making, and civic engagement. This vision and these priority areas support the evolution of the FSS in the context of a larger data and evidence ecosystem that spans even beyond the Federal Government, and reaffirms the critical role of the ICSP as statutory advisors to the Chief Statistician of the United States, and key members of the FSS leadership team.

The FY23 priority areas for the ICSP included the following:

- **Data quality:** to promote government-wide use of the new Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) framework for measuring and reporting on data quality to promote transparency and enable individual data users to adequately assess fitness for the intended purpose.
- **Mitigating re-identification risk and the protection of data:** to support development and use of the FCSM's Data Protection Toolkit as a central resource of authoritative guidance, best practices, and tools for ensuring safe and appropriate access to data while also protecting confidentiality.
- **Implementing the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act),** with a special emphasis on how it enables Federal statistical system modernization, data sharing, autonomy and objectivity, and defining and supporting development of the Statistical Official (SO) role.
- **Autonomy and objectivity best practices:** to support OMB's efforts to develop a regulation about Responsibilities of a Statistical Agency and Unit that promotes trust of both data providers and data users.
- **Enabling blended/high frequency data:** to establish best practices for private sector data acquisition.
- **Defining the role of a national secure data service,** especially as it relates to the vision for the FSS and mission of existing statistical agencies.
- **Engaging the Chief Data Officer (CDO), Evaluation Officer (EO), and Federal Privacy Councils:** to promote collaboration and coordination of the evolving data and evidence ecosystem.

The ICSP, including in partnership with the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), has championed numerous subcommittees and working groups to advance these priority areas. FCSM is an interagency committee created to inform and advise OMB and ICSP on methodological and statistical issues that affect the quality of Federal data.

The FCSM continues to advance work in key areas in support of ICSP priority areas, including the following:

- **A Framework for Data Quality**, which identified best practices for measuring and reporting on the quality of data outputs from a wide variety of sources, advancing it by hosting a widely attended workshop of colleagues from across the data and evidence ecosystem, featuring practical case studies on how to apply the tool to inform decision-making about a data assets fitness for purpose. Under sponsorship from ICSP and CDO and EO Councils, FCSM is creating additional case studies reflecting greater diversity of Federal data and evidence portfolios.
- **The Data Protection Toolkit**, which serves as a central resource to help agencies avoid the unintentional release of data assets that could be used to re-identify individual people or programs. It contains updated content from its long-standing Statistical Working Paper 22 on Statistical Disclosure Limitation Methodology. During 2023, FCSM added to the Data Protection Toolkit executive-level trainings and additional content and tools, created infrastructure to support anticipated communities of practice, including Privacy officials and CDOs, and began to facilitate coordination on privacy preserving technology research and development by identifying candidate case studies from recent or current statistical system research and development projects.

In addition to recurring efforts, such as staff mentoring and awards programs, the Federal Statistical Research Data Center Executive Committee, and other longer-standing subcommittees of the ICSP, other ICSP groups activity over the past year included the following:

- **Working Group on Safely Expanding Access to Restricted Data**, under direction from ICSP members, is assisting OMB with the development of regulatory text to meet the Evidence Act requirement for a regulation establishing common frameworks for determining data asset sensitivity levels, access levels, and reidentification risk mitigation strategies.
- **Working Group on the Use of Private Sector Data sets by Federal Statistical Programs**, which, with an academic partner, surveys ICSP members in order to develop baseline information about current uses of private-sector data. [The ICSP report was published on StatsPolicy.gov in April 2023.](#)

CHAPTER 5: OTHER FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, BY DEPARTMENT

In addition to the 13 PSAs, there are 96 qualifying programs throughout the Federal Government that are engaged in statistical activities and have a program budget of at least \$3.0 million in the forthcoming fiscal year or the two previous fiscal years.²⁹ Cumulatively, these other Federal statistical programs accounted for \$3.3 billion or 46.6 percent of the overall Federal statistical system's President's Budget Request in 2023.

This chapter presents brief descriptions of these other statistical programs and a summary of major program changes for the programs in 2023, organized by department or independent agency. Additional information on direct funding and reimbursable and purchase programs can be found in Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

²⁹ This count is based on data collected in June 2022. 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. The statistical agencies, units, and programs in this report are unchanged from the 2021/2022 report.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	6.7	6.7	6.7
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	31.4	47.2	79.2
Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)	18.2	20.6	20.5
Forest Service (FS)	57.8	66.7	68.7
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	142.3	152.8	157.8
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)	4.4	4.9	5.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding ERS and NASS, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at USDA totaled \$341.8 million, \$39.0 million (11.4 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

The **Food and Nutrition Service's** 2023 President's Budget Request was \$32.0 million above the 2022 appropriation level. This increase included a request for \$5 million to support testing the feasibility of a national system for State-led administrative review of school meals programs, as well as reviews of the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program providers. The budget also requested \$10 million to supplement base research in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in order to implement an evidence-based plan examining WIC and material mortality, potentially including demonstration and assessment of strategies to better detect and mitigate maternal mortality risks (complemented by a request in the ERS justification). The 2023 budget also requested \$17

million to evaluate and analyze total factor productivity impacts through data collection and analysis on the circumstances, shopping patterns and dietary choices of low-income households affected by this update with a focus on participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and eligible nonparticipants.



Department of Commerce

In addition to two PSAs (BEA and the Census Bureau, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC) has five 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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
International Trade Administration (ITA)	0.0	8.4	8.4
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS) ³⁰	63.7	66.0	90.8
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	68.3	69.2	69.5
Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs (OUSEA)	3.5	4.3	13.0
U.S. Patent and Trade Office (USPTO)	2.2	3.2	2.7

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding BEA and the Census Bureau, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOC totaled \$184.5 million, \$33.5 million (18.1 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for **NESDIS'** National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) is \$90.8 million, which is 37.6 percent above the 2022 Enacted Budget of \$66.0 million. NCEI also requests a \$6.3 million increase for local, State, and regional climate services, \$5.3 million to enhance enterprise data stewardship and archiving, \$6.0 million for climate data records, and \$4.9 million for sustainment of cloud framework for environmental data.

The 2023 President's Budget requests \$13.0 million for **Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs** (OUSEA). In addition to supporting current programs, this request provides for advancing implementation of the Evidence Act and for the consolidation of the Federal Data Service activities under OUSEA. The Federal

³⁰ In prior reports funding for NESDIS was reported as net withholdings. Program funding presented in this report include the full appropriated amounts.

Data Service is intended to pilot statistical activities that would promote government-wide data access and sharing, improve cross-agency data discovery and utilization, and enhance privacy and confidentiality practices.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	5.4	5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics (OPA)	38.7	41.1	42.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOD totaled \$47.8 million, \$1.2 million (2.5 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

During 2022, the **United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** sustained operation and maintenance of its information systems, annual processing and publication of waterborne commerce statistics, and continued progress on system enhancements to accept real-time transmittal and processing of domestic electronic data, automation of quality control and reporting functions, and improve data interoperability and system integration in support. The funding request for 2023 would sustain baseline operation of its information systems, and progress on annual processing and publication of waterborne commerce statistics.



Department of Education

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

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

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Civil Rights Data Collection	3.2	5.7	6.4
GEAR UP	0.4	1.0	2.7
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	4.2	4.5	0.0 ³¹
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	20.7	21.1	22.3
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0
International Education	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other – Program/Student Aid Administration	13.3	13.9	11.7
Other Statistical Activities	25.5	20.5	19.4
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	21.2	20.0	20.0
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	1.8	2.9	0.0 ³²
TRIO	4.4	4.4	5.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

³¹ The Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund \$0.0 for 2023 because it is a contract to provide technical assistance to grantees on their project evaluations, not an evaluation or statistical activity itself. Thus, this no longer qualifies as a statistical activity and will be phased out.

³² The Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund's final year is 2022, and thus, no funding is requested for 2023 to support this initiative and will be phased out.

Excluding NCES, but not the **Institute of Education Statistics (IES)**—the NCES parent organization, funding requested in the 2023 President’s Budget for other statistical programs at Education totaled \$89.8 million, a decrease of \$6.6 million (7.4 percent) from 2022 appropriation levels.

The President’s Budget Requests \$22.3 million for the IES, an increase of \$1.2 million reflecting the timing of Special Education Studies contract awards, which are frequently modified due to the specific needs of the contracts, and the program of professional development impact evaluations to improve instruction and academic outcomes for students with disabilities for which no funds were requested in 2022. The National Longitudinal Transition Study funds requested for 2022 will be obligated in 2023.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)	12.3	12.3	12.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding EIA, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOE totaled \$12.3 million, a level of funding consistent with 2022 appropriation levels.

Funding for statistical activities at the **Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)** is largely consistent with prior years. OEHSS does not expect any major program changes in 2023.



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 32 additional units that maintain statistical programs. This includes 9 of the centers and offices within the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) and 13 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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Administration for Children and Families/ACF	184.0	195.6	170.8
Administration for Community Living/ACL	13.8	14.7	14.1
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8
CDC, Center for Global Health/CGH	2.8	3.3	3.3
CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	89.7	103.3	139.8
CDC, National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.0	5.9	5.9
CDC, National Center for Environmental Health	21.0	21.0	21.0
CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	14.6	15.7	15.1
CDC, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
CDC, National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	6.3	7.0	7.2
CDC, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	30.1	31.6	31.5
CDC, Office of Public Health Scientific Services	17.5	17.5	17.5
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	58.4	59.8	60.4
Food and Drug Administration	15.1	16.0	14.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	38.4	43.8	51.8
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.6
NIH, National Cancer Institute	99.1	99.2	99.2
NIH, National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	8.5	8.9	9.4
NIH, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	197.4	208.6	212.8
NIH, National Human Genome Research Institute	14.5	13.9	9.5
NIH, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	456.9	477.6	493.2
NIH, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.3	4.3	4.3
NIH, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	194.6	205.9	205.9
NIH, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases/NIDDK	19.2	18.0	16.7

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
NIH, National Institute on Aging/NIA	4.1	4.5	4.4
NIH, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.3	6.3	6.3
NIH, National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	19.9	17.8	14.1
NIH, National Institute on Drug Abuse	115.5	115.3	132.6
NIH, Office of the Director	4.2	3.9	4.1
Office of Population Affairs	1.8	3.0	2.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	12.8	8.4	6.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	158.3	159.0	218.9

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding NCHS, funding requested for other statistical programs at HHS totaled \$2.1 billion for 2023, is \$74.2 million (3.5 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels. Excluding NCHS, 2023 requested funding for statistical programs at the CDC was \$194.1 million, an increase of \$6.3 million (3.2 percent). Requested funding for the National Institutes of Health was \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$28.3 million (2.3 percent).

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)** includes a 31.0 percent increase in funding for the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), from \$131.4 million to \$190.3 million. The higher request also reflects a \$10.0 million increase in the funding for the Drug Abuse Warning Network and \$43.0 million in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funding allocated to CBHSQ.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for NIH's **National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)** is \$9.5 million, representing a 45.6 percent decrease from NHGRI's 2022 appropriation estimate. The decrease is largely due to completion of extensive software infrastructure for receiving and reporting genomic variant results and completed purchasing of genotyping equipment and supplies related to the extramural Electronic Medical Records and Genomics Network (eMERGE) Risk Assessment Network. These efforts and costs were largely concentrated in 2020 and 2021, while 2023 reflects the closing of the associated Statistical Genetics

Section within the Computational and Statistics Genomic Branch of NHGRI, and the resulting reduced personnel and cloud computing costs.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for NIH's **National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases** of \$16.7 million is 7.7 percent less than the 2022 appropriation due to the exclusion of grant awards.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the CDC's **National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** of \$78.8 million represents an 8.3 percent increase over the 2022 appropriation. This reflects increased funding for the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control to support the proposed cancer moonshot, a \$5.0 million increase for the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), and a \$19.0 million increase for the Division of Reproductive Health to support the Enhancing Reviews and Surveillance to Eliminate Maternal Mortality (ERASE MM) program.



Department of Homeland Security

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

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Customs and Border Protection	51.6	52.9	67.1
Office of Immigration Statistics	5.2	9.4	16.8 ³³

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at DHS totaled \$83.9 million, \$21.8 million (26.0 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

The **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** President's Budget Request is \$14.2 million above the 2022 appropriation level. This increase includes \$12.0 million for the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform (ATAP) operation, maintenance, and development costs, which would continue enhancement of ATAP's data platform to consolidate CBP's internal and external sources of trade information. These changes support the development of a holistic view of the trade environment, and continue development and deployment of Case Management analytic models supporting high priority trade initiatives. The increase proposed in the request would impact performance by keeping deployed capabilities available; providing a capability for viewing consolidated, comprehensive transaction histories; and enabling efficient data sharing. Since the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) completed its final Core Capabilities deployment in 2018, ACE Reporting capabilities for outcomes and measures have been in Operations and Maintenance phase, and costs have a slight increase of \$150.0 thousand in 2023 to account for fact of life changes. There is also a proposed increase in the number of Import Specialists at the Office of Field Operations supporting statistical activities.

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at the **Office of Immigration Statistics** totaled \$16.8 million, including to support \$10.4 million in enhancements to accelerate the establishment of the Migration Analysis Center and an Office of Homeland Security Statistics.

³³ The 2023 President's Budget Request includes pay for continuing new hires from 2022, increase of contract services, certain non-pay expenditures, and MAC modeling and reporting.



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 and housing statistics.

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Office of Housing	16.6	17.5	18.7
Office of Policy Development and Research	48.1	45.2	55.8
Office of Public and Indian Housing	26.7	18.3	18.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at HUD totaled \$92.8 million, \$11.9 million (12.8 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the **Office of Housing** is \$18.7 million and is \$1.2 million above the 2022 appropriation estimate of \$17.5 million. The 2023 request would support increases to both salary expenses and contract expenses and is not due to a change in statistical activities.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the **Office of Policy Development** of \$55.8 million is \$10.6 million over the 2022 estimate of \$45.2 million. The increase in funding would be used to prepare for the 2025 American Housing Survey.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	8.1	7.6	7.7
Bureau of Reclamation	13.5	19.5	20.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	8.8	8.7	8.8
Geological Survey	35.1	30.0	37.8
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	5.0	6.7

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOI totaled \$81.5 million, \$10.7 million (13.2 percent) above 2022 appropriation levels.

The **Geological Survey (USGS)** has changed how it identifies funding for Water Resources statistical programs. Prior year figures attributed all funding for collecting the data that are eventually used in statistical calculations was included. Beginning with 2023, USGS would only attribute funding for activities related to the actual statistical analysis or building/serving of statistical tools. All funding for operating and providing data from USGS water observing networks is excluded and not considered funding for statistical activities. In addition, the 2023 President's Budget Request provides an \$8 million increase to fund statistical activities at the National Minerals Information Center.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the **Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)** is \$6.7 million, an increase of 25.4 percent. The requested increase would support an additional thirty to forty full-time equivalents, support an average one percent increase in the amount of time employees spent on statistical activities, and anticipated Federal employee pay increase.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Bureau of Prisons	7.8	9.9	9.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.1	2.1	2.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.5	8.4	8.9
National Institute of Justice	13.9	5.9	3.4
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	3.8	3.5	4.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding the BJS, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOE totaled \$28.6 million, \$1.2 million (4.0 percent) below the 2022 appropriation levels.

The **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** supports research as needed to meet the current program agenda, and funds discrete statistical projects to advance that research. The nature of those projects varies over time and reflect changes in the agenda of NIJ's research program. The NIJ does not prescribe the research methodology to be used in the majority of these statistical activities, nor does it routinely specify research questions. Those constraints result in fluctuations in the required level of funding for NIJ's statistical activities.

The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP)** annual budget request and appropriation amounts are a varying percentage (up to 10 percent) of the agency's overall budget request or appropriation. In 2023, a total of about \$4.1 in funding for statistical programs is expected—this includes reimbursable program funds transferred to the Census Bureau for the Juvenile Corrections Data Collections and grants for statistical analysis and dataset archiving.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Chief Evaluation Office	8.0	8.3	11.5
Employment and Training Administration	52.6	53.6	53.8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	34.5	42.2
Wage and Hour Division	5.6	7.9	7.9

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding the BLS, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOL totaled \$115.4 million, \$11.1 million (9.6 percent) above the 2022 appropriation levels.

In 2023 the **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)** intends to continue an Interagency Agreement with HHS' Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to support the collection of agricultural worker health data via ETA's National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) and improve the dissemination of health information via the NAWS Web site. ETA is also providing Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act data to the public in several formats: producing web-based visualization tools, quarterly individual record CSV files, and machine-readable files for easy manipulation in addition to aggregated reports.

The 2023 President's Budget Request for the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** of \$42.2 million is \$7.7 million above the 2022 appropriation. OSHA requested an increase of \$2.5 million to enhance statistical and data analysis, to expand and modernize IT resiliency and cybersecurity response, and to increase data transparency. Other justifications for the request include \$1.5 million for expanding the OSHA Information Systems, and \$3.8 million to build a modern compliance workforce.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	11.1	12.4	12.5

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at State totaled \$12.5 million, consistent with the 2022 appropriation levels.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Federal Aviation Administration	9.3	9.9	10.2
Federal Highway Administration	13.3	12.2	12.2
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	5.8	11.4	11.4
Federal Railroad Administration	5.8	7.1	7.0
Federal Transit Administration	10.0	11.1	11.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	59.1	68.5	69.1
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	14.8	14.9	15.8

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Excluding the BTS, funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOT totaled \$137.1 million, is \$1.8 million (1.3 percent) above the 2022 appropriation levels.

In 2021, the **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)** received an appropriation of \$30 million in funding for a Large Truck Crash Causal Factors Study and started the planning process through 2022. In 2023, FMCSA would move into the development and implementation phases, submitting an information collection request to OMB for approval, and preparing contracting documents with data collection scheduled to begin in 2024. The study would collect data from 2000 large truck crash sites to assess the causal factors leading to these events and to determine mitigating strategies to prevent future crashes. The study would be supported through intra-agency agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center.



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)

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	7.6	7.6	10.8
Veterans Benefits Administration	15.7	16.7	17.4
Veterans Health Administration	125.2	135.7	140.2

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at DVA totaled \$168.4 million, \$8.4 million (5 percent) above the 2022 appropriation levels.

The **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics' (NCVAS)** budget request for 2023 would support an increased number of staff and increased contract expenditures to support the VA Data Strategy.

The **Veterans Health Administration's (VHA)** budget request for 2023 is \$4.5 million above the 2022 appropriation, and would support increases in program requirements and increased salary and contract costs allocated to statistical activities. There would be no programmatic impacts.



Environmental Protection Agency

The [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) is a source of environmental and natural resources statistics. The EPA compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information about the State of the nation's environment, including air quality; drinking, surface, and ground water; ecosystems; and use and release of toxic or hazardous substances.

Programs address topics such as, ambient air quality levels, emissions of pollutants, distribution and determinants of exposure to pollutants, potential effects of pollutants on human health, ecosystems, and welfare, and environmental justice.

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Environmental Protection Agency	31.4	30.2	30.8

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at EPA totaled \$30.8 million, consistent with the 2022 appropriation.

The requested level of funding for the **Environmental Protection Agency** for 2023 would sustain statistical activities at their current levels and enable the EPA to continue its core statistical functions, including the assessment of environmental quality and the impacts of changes to the environment.

Statistical Programs of Other Federal Agencies and Units

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

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

	2021 Actual Funding	2022 Congressional Appropriation	2023 Budget Request
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16.8	17.8	19.5
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	7.5	9.7	7.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	11.3	13.2	13.2
NSF, National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	21.1	15.0	15.0
SSA, Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	84.5	77.0	82.7
U.S. Agency for Global Media	7.0	10.9	10.3
U.S. Agency for International Development	101.6	136.3	135.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2023

Funding requested in the 2023 President's Budget for statistical programs at other Federal agencies and units totaled \$283.4 million, \$3.5 million (1.2 percent) above the 2022 appropriation.

The requested level of funding for the **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)** for 2023 is \$19.5 million, \$1.7 million (8.7 percent) over the 2022 appropriation. This increase would provide additional funding for the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System program and to enhance data collections.

Excluding NCSES, the requested level of funding for statistical activities at the **National Science Foundation (NSF)** for 2023 is \$15.0 million, consistent with the 2022 appropriation. This level of funding would continue

to support the Division of Social and Economic Science's (SES) methods and statistics applicable across the social, economic, and behavioral sciences that include multi-million-dollar survey awards such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the American National Election Study, the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences, and the Survey of Graduate Students and post-Doctorates in Science and Engineering. These surveys, and others supported primarily in SES, are national resources for research, teaching, and decision-making and have become models for similar undertakings in other fields.

The requested level of funding for the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** for 2023 is a level consistent with the 2022 appropriation. This level of funding supports NASA's Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO), part of the Earth Science Division of NASA's Science Mission Directorate. The request supplies funding for Earth Science research to enhance NASA's ability to address important climate research priorities such as: coastal resilience and infrastructure, renewable energy, water availability (including subseasonal-to-seasonal modeling), as well as carbon monitoring and carbon cycle science.

The requested level of funding for Social Security Administration's **Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support (ORDES)** for 2023 is \$82.7 million, \$5.7 million (6.9 percent) above the 2022 appropriation. This level of funding would support ongoing and new research and statistical projects that would play an important role in supporting ORDES's 2023-2026 Learning Agenda and helping ORDES assess whether programs are equitably meeting the needs of the people they serve. In 2023, ORDES would award the third round of cooperative agreements through the Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program. These awards fund interventional research into employment and self-sufficiency of individuals with disabilities and produces a report investigating inequity in the Quick Disability Determinations process. The 2023 request also reflects an increase in Section 1110 for continued work on the Occupational Information System (OIS). In 2023, ORDES will award the New Applicant Survey, one of three surveys in the Disability Research Surveys contract, the other two being the National Beneficiary Survey, whose development started in 2022, and another with a topic yet to be determined. The New Applicant Survey will include a survey of new applicants and how applicants decided to apply for Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Insurance, their use of representation during the application process, and early experiences with the program. ORDES will also conduct a new evaluation of the Ticket to Work Program.

APPENDIX TABLE 1: DIRECT FUNDING FOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

Appendix Table 1 presents direct funding for 2021, 2022, and 2023 for statistical programs by department and agency or unit as reported in June 2022. 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. The earliest year (2021) represents actual spending, the second year (2022) represents the amount Congress appropriated, and the most recent year (2023) represents the amount requested in the President's Budget.

Appendix Table 1. Direct Funding for Statistical Programs, 2021–2023
(In millions of dollars)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	6.7	6.7	6.7
<i>Economic Research Service (ERS)</i>	87.5	87.8	98.1
Food and Nutrition Service	31.4	47.2	79.2
Foreign Agricultural Service	18.2	20.6	20.5
Forest Service	57.8	66.7	68.7
<i>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</i>	183.9	190.2	217.5
<i>Census of Agriculture</i>	46.3	46.9	66.4
Natural Resources Conservation Service	142.3	152.8	157.8
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board	4.4	4.9	5.0
COMMERCE			
<i>Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)</i>	2,389.2	1,579.8	1,524.4
<i>Current</i>	304.0	318.9	355.1
<i>Periodic</i>	2,085.2	1,261.0	1,169.3
<i>Decennial Census</i>	1,689.7	625.5	643.6
<i>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</i>	108.4	111.7	127.9
International Trade Administration	0.0	8.4	8.4
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	132.0	135.2	160.3
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	63.7	66.0	90.8
National Marine Fisheries Service	68.3	69.2	69.5
Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	3.5	4.3	13.0
U.S. Patent and Trade Office	2.2	3.2	2.7

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	5.4	5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics	38.7	41.1	42.3
EDUCATION			
Civil Rights Data Collection	3.3	5.7	6.4
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	0.4	1.0	2.7
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	4.2	4.5	0.0
Institute of Education Sciences	324.8	355.5	364.8
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	20.7	21.1	22.3
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	304.1	334.4	342.5
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0
International Education	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other – Program/Student Aid Administration ³⁴	13.3	13.9	11.7
Other Statistical Activities	25.5	20.5	19.4
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	21.2	20.0	20.0
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	1.8	2.9	0
TRIO	4.4	4.4	5
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	126.8	129.0	144.5
Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	12.3	12.3	12.3
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families ³⁵	184.0	195.6	170.8
Administration for Community Living	13.8	14.7	14.1
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	335.7	406.5	397.4
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	175.4	180.4	181.9
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	160.3	226.1	215.5
Center for Global Health	2.8	3.3	3.3

DEPARTMENT

³⁴ For all reported years these amounts include both Program Administration as well as Student Aid Administration.

³⁵ The changes in funding reported for FY21 reflects more comprehensive information received as project plans became finalized.

Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion ³⁶	89.7	103.3	139.8
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.0	5.9	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	14.6	15.7	15.1
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	6.3	7.0	7.2
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	30.1	31.6	31.5
Office of Public Health Scientific Services ³⁷	17.5	17.5	17.5
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	58.4	59.8	60.4
Food and Drug Administration	15.1	16.0	14.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	38.4	43.8	51.8
Indian Health Service ³⁸	5.5	5.5	5.6
National Institutes of Health	1,131.7	1,184.2	1,198.7
National Cancer Institute	99.1	99.2	99.2
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	8.5	8.9	9.4
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	197.4	208.6	212.8
National Human Genome Research Institute	14.5	13.9	9.5
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	456.9	477.6	493.2
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.3	4.3	4.3
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development ³⁹	194.6	205.9	205.9
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	19.2	18.0	16.7
National Institute on Aging	4.1	4.5	4.4
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.3	6.3	6.3
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	19.9	17.8	14.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse	115.5	115.3	132.6
Office of the Director	4.2	3.9	4.1
Office of Population Affairs	1.8	3.0	2.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	12.8	8.4	6.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	158.3	159.0	218.9

DEPARTMENT

³⁶ Accounting error in prior year reporting led to lower than actual estimates. These revisions correct that underestimate.

³⁷ Budget amounts for all years reflect revisions that correct past accounting.

³⁸ Additional requested funds for 2023 support an Evidence Act related position

³⁹ The FY21 actual was higher than anticipated in previous estimates primarily due to meritorious grant and contract opportunities previous not identified.

Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Customs and Border Protection	51.6	52.9	67.1
Office of Immigration Statistics ⁴⁰	5.2	9.4	16.8
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of Housing	16.6	17.5	18.7
Office of Policy Development and Research	48.1	45.2	55.8
Office of Public and Indian Housing	26.7	18.3	18.3
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	8.1	7.6	7.7
Bureau of Reclamation ⁴¹	13.5	19.5	20.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	8.8	8.7	8.8
Geological Survey	35.1	30.0	37.8
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	5.0	6.7
JUSTICE			
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	54.3	49.4	54.6
Bureau of Prisons ⁴²	7.8	9.9	9.9
Drug Enforcement Administration ⁴³	2.1	2.1	2.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation ⁴⁴	7.5	8.4	8.9
National Institute of Justice	13.9	5.9	3.4
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	3.8	3.5	4
LABOR			
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	655.0	688.0	741.7
Chief Evaluation Office	8.0	8.3	11.5
Employment and Training Administration	52.6	53.6	53.8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	34.5	42.2
Wage and Hour Division	5.6	7.9	7.9

⁴⁰ The FY 2023 Budget Request Estimate includes pay for continuing new hires from FY 2022, increase of contract services, certain non-pay expenditures, and MAC modeling and reporting.

⁴¹ 2021 actual funding decreased by 11.9% compared to the previously reported appropriation estimate due to contract delays and modifications for specific programs that resulted in unexpended funds in that year, precipitating a budget carry-over 2022.

⁴² Budget estimates for 2021 and 2022 are adjusted to reflect payroll increases.

⁴³ Budget estimates for 2021 and 2022 are adjusted downward to remove allocated overhead costs, making them more consistent with how this information was reported previously.

⁴⁴ The 2022 estimate is lower than previously reported as some IT development efforts were funded with Automation Funds.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
STATE			
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	11.1	12.4	12.5
TRANSPORTATION			
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i> ⁴⁵	28.2	30.8	26.3
Federal Aviation Administration	9.3	9.9	10.2
Federal Highway Administration	13.3	12.2	12.2
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	5.8	11.4	11.4
Federal Railroad Administration	5.8	7.1	7.0
Federal Transit Administration	10.0	11.1	11.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	59.1	68.5	69.1
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	14.8	14.9	15.8
TREASURY			
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i>	37.4	42.4	40.8
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	7.6	7.6	10.8
Veterans Benefits Administration	15.7	16.7	17.4
Veterans Health Administration	125.2	135.7	140.2

⁴⁵ 2021 actual funding includes \$26.0 million of appropriated and carryover funding. Similarly, the FY 2022 estimate includes \$26.0 million appropriated and carryover from 2021.

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS			
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16.8	17.8	19.5
Environmental Protection Agency	31.4	30.2	30.8
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ⁴⁶	7.5	9.7	7.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	11.3	13.2	13.2
National Science Foundation	84.4	82.7	102.9
<i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i> ⁴⁷	63.3	67.7	87.9
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	21.1	15.0	15.0
Social Security Administration	122.4	115.2	120.8
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support ⁴⁸	84.5	77.0	82.7
<i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i>	37.9	38.2	38.1
U.S. Agency for Global Media	7.0	10.9	10.3
U.S. Agency for International Development	101.6	136.3	135.0
TOTAL	7,456.4	6,921.2	6,816.3
Total minus Decennial Census	5,766.7	6,128.1	6,404.3

⁴⁶ Actual 2021 funds for the EEOC increased from the prior reported estimate after re-evaluating and improving the accuracy of personnel payroll data.

⁴⁷ Salaries and benefits in 2022 and 2023 are based on current pay period estimates. 2022 includes the 3.02% COLA effective January, 2022; 2023 includes projected 4.6% COLA effective January, 2023.

⁴⁸ The increase in 2022 Appropriation Estimate above the Previously reported estimate is due to increased cost projections for the following projects: the Analyzing Relationships between Disability, Rehabilitation and Work (ARDRAW), Disability Analysis File, Disability Research Surveys, and Occupational Information Systems/VIT Platform.

APPENDIX TABLE 2: 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.

Appendix Table 2 below presents total statistical program reimbursements and purchases for 2023. Both reimbursements and purchases are disaggregated by source, including State, local, or tribal governments; the private sector; and other Federal agencies and units.

Appendix Table 2. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2023
(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	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Economic Research Service (ERS)	2.2	-	2.2	44.8	-	24.3	20.6
Food and Nutrition Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Agricultural Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Service	11.9	5.5	3.8	22.9	11.1	11.1	0.7
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	22.5	3.0	19.5	40.1	40.0	-	0.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4.9	0.0	4.8	5.4	4.4	0.8	0.1
Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-
World Agricultural Outlook Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
COMMERCE								
<i>Census Bureau (Census)</i>	411.6	-	23.4	388.2	599.7	-	526.2	73.5
<i>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</i>	3.2	-	0.5	2.8	1.7	-	-	1.7
Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	51.7	39.5	9.2	3.0	49.0	39.8	9.3	-
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
National Marine Fisheries Service	48.7	39.5	9.2	-	49.0	39.8	9.3	-
DEFENSE								
Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-
Office of People Analytics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
EDUCATION								
Civil Rights Data Collection	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	4.8	-
GEAR UP	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	0.2	2.5
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute of Education Sciences	19.9	0.5	-	19.4	310.4	33.9	255.9	20.7
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	7.0	-	-	7.0	283.5	30.8	232.1	20.6
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	12.9	0.5	-	12.4	26.9	3.1	23.8	0.0
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
International Education	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	-
Other – Program/Student Aid Administration	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Other Statistical Activities	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	17.6	1.8
Special Education Grants to States	-	-	-	-	22.6	20.0	1.6	1.0
Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRIO	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	-
ENERGY								
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	0.3	-	-	0.3	36.8	0.2	36.4	0.2
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
Administration for Children and Families	10.9	-	-	10.9	165.6	-	163.7	1.9
Administration for Community Living	2.0	-	-	2.0	12.1	-	12.0	0.1
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	-	-	-	-	69.9	-	59.9	10.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	80.5	-	12.6	67.9	213.1	67.3	106.6	39.2
<i>National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)</i>	80.5	-	12.6	67.9	129.4	28.3	62.9	38.2
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	-	-	-	-	83.8	39.1	43.7	1.0
Center for Global Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	-	-	-	-	52.0	38.5	13.0	0.5
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	-	-	-	-	5.6	0.6	4.7	0.3

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		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 Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	4.8	-
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	59.9	-	59.9	0.1
Food and Drug Administration	-	-	-	-	71.8	-	-	71.8
Health Resources and Services Administration	1.9	-	-	1.9	102.5	-	102.4	0.0
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institutes of Health	52.1	-	-	52.1	76.2	-	42.0	34.2
National Cancer Institute	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	4.1

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Human Genome Research Institute	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	-	-	-	-	13.8	-	12.6	1.2
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	6.2	4.3
National Institute on Aging	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	15.7
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	-
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	-	-	-	-	14.2	-	11.1	3.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse	52.1	-	-	52.1	8.6	-	8.5	0.1
Office of the Director	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	0.7	2.2
Office of Population Affairs	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	3.6	0.9
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	0.3	-	-	0.3	6.8	-	2.7	4.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
HOMELAND SECURITY								
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Immigration Statistics	0.8	-	-	0.8	5.3	-	5.3	-
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
Office of Policy Development and Research	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	53.0
Office of Housing	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	11.6	-
Office of Public and Indian Housing	-	-	-	-	18.3	-	18.3	-
INTERIOR								
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Reclamation	-	-	-	-	7.1	0.4	-	6.7
Fish and Wildlife Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological Survey	3.6	1.1	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT
Agency or Unit
(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
JUSTICE								
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	15.0	-	-	15.0	97.6	4.5	33.4	59.7
Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Justice	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.5	-	1.5	-
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	-	-	-		3.5	-	2.2	1.3
LABOR								
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)⁴⁹</i>	44.3	-	0.9	43.4	210.2	81.1	27.6	101.5
Chief Evaluation Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training Administration	1.5	-	-	1.5	46.4	44.9	1.5	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
Wage and Hour Division	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.2	0.5	-
STATE								
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	12.5	-	12.5	-	12.4	-	12.4	-

⁴⁹ Most of 2023 BLS reimbursements are provided by the SSA to support the development of occupational statistics for use in the SSA's disability programs.

DEPARTMENT
Agency or Unit
(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
TRANSPORTATION								
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	10.8	-	0.4	10.5	6.7	-	-	6.7
Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Highway Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration ⁵⁰	-	-	-	-	11.4	3.0	3.8	4.5
Federal Railroad Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.8	-	4.8	-
Federal Transit Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	34.2	-	34.2	-
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.5	-	-	2.5
TREASURY								
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI)</i>	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.8	-	0.7	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS								
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)	3.8	-	-	3.8	0.3	-	0.0	0.3
Veterans Benefits Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Health Administration	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.3

⁵⁰ FMCSA will begin the Large Truck Crash Causation Study data collection plan, supported through IAAs with NHTSA and the Volpe Center.

DEPARTMENT

Agency or Unit

(See notes at end of table.)

	TOTAL	Reimbursements			TOTAL	Purchases		
		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units		State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
OTHER AGENCIES								
Consumer Product Safety Commission	4.8	-	-	4.8	6.1	0.2	5.9	-
Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	3.9	-	-	3.9	52.0	-	36.2	15.7
<i>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</i>	2.2	-	-	2.2	52.0	-	36.2	15.7
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Social Security Administration	1.8	-	0.2	1.6	89.9	-	37.3	52.6
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	-	-	-	-	65.9	-	23.3	42.6
<i>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</i>	1.8	-	0.2	1.6	24.0	-	14.1	10.0
U.S. Agency for Global Media	-	-	-	-	310.9	-	-	310.9
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	-	-	134.5	2.0	120.0	12.5
TOTAL	993.6	89.6	84.3	819.7	3961.3	539.0	2337.2	1085.1

APPENDIX TABLE 3: 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 Table 3 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.⁵¹ 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 2023, personnel changes among the principal statistical agencies and units are expected to be largest at the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

⁵¹ See Appendix Table 3 footnotes for detail on occupation classifications and series included.

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2021	2022	2023
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)			
Total	207,347	14,208	15,794
Full-time permanent	7,462	8,270	8,116
Other than full-time permanent	199,885	5,938	7,678
Statisticians	2,134	2,092	2,104
Economists	106	124	144
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)			
Total	495	495	528
Full-time permanent	472	472	493
Other than full-time permanent	23	23	35
Statisticians	8	8	8
Economists	284	284	309
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	51	51	51

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Total	53	53	64
Full-time permanent	52	52	63
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
Statisticians	33	33	39
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Total	2,228	2,287	2,347
Full-time permanent	1,890	1,955	2,015
Other than full-time permanent	338	332	332
Statisticians	163	166	168
Economists	1,147	1,177	1,231
Research Scientists	9	16	16
Other Statistical Personnel	350	338	350

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

Total	61	80	85
Full-time permanent	59	77	82
Other than full-time permanent	2	3	3
Statisticians	15	21	21
Economists	9	15	15
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	37	39	39

Economic Research Service (ERS)

Total	288	310	329
Full-time permanent	288	310	329
Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-
Statisticians	1	1	1
Economists	230	250	260
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Total	359	366	366
Full-time permanent	357	364	364
Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
Statisticians	83	84	99
Economists	82	84	91
Research Scientists	66	66	47
Other Statistical Personnel	7	10	11

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

Total	892	911	911
Full-time permanent	843	862	862
Other than full-time permanent	49	49	49
Statisticians	659	591	591
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	1	1	1
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

Total	93	119	123
Full-time permanent	79	101	104
Other than full-time permanent	14	18	19
Statisticians	53	60	65
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

Total	486	481	481
Full-time permanent	476	474	474
Other than full-time permanent	10	7	7
Statisticians	166	168	168
Economists	-	-	-
Research Scientists	80	87	87
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)

Total	54	55	60
Full-time permanent	51	51	57
Other than full-time permanent	3	4	3
Statisticians	25	25	24
Economists	3	3	5
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	14	14	19

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)

Total	69	68	68
Full-time permanent	67	66	66
Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
Statisticians	2	2	2
Economists	17	17	17
Research Scientists	18	17	17
Other Statistical Personnel	32	32	32

Statistics of Income (SOI)

Total	144	138	143
Full-time permanent	140	136	141
Other than full-time permanent	4	2	2
Statisticians	25	21	19
Economists	43	42	44
Research Scientists	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	1	1

Total Staffing Levels of PSAs and Units

Total	212,569	19,571	21,299
Full-time permanent	12,236	13,190	13,166
Other than full-time permanent	200,333	6,381	8,133
Statisticians	3,367	3,272	3,309
Economists	1,921	1,996	2,116
Research Scientists	174	187	168
Other Statistical Personnel	491	485	503

APPENDIX TABLE 4: GLOSSARY 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	www.dhs.gov	Not applicable
DOC	Department of Commerce	www.commerce.gov	Not applicable
DOD	Department of Defense	www.defense.gov	Not applicable
DOE	Department of Energy	www.energy.gov	Not applicable
DOI	Department of the Interior	www.doi.gov	Not applicable
DOJ	Department of Justice	www.justice.gov	Not applicable
DOL	Department of Labor	www.dol.gov	Not applicable
DOT	Department of Transportation	www.transportation.gov	Not applicable
ED	Department of Education	www.ed.gov	Not applicable
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	www.hhs.gov	Not applicable
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development	www.hud.gov	Not applicable
State	Department of State	www.state.gov	Not applicable
Treasury	Department of the Treasury	www.treasury.gov	Not applicable
USDA	Department of Agriculture	www.usda.gov	Not applicable

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs	www.va.gov	Not applicable
AGENCIES and UNITS			
ACF	Administration for Children and Families	www.acf.hhs.gov	HHS
ACL	Administration for Community Living	www.acl.gov	HHS
AGM	US Agency for Global Media	www.usagm.gov	¹
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	www.ahrq.gov	HHS
ARS	Agricultural Research Service	www.ars.usda.gov	USDA
ASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	www.aspe.hhs.gov	HHS
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis	www.bea.gov	DOC
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.bjs.gov	DOJ
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics	www.bls.gov	DOL
BoP	Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov	DOJ
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation	www.usbr.gov	DOI
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics	www.bts.gov	DOT
CBP	Customs and Border Protection	www.cbp.gov	DHS
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov	HHS
Census	Bureau of the Census	www.census.gov	DOC
CEO	Chief Evaluation Office	www.dol.gov/agencies/oa/sp/evaluation	DOL
CGH	Center for Global Health	www.cdc.gov/globalhealth	HHS
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	www.cms.gov	HHS
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission	www.cpsc.gov	¹
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration	www.dea.gov	DOJ
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	www.eeoc.gov	¹
EIA	Energy Information Administration	www.eia.gov	DOE
EOP	Executive Office of the President	www.WhiteHouse.gov/administration/eop	¹
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov	¹
ERS	Economic Research Service	www.ers.usda.gov	USDA
ETA	Employment and Training Administration	www.dol.gov/agencies/eta	DOL
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	www.faa.gov	DOT

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
NCSES	National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	www.nsf.gov/statistics	NSF
NCVAS	National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	www.va.gov/vetdata	VA
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	www.nesdis.noaa.gov	DOC
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute	www.genome.gov	HHS
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	www.nhlbi.nih.gov	HHS
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	www.nhtsa.gov	DOT
NIA	National Institute on Aging	www.nia.nih.gov	HHS
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	www.niaaa.nih.gov	HHS
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	www.niaid.nih.gov	HHS
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	www.nibib.nih.gov	HHS
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	www.nichd.nih.gov	HHS
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.nida.nih.gov	HHS
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	www.nidcd.nih.gov	HHS
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	www.niddk.nih.gov	HHS
NIH	National Institutes of Health	www.nih.gov	HHS
NIH/OD	Office of the Director	www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director	HHS
NIJ	National Institute of Justice	www.nij.ojp.gov	DOJ
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	www.cdc.gov/niosh	HHS
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	www.fisheries.noaa.gov	DOC
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	www.noaa.gov	DOC
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service	www.nrcs.usda.gov	USDA
NSF	National Science Foundation	www.nsf.gov	1
OCR	Office for Civil Rights	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/data.html	ED
OCTAE	Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education	www.ed.gov/about/ed-offices/octae/office-of-	ED

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
		career-technical-and-adult-education-oetae-home-page	
OEHSS	Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	www.energy.gov/ehss/environment-health-safety-security	DOE
OESE	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	www.ed.gov/about/ed-offices/oese	ED
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	www.state.gov/pepfar/	State
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics	www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics	DHS
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.gov	DOJ
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	www.WhiteHouse.gov/omb www.WhiteHouse.gov/ondcp	EOP
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy		EOP
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	www.onrr.gov	DOI
OPA	Office of People Analytics	www.opa.mil	DOD
OPA	Office of Population Affairs	www.hhs.gov/opa	HHS
OPE	Office of Postsecondary Education	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oep	ED
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	www.ed.gov/about/ed-offices/oep	ED
ORDES	Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch	SSA
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	www.ssa.gov/policy/about/ORES.html	SSA
ORP	Office of Retirement Policy	www.ssa.gov/policy/index.html	SSA
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	www.ed.gov/about/ed-offices/osers	ED
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	www.osha.gov	DOL
PD&R	Office of Policy Development and Research Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	www.huduser.gov/portal	HUD
PHMSA		www.phmsa.dot.gov	DOT
PHSS	Office of Public Health Scientific Services	www.cdc.gov/ddphss/	HHS
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing	www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing	HUD
RMA	Risk Management Agency	www.rma.usda.gov	USDA

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	www.samhsa.gov	HHS
SOI	Statistics of Income Division	www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-statistics-of-income	IRS
SSA	Social Security Administration	www.ssa.gov	¹
USACE	Army Corps of Engineers	www.usace.army.mil	DOD
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development	www.usaid.gov	¹
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration	www.benefits.va.gov	VA
VHA	Veterans Health Administration	www.va.gov/health	VA
WAOB	World Agricultural Outlook Board	www.usda.gov/oce/commodity-markets/waob	USDA
WHD	Wage and Hour Division	www.dol.gov/whd	DOL

NOTE: Web addresses current as of December 2024.

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