

2008

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Statement.....	1
Organization Chart.....	4
Appropriation Language.....	5
Amounts Available for Obligations.....	6
Summary of Changes.....	7
Summary Budget Authority and FTE by Activity.....	8
Budget Authority by Object Class.....	9
Appropriation History.....	10
Budget Activities:	
Labor Force Statistics.....	11
Prices and Cost of Living.....	27
Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in the Consumer Price Index.....	34
Compensation and Working Conditions.....	39
Productivity and Technology.....	50
Executive Direction and Staff Services.....	56
Performance Chapter.....	60
Performance Summary.....	61
2008 Budget Activity by Strategic Goal.....	64
Total Budgetary Resources by Activity.....	65
Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources.....	66
Summary of Performance and Resource Levels.....	67
Detailed Performance Table.....	68
PART Recommendations and Status.....	97
Efficiency Measures.....	98

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is responsible for the production of some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor. It provides statistics that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans. The BLS requests \$574,443,000 and 2,431 FTE to measure the economy through producing, disseminating, and improving BLS economic measures.

An Act of June 27, 1884, that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

Several BLS series are used in the administration of Federal programs. Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall Federal budget expenditures, including Federal allocations to State and local jurisdictions. In 2006, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics were used in the allocation of approximately \$52 billion in Federal funds to States and local jurisdictions under assistance programs in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance. In addition, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data were used to allocate approximately \$150 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Child Health Insurance Program.

In 2008, the BLS request includes the second phase of an initiative to implement a more representative and current sample of geographic areas, as well as a continuously updated housing sample in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The requested resources will improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI. In addition, the initiative will further improve the accuracy of the CPI by eliminating small sample bias.

A March 2005 Congressional Budget Office report estimated that the fiscal impact of a permanent one-percentage point reduction in the rate of growth of the Consumer Price Index, beginning in January 2006, would favorably impact the annual Federal budget deficit or surplus by \$153 billion by the end of 2015.

Issues, Outcomes, and Strategies

The American economy is evolving due to rapid technological changes, globalization of world markets, and demographic shifts. These forces are reshaping the American workplace in terms of the nature and types of jobs, the composition of America's workforce and workers' education, skills, and experiences in the world of work. The BLS has been, and will continue to be, responsive to users' need to understand changes in the economy. For example, due to the rapid

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

growth of the service sector over the last two decades, decision-makers in the public and private sectors need comprehensive information on price trends for this sector. The Producer Price Index is expanding its coverage to include additional service-sector industries and nonresidential building construction.

The BLS is committed to continuous improvement of its operational processes. For example, in 2005, the Employee Benefits Survey completed work to accelerate its release of benefit incidence data by approximately 19 months. In addition, in 2006, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses accelerated the release of summary case and industry data by one month, and information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses by three months.

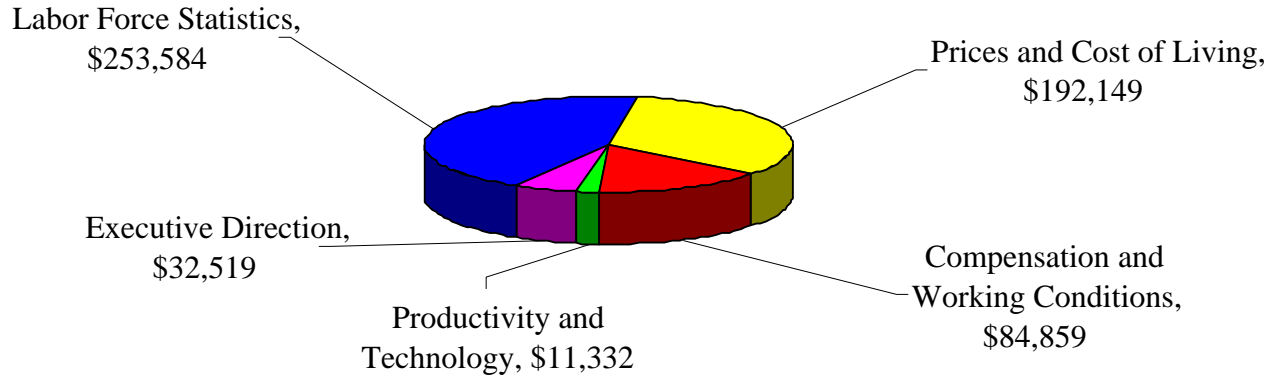
Ongoing strategies to achieve BLS strategic and performance goals include: better informing the public, building value through innovation, continually assessing program priorities, collaborating with other statistical agencies, and addressing respondents' concerns and burden. The BLS will rely upon its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

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

Cost Model

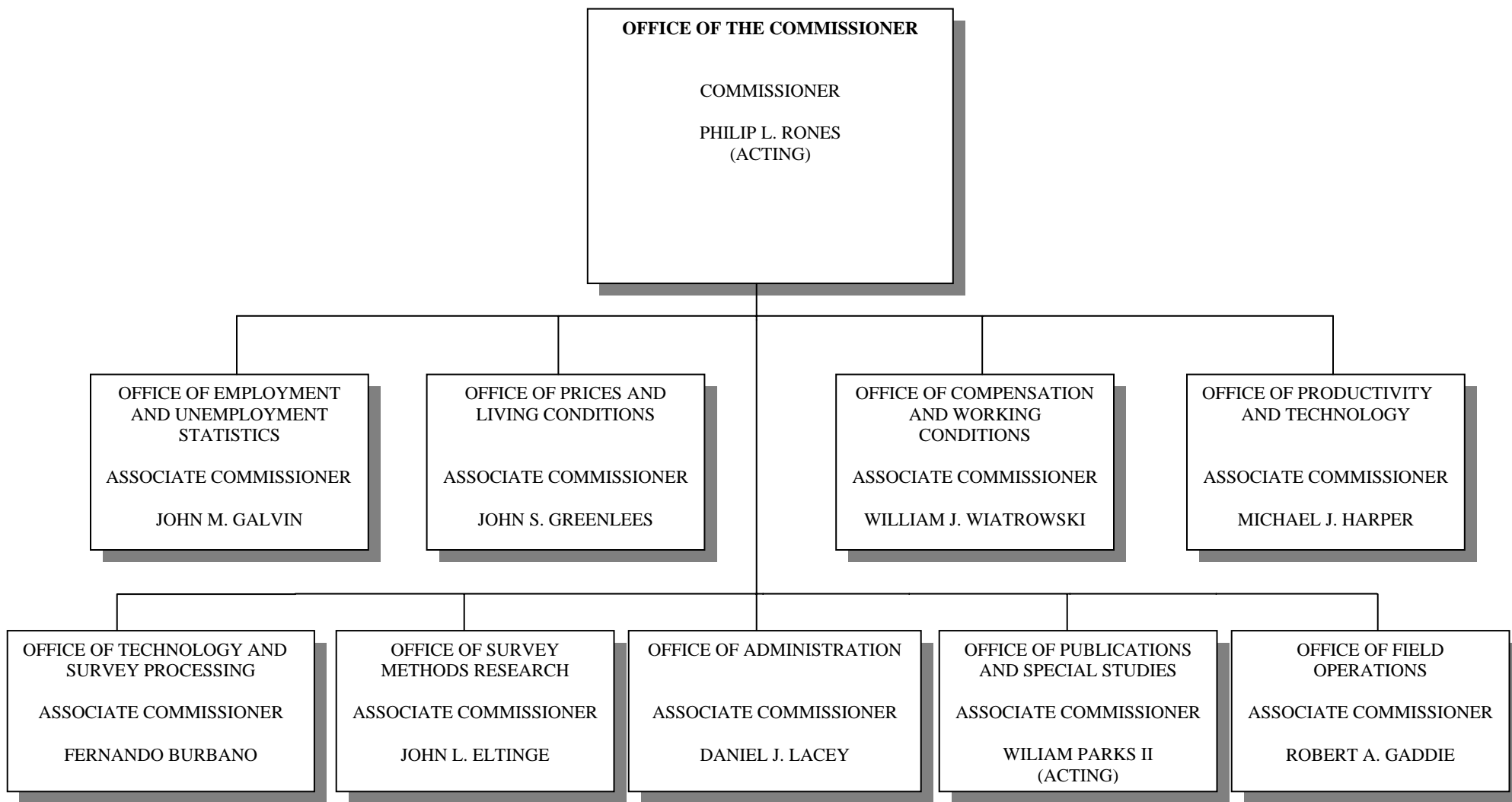
The BLS requests a total of \$574,443,000, an increase of \$37,345,000 over the 2007 Continuing Resolution level. This level of funding will enable the BLS to meet its highest priority goals and objectives during 2008. The 2008 request includes a program increase of \$10,375,000 and 15 FTE to continuously update the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index. The program increase includes \$8,000,000 and 15 FTE for the first phase of the initiative that was originally part of the 2007 request.

2008 Budget Request by Budget Activity
Total BLS Budget Request \$574,443
(In Thousands)



BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ORGANIZATION CHART



BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$496,179,000, together with not to exceed \$78,264,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Note – A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 C. R. 1/		FY 2008 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	2,424	464,678	2,267	460,032	2,401	496,179
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 109-148	-16	-4,646	0	0	0	0
Appropriation, Revised	2,408	460,032	2,267	460,032	2,401	496,179
A.1) Subtotal Appropriation (adjusted)	2,408	460,032	2,267	460,032	2,401	496,179
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	30	6,318	30	5,584	30	5,648
Trust Funds	0	77,845	0	77,066	0	78,264
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 109-148	0	-779	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds, Revised	0	77,066	0	77,066	0	78,264
A.2) Subtotal	30	83,384	30	82,650	30	83,912
B. Gross Budget Authority	2,438	543,416	2,297	542,682	2,431	580,091
Offsetting Collections From:						
Deduction:						
Reimbursements	-30	-6,318	-30	-5,584	-30	-5,648
B.1) Subtotal	-30	-6,318	-30	-5,584	-30	-5,648
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	2,408	537,098	2,267	537,098	2,401	574,443
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	30	6,318	30	5,584	30	5,648
C.1) Subtotal	30	6,318	30	5,584	30	5,648
D. Total Budgetary Resources	2,438	543,416	2,297	542,682	2,431	580,091
Other Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balances Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-42	-414	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	-15	-986	0	0	0	0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	2,381	542,016	2,297	542,682	2,431	580,091

1/ The 2007 level is the assumed current rate under the terms of P.L. 109-289, as amended.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 C. R. 1/	FY 2008 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$460,032	\$496,179	+\$36,147
Trust Funds	\$77,066	\$78,264	+\$1,198
Total	\$537,098	\$574,443	+\$37,345
Full-Time Equivalents			
General Funds	2,267	2,401	+134
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	2,267	2,401	+134

Explanation of Change	FY 2007 Base 1/		Trust Funds		FY 2008 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
Pay raise adjustments	2,267	\$219,757	-	-	-	\$6,735	-	\$6,735
Two more days of pay	2,267	\$219,757	-	-	-	\$1,852	-	\$1,852
Federal Employee Compensation Act (FECA)	2,267	\$219,757	-	-	-	\$12	-	\$12
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	-	\$103,982	-	-	-	\$1,047	-	\$1,047
Contractual and ADP Services	-	\$44,412	-	-	-	\$1,782	-	\$1,782
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	-	\$103,982	-	-	-	\$2,319	-	\$2,319
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	-	\$103,982	-	-	-	\$43	-	\$43
State programs	-	\$93,112	-	\$1,248	-	\$600	-	\$1,848
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	-	\$93,112	-	\$491	-	-	-	\$491
Built-In Subtotal	2,267	\$461,263	-	\$1,739	-	+\$14,390	-	+\$16,129
B. Programs:								
To restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the assumed full-year CR level in FY 2007	2,267	\$537,098	-	-\$541	+119	+\$11,382	+119	+\$10,841
Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in the CPI 2/	-	-	-	-	15	\$10,375	15	\$10,375
Programs Subtotal	2,267	\$537,098	-	-\$541	+134	+\$21,757	+134	+\$21,216
Total Increase	2,267	\$537,098	-	+\$1,198	+134	+\$36,147	+134	+\$37,345
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Programs:								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Change	2,267	\$537,098	-	+\$1,198	+134	+\$36,147	+134	+\$37,345

1/ The 2007 level is the assumed current rate under the terms of P.L. 109-289, as amended.

2/ The requested resources comprise \$2,375,000 and 0 FTE for the second phase of the initiative and \$8,000,000 and 15 FTE included in the 2007 President's Budget for the first phase of the initiative.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY and FTE by ACTIVITY						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2006 Enacted 1/		FY 2007 C. R. 2/		FY 2008 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	505	\$242,443	473	\$243,007	505	\$253,584
General Funds	505	165,377	473	165,941	505	175,320
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	77,066	0	77,066	0	78,264
Prices and Cost of Living	1,089	173,031	1,034	175,342	1,090	192,149
General Funds	1,089	173,031	1,034	175,342	1,090	192,149
Compensation and Working Conditions	520	80,717	485	78,745	512	84,859
General Funds	520	80,717	485	78,745	512	84,859
Productivity and Technology	81	10,739	76	10,568	81	11,332
General Funds	81	10,739	76	10,568	81	11,332
Executive Direction and Staff Services	213	30,168	199	29,436	213	32,519
General Funds	213	30,168	199	29,436	213	32,519
Total	2,408	\$537,098	2,267	\$537,098	2,401	\$574,443
General Funds	2,408	460,032	2,267	460,032	2,401	496,179
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	77,066	0	77,066	0	78,264

1/ 2006 reflects enacted, not actual, levels.

2/ The 2007 level is the assumed current rate under the terms of P.L. 109-289, as amended.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	FY 08 Request / FY 07 C. R.
	Total Number of Full-Time Permanent Positions	2,285	2,153	2,218	65
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-Time Permanent	2,194	2,053	2,131	78
	Other	214	214	270	56
	Reimbursable	30	30	30	0
	Average ES Salary	\$148,000	\$152,000	\$156,000	\$4,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	10.73	10.73	10.73	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	\$70,000	\$72,000	\$74,000	\$2,000
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$168,879	\$162,596	\$179,093	\$16,497
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	9,027	9,909	12,014	2,105
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,911	4,023	4,221	198
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	42,447	43,229	45,970	2,741
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	7,073	6,911	7,323	412
22.0	Transportation of things	100	98	80	-18
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	31,357	32,580	32,580	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	105	105	100	-5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8,358	8,416	8,387	-29
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,119	2,111	2,100	-11
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	87	87	87	0
25.2	Other services	16,640	17,070	19,246	2,176
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	99,016	103,982	109,036	5,054
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,015	13,655	13,655	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	43,624	44,412	48,415	4,003
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,460	1,096	1,491	395
31.0	Equipment	7,787	4,725	7,235	2,510
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	82,037	82,037	83,354	1,317
	Total	\$537,098	\$537,098	\$574,443	\$37,345
	1/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts				
	Working Capital Fund	\$16,639	\$19,529	\$20,576	\$1,047
	Census Bureau	76,426	78,560	80,879	2,319
	Homeland Security	1,172	1,510	1,553	43

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation	FTE
1998	379,457	380,457	372,671	380,457	2,503
1999	398,870	398,870	390,889	397,703 ^{1/}	2,396
2000	420,919	394,697	409,444	413,177 ^{2/}	2,419
2001	453,632 ^{3/}	440,000	432,383	450,887 ^{4/}	2,428 ^{5/}
2002	476,000	477,108	476,000	474,613 ^{6/ 7/}	2,468
2003	511,092 ^{8/ 9/}	498,164 ^{9/}	498,164 ^{9/}	492,234 ^{10/ 11/}	2,479
2004	512,262 ^{11/}	512,262 ^{11/}	520,223 ^{13/}	518,496 ^{12/ 13/}	2,461
2005	533,518	533,518	533,518	529,004 ^{14/ 15/}	2,445
2006	542,523	542,523	542,523	537,098 ^{16/}	2,408
2007	563,288 ^{17/}				
2008	574,443				

1/ Reflects a rescission of \$1,167 pursuant to P.L. 106-105.

2/ Reflects a rescission of \$267 pursuant to P.L. 106-113.

3/ Includes a comparative transfer from ETA to BLS of \$20,700,000 and -0- FTE.

4/ Reflects a reduction of \$697 pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

5/ Due to the comparative transfer, 20 FTE were realigned from Reimbursements to General Funds.

6/ Reflects a reduction of \$991 pursuant to P.L. 107-116.

7/ Reflects a reduction of \$950 pursuant to P.L. 107-206.

8/ Includes a comparative transfer from BLS to Departmental Management -- Management Crosscut of -\$132,000 and -0- FTE.

9/ Budget estimate to Congress includes \$12,928 for the full share of accruing employee pensions and health benefits (legislative proposal). The House and Senate allowances do not include this amount.

10/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,220 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

11/ Reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.

12/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,702 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.

13/ Reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.

14/ Reflects a rescission of \$4,266 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

15/ Reflects a rescission of \$248 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

16/ Reflects a rescission of \$5,425 pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

17/ Includes a comparative transfer to the Working Capital Fund for centralized services of \$1,230 and -0- FTE.

Labor Force Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	Diff. FY06 Enact. / FY07 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	Diff. FY 07 C. R. / FY 08 Request
Activity Appropriation	\$242,443	\$243,007	+\$564	\$253,584	+\$10,577
FTE	505	473	-32	505	+32

Introduction

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

The Labor Force Statistics programs are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act and the Education Amendments of 1984 require the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly household survey that the Census Bureau conducts for the BLS, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and a variety of other characteristics. The CPS also provides key inputs into the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) models for estimating employment and unemployment for States and selected local areas, and serves as the sampling frame for the American Time Use Survey (ATUS).

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the Nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The

Labor Force Statistics

CPS is a primary source of data on employment status and characteristics of the labor force, emerging trends, and changes. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market, developing a more adequate database for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

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

The BLS and the Census Bureau jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households. The households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program

The BLS operates the Current Employment Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and Mass Layoff Statistics programs in cooperation with the States and territories. As noted within their respective descriptions, these programs compose the BLS Labor Market Information (LMI) Cooperative Statistical Program which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the WIA. The BLS uses cooperative agreements to fund the States for these programs. BLS regional staff, under the direction of the Office of Field Operations in the national office, negotiates and monitors LMI cooperative agreements.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The CES program collects information on employment, hours worked, and earnings from the payroll records of employers. The BLS produces national data, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) generate figures for States and major metropolitan areas. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; production worker average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly

Labor Force Statistics

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

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

Each month, the BLS and the SWAs jointly survey a sample of about 160,000 businesses (composed of approximately 400,000 individual worksites) nationwide.

QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program provides national, State, MSA, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages, employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) fund, UI taxable wages, and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, and size of establishment. These data come largely from the administrative records of the UI system in each State. The program includes all employees covered by State and Federal UI laws. The workers excluded from the UI files are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

The BLS uses these data to construct an up-to-date "universe" file, or sample frame, of the establishments reporting under the State UI system, from which it selects samples for its establishment-based surveys, such as the CES, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), Employment Cost Index, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Producer Price Index. The BLS is responsible for maintaining the accuracy of each establishment's industry code, county code, size class, physical location address, mailing address, and other information that directly affects the quality of the survey programs' samples for about 9.2 million establishments, a number that increases every year as the U.S. economy grows.

Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 55 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the Nation, States, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie State UI actuarial systems (tax rates and benefit

Labor Force Statistics

levels). In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OES, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and JOLTS. Other uses include State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, and allocating \$150 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Child Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are still further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for State and local implementation of the WIA.

QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, including establishment openings and closings, by major industry, State, and firm size. Using existing longitudinally linked QCEW data, the BLS will continue to expand the range of detail of these data. In addition, QCEW data are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for State and Federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

Each quarter, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, collect employment and wage data from approximately 9.2 million establishments subject to UI laws, including a net annual increase of about 200,000 new establishments due to economic growth. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, each quarter, over 128,000 multi-unit firms (representing 1.4 million worksites and 39.3 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, vastly improving the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, each year, the SWAs recontact about one-third of the establishments in the private sector with three or more employees (about 1.5 million) in order to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys.

The BLS collaborates with the BEA and the Census Bureau. For example, over the past few years, the BLS has worked to accelerate the timeliness of QCEW data to allow a one-month acceleration in the release of the BEA's State Personal Income estimates. This change has contributed to the significant reduction in the revisions to BEA's measures. Also, the BLS provides quarterly files of business industry codes, addresses, and other useful information to the Census Bureau where existing codes are incomplete or missing. In 2006, the BLS provided 2.4 million industry codes to the Census Bureau, mostly for new and small businesses. This collaboration is a step towards meeting the goals of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002, which calls for improving the consistency of outputs among the BLS, BEA, and the Census Bureau. Further, the detailed industry, geography, and addresses from the QCEW provide the link for a growing body of research and program development using UI wage records by States and the BLS, and are the core of the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program. The BLS will continue to participate with other U.S. statistical agencies and with statistical agencies in Canada and Mexico to maintain a consistent industry coding structure across the three countries, including updating codes, providing interpretations on existing and emerging industries, and maintaining systems and procedures to reflect these changes. Technological advances are being incorporated into these very large data collection efforts, including electronic data transfers for large, complex, multi-unit firms, and

Labor Force Statistics

touch-tone telephone systems to reduce burden, and processing and postage costs. These advances enable States to redirect resources to improving data quality through increased follow-up with delinquent reporters.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all MSAs, and the balance of each State not covered by an MSA. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by nonfarm industry for the full Standard Occupational Classification system, which includes about 800 detailed occupations.

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

The OES website has the second highest level of activity among all program portions of BLS websites. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the Employment Projections (EP) program to produce national occupational projections. OES employment wage data are used throughout the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and related career publications, as well as in similar products produced by the SWAs for State and local areas.

The SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, collect employment and wage information from a semi-annual sample panel of 200,000 establishments, for a total of 400,000 each year. The sample is stratified by metropolitan area, detailed industry, and the employment size of the unit. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The LAUS program generates monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for more than 7,000 geographic areas, including all States, metropolitan and small labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England.

LAUS statistics provide very timely and important information on current labor force and unemployment trends for States and local areas. The LAUS program issues monthly estimates for regions and States two weeks after the national estimates. Metropolitan area estimates are issued about 10 days later, and all remaining areas a week after that. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators, are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning, and enable current analysis of State and area labor force characteristics. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the direct allocation of Federal funds (about \$52 billion in 2006) to States and local jurisdictions under Federal assistance programs in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

Labor Force Statistics

The LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all States, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan divisions, the Cleveland, Detroit, and New Orleans MSAs, and the six respective balance-of-State areas. (The LAUS program temporarily stopped the use of models for monthly estimation of New Orleans and the balance of Louisiana because of the impact of Hurricane Katrina on CPS data collection. Model-based estimation will resume when the input data quality is restored.) The resultant model-based estimates for these areas also are available seasonally adjusted. Estimates for sub-State areas (other than those previously identified) are developed by a method that utilizes data from several sources, including the CES and CPS programs, the State UI systems, and the time-series model estimates.

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

In 2005, the LAUS program began using third-generation time series models in conjunction with real-time benchmarking, an innovative approach that addresses long-standing issues with current methodology. This was part of the LAUS Redesign, which began in 2001 and included a number of significant improvements in methodology, as well as 2000 Census-based updates to all of the geographic areas used in the LAUS program. With the implementation of these models, States have variance estimates for both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted labor force estimates and over-the-month change. As part of the Redesign implementation, the program currently is using a redesigned estimation and analysis system. In 2006, following the use of the new models and real-time benchmarking, the critical size of the revision to annual average State unemployment rates was reduced by approximately 20 percent.

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program provides current information that identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks in the economy. In cooperation with SWAs, information is collected on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for unemployment insurance over a five-week period. The economic characteristics of establishments and the demographic characteristics of claimants are obtained through administrative records. For events in private sector nonfarm industries only, employers are contacted to determine whether the event lasted more than 30 days and, if so, to obtain detailed information on the event, including the total number of separated workers, the reasons for the closing or layoff, pre-layoff employment, and recall expectations. Beginning in 2004, questions were added to the employer contact on job loss associated with domestic and overseas relocations when the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation. The data on movement of work is reported in the quarterly extended mass layoffs release on an ongoing basis. Administrative databases are used to track all MLS-identified claimants in the private nonfarm sector through their period of insured unemployment.

Labor Force Statistics

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

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

National Longitudinal Surveys

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) provide a set of data on the labor force experience (current labor force status, employment status, work history, and characteristics of current/last job) of two groups of the U.S. population. Each of these surveys gathers information on the labor market experiences of these groups of American men and women at multiple points in time.

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

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

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

Labor Force Statistics

on women into one survey called the National Longitudinal Survey of Women. The Women's survey was discontinued after its administration in 2003.

In 1979, another cohort began to research the "baby boomer" generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged nonblacks/non-Hispanics, and youth in the military. The program discontinued the military oversample, which was funded by the Department of Defense, after the 1984 survey, and the economically disadvantaged nonblack/non-Hispanic oversample ceased after 1990. This survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

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

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

American Time Use Survey

The ATUS provides nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time in an average day, both for weekdays and weekends. Data from the time-use survey program enable researchers to develop broader assessments of national well-being and national production than are available currently.

Analysts can use these data, combined with demographic information available from the CPS, to examine how much time is being invested in the care of the young in our society; how time-use varies between single people and married people; and how much time people spend in education,

Labor Force Statistics

among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also facilitates comparisons of time-use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries, including alternative measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) developed by some countries that include measures of the value of non-market work. Depending on sponsor availability, modules periodically are added to the survey. One module, on food and eating, was added in 2006. Other modules might include questions on such topics as: elder care, childcare, working hours, commuting, and the division of labor in the family, among others. In addition to providing new data, the ATUS supplies information to other BLS employment programs to help them evaluate data that currently are collected.

For the ATUS, the Census Bureau conducts a monthly survey of about 1,100 adults, ages 15 and older, drawn from the retired rotation groups of the monthly CPS. The survey uses a 24-hour day recall diary (in other words, leading respondents through their activities during the prior 24-hour day), and computer assisted telephone interviews for data collection.

Employment Projections

The EP program produces projections 10 years into the future for the labor force, the overall economy, and industry and occupational employment and job openings by occupation. The program relies on a wide variety of data from the CES, CPS, OES, and QCEW programs, and from other Federal agencies, such as the BEA and the Census Bureau.

Every two years, the program projects the future labor force and labor force participation rates for detailed demographic groups, using CPS data and Census Bureau population projections. The labor force projections then are used to prepare the overall economic projections, further analyze demographic characteristics of future workers and future training and education needs, and develop business and industry marketing plans.

The overall economic projections include 10-year projections of the GDP, the demand and income composition of the GDP, and the industrial structure of the U.S. economy. The projections are prepared under specific assumptions for basic economic variables (for example, exports and imports, unemployment, and productivity) and government economic policies. In addition, this program prepares industry projections of final demand (for example, consumers, government, business investment, exports, and imports), output, and employment, as well as projected input-output tables. These data are a basis for evaluating alternative policy options affecting the medium- and long-term outlook, developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry, evaluating the future size and composition of the labor force, and a framework for analyzing future problems of labor utilization.

Finally, the national industry-occupation employment matrix and the industry projections are used to project employment by occupation. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by class of worker—wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family—and by industry for current and projected years. Currently, the matrix yields projections for 754 detailed occupations in 336 detailed industries, for the 2004-2014 period.

Labor Force Statistics

The EP program provides the occupational distributions by industry from the OES program. In addition, the EP program analyzes historical data and information from secondary sources, including analyses of changes in the occupational structure of detailed industries resulting from changes in demand, demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors. Estimates of job openings resulting from replacement needs and job growth also are provided.

The program produces the *OOH and Career Guide to Industries (CGI)*, biennial publications that provide information on the nature of the work, working conditions, employment, job outlook and earnings, related occupations, sources of additional information, training, other qualifications, and advancement for hundreds of occupations and more than forty industry groupings. The program also produces the *Occupational Projections and Training Data* bulletin, a biennial research and statistical supplement to the *OOH*. The *Occupational Outlook Quarterly (OOQ)* presents a wide variety of information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings that are helpful for career guidance. School and vocational guidance counselors across the country use the information presented in the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OOQ* to advise students on training and potential future employment. Individuals also use these publications for personal planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, and information from the *Handbook* is presented in numerous private publications on vocational guidance.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$218,891	508
2004	\$235,098	505
2005	\$240,559	505
2006	\$242,443	505
2007 C.R.	\$243,007	473

2008

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though a full-year continuing resolution in 2007 could delay some activities up to one year):

CPS – The BLS will expand the set of CPS time series available online.

CES – The BLS will implement a minor revision to the NAICS system. This revision will align the CES industries with the NAICS 2007 classification system. The BLS also will publish 2007 CES Supplement data on temporary help. Finally, the BLS will test additional State and MSA series to determine if more series may be seasonally adjusted in 2009.

QCEW – The BLS will conduct research on wage dynamics using the BED-linked longitudinal file of business establishments.

Labor Force Statistics

OES – The BLS will evaluate the content of OES survey forms in order to begin introducing the new Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC). The BLS also will coordinate the production of the 2010 SOC Manual in English and potentially in Spanish. In addition, the BLS will implement OES sample changes based on NAICS 2007.

LAUS – The BLS will begin parallel testing a unified State and national processing system.

MLS – Based on the results of research in 2006 and implementation in 2007, the BLS will further improve and expand the publication of data on mass layoff events.

NLS – The BLS will release the results of the round 22 data collection for the NLSY79 and the round 10 data collection for the NLSY97.

JOLTS – The BLS will undertake research into producing size class measures.

ATUS – The BLS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2007. The BLS also will release 2007 microdata files from the ATUS food and eating module to the module sponsor, the Economic Research Service.

EP – The BLS will release the 2006-2016 economic and employment projections; the 2008-09 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*; and four issues of the *OOQ*. The BLS will begin work on the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*.

2007

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though under a full-year continuing resolution, some activities could be deferred up to one year):

CPS – The BLS will continue acceptance testing the Windows-based CPS questionnaire, in line with the Census Bureau schedule to implement the software in January 2007.

CES – The BLS will begin publishing experimental all employee payroll series. The BLS also will collect data on temporary help using a CES Supplement.

QCEW – The BLS will expand the BED program to cover State level measures of gross job gains and gross job losses. The BLS also will conduct research towards expanding measures of entrepreneurship such as business births, deaths, and business survival by age and size of firm.

OES – The BLS will research the potential expansion of occupational employment and wage outputs, including breaking out the education industry by private and public ownership.

LAUS – Based on a survey of users and research conducted in 2006, the BLS will determine whether, and how, to revise sub-State estimates for 1990-1999 to carry back LAUS methodology changes introduced in 2005.

Labor Force Statistics

MLS – Based on the results of research conducted in 2006, the BLS will improve and expand data on mass layoff events. The results of these activities will enhance MLS information on offshoring, as well as general MLS data.

NLS – The BLS will release the results of the round 9 data collection for the NLSY97.

JOLTS – The BLS will conduct research into adding data series, such as urban/rural estimates.

ATUS – The BLS will publish annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2006. The BLS also will release 2006 microdata files from the ATUS food and eating module to the module sponsor, the Economic Research Service.

EP – The BLS will continue work on the 2006-2016 economic and employment projections and the 2008-09 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*. The BLS also will publish four issues of the *OOQ*.

2006

The BLS continued the production of the core data series and undertook the following work:

CPS – The BLS published data on the labor force status of persons who evacuated their homes due to Hurricane Katrina, and also published data on volunteering, displaced workers, and veterans. In addition, the BLS began acceptance testing a new Windows-based data collection instrument, in line with the Census Bureau schedule to implement the software in January 2007.

CES – The BLS reinstated the series on women worker employment.

QCEW – The BLS expanded BED data to include measures by firm size class. The BLS also prepared special analyses and maps of the impacts of hurricanes Katrina and Rita to support the Department of Homeland Security and local officials.

OES – The BLS published estimates using the newly defined metropolitan area definitions in Spring 2006.

LAUS – The BLS continued to make model adjustments to reflect the impact of hurricane Katrina. The BLS also began work on an integrated National-State estimating system.

MLS – The BLS continued researching the reasons for layoffs to identify reasons that are more reflective of corporate change; evaluating and improving the employer interview instrument; evaluating a question on business functions affected by layoffs; and collecting administrative data on layoffs of all sizes.

NLS – The BLS released the results of the round 21 of the NLSY79 data collection and the round 8 data collection for the NLSY97.

JOLTS – The BLS added annual hires and separations rates in response to numerous requests from businesses.

Labor Force Statistics

ATUS – The BLS began fielding the first ATUS module, which is on eating and drinking and other health- and food-related items, and co-sponsored and participated in an ATUS Early Results Conference in December 2005. In addition, the BLS published annual time-use estimates and public-use microdata files for 2005.

EP – The BLS released the 2004-2014 economic and employment projections; the 2006-2007 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*; and four issues of the *OOQ*. The BLS began work on the 2006-2016 economic and employment projections and the 2008-2009 editions of the *OOH* and *CGI*.

Labor Force Statistics

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2008 Request
National Labor Force (Current Population Survey)			
Estimates (monthly, quarterly, annual, or irregularly published)	25,250	25,250	25,250
Monthly employment situation releases	12	12	12
Current Employment Statistics			
Employment, hours, and earnings:			
Estimates (published and unpublished); series maintained for national, State, and local areas (monthly and annual)	36,172	36,271	38,218
Monthly releases	48	48	48
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages			
Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly) 1/	2,079,977	3,600,000	3,600,000
Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 2/	8,785,000	9,005,000	9,230,000
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates 3/	984	3,528	3,528
Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics 4/	9	8	8
Occupational Employment Statistics			
National annual series published 5/	85,600	83,000	83,000
Local Area Unemployment Statistics			
Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual) 6/	93,847	93,912	93,977
Monthly and annual releases	25	25	25
Mass Layoff Statistics			
National and State monthly and quarterly series	56,964	56,964	56,964
Monthly and quarterly news releases	16	16	16
Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey			
Monthly and annual estimates	764	764	764

Labor Force Statistics

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2008 Request
American Time Use Survey			
Annual estimates	3,260	3,260	3,260
Employment Projections			
Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle)	201	n/a	201
<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries</i> statements (2-year cycle)	315	n/a	315
<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues)	4	4	4
Other Output			
Technical memoranda prepared	63	63	63
Articles, reports, papers, and bulletins on labor force developments	97	97	97
State Cooperative Agreements			
Negotiated and monitored for Labor Market Information programs	54	54	54

- 1/ 2007 increase reflects a prior year coding change from the SIC system to NAICS.
- 2/ The 2007 and 2008 estimates are based on 2005 and preliminary 2006 results.
- 3/ New BED series will be added at the State level in 2007.
- 4/ In 2006, the program put out a special press release when BED released size class data for the first time.
- 5/ Counts of detailed industries published will be reduced to prevent disclosure of confidential information beginning in 2007, when the program publishes industry groups at higher levels of aggregation.
- 6/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS threshold of 25,000 in population are added. LAUS estimates for an area are prepared 13 times in a year—12 times monthly and one annual set of revisions.

Labor Force Statistics

CHANGES IN FY 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes		
Built-in		
To provide for:		
Pay raise adjustments		\$1,496
Two more days of pay		411
FECA		0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)		254
Contractual and ADP Services		1,010
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)		1,415
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)		11
State programs		1,710
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload		491
Total Built-in		\$6,798
Net Program		\$3,779
Direct FTE		32
	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$249,805	473
Program Increase	\$3,779	32

Prices and Cost of Living

(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	Diff. FY06 Enact. / FY07 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	Diff. FY 07 C. R. / FY 08 Request
Activity Appropriation	\$173,031	\$175,342	+\$2,311	\$192,149	+\$16,807
FTE	1,089	1,034	-55	1,090	+56

Introduction

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

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) program, the Nation's principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, three population size classes, and several local areas. Indexes are produced for two population groups: all urban consumers, and urban wage earners and clerical workers. For the population of all urban consumers, there are two indexes: the traditional index (CPI-U) and the superlative index (C-CPI-U) introduced in 2002. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 87 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the other population group, the CPI-W, covers urban wage earners and clerical workers, about 32 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a specified market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual indexes; annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices.

The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at consumer level; indicator of inflationary trends in the economy; measure of purchasing power of consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism for payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and Federal civil service employees and survivors, and other recipients of transfer payments; index used in rental/lease agreements and in payments from trust funds and wills; deflator of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings; factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments; and adjustment factor for the income tax structure, including exemptions, standard deductions, and brackets. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 established these last adjustments to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

Prices and Cost of Living

In 2008, the BLS will collect prices monthly from approximately 5,500 housing units and 28,000 retail/service establishments in 87 geographic areas. The program collects prices for food, rent, utilities, and a few other items monthly in all areas, and most other commodities and services monthly in the three largest areas, and bimonthly in other areas. The BLS does most pricing by personal interview, but uses telephone interviews to collect prices for some items. The BLS also will begin updating the housing and geographic area samples on a continuous basis.

Producer Prices and Price Indexes

The Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI) program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries and for an increasing number of service industries. The program indexes are weighted by value of shipments data, based on the 1997 economic censuses. All industries with marketed output are within the program's conceptual framework. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin. Both sets feature indexes for homogeneous product lines and for a series of increasingly inclusive aggregations of product lines. In addition, the commodity classification system features comprehensive "stage-of-processing" indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy.

Indexes from the PPI program are used extensively as: major indicators of inflationary trends in the economy; deflators of nominal dollar values over time; escalators of long-term contracts; market research tools; inventory valuation measures; and major inputs to the evaluation and formulation of economic policy.

In 2008, the BLS will collect prices from a probability sample of establishments using a monthly mail survey of approximately 28,500 sample units and 105,000 price quotations.

International Price Program

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

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

The BLS will collect data from a probability sample of establishments and products. Approximately 3,200 exporters and 3,400 importers will report approximately 25,400 prices monthly in 2008.

Prices and Cost of Living

Consumer Expenditure Survey

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

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

The CE program is composed of two surveys: an interview and a diary. The Interview Survey is a quarterly survey designed to collect data on major expenditures that respondents can recall for three months. The Diary Survey is a weekly survey designed to obtain expenditure data on small, frequently purchased items. In 2008, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the U.S.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$159,671	1,097
2004	\$166,344	1,097
2005	\$169,370	1,097
2006	\$173,031	1,089
2007 C.R.	\$175,342	1,034

2008

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though a full-year continuing resolution in 2007 could delay some activities up to one year):

CPI – The BLS will complete the 2008 biennial expenditure weight update with publication of the January CPI. Expenditure weights will be updated to the 2005-2006 period from 2003-2004. The BLS also will work on introducing an updated geographic area sample for collecting prices each month, developing a new sample of rental units and updating these on a continuous basis. The issue paper describing these improvements is included at the end of the narrative for this budget activity.

PPI – The BLS plans to continue its expansion of coverage of the service sector to 77.4 percent of output by publishing new indexes for service sector outputs, such as computer training. The BLS also plans to publish price indexes for non-residential construction of new manufacturing and industrial buildings and for four specialty trade contractors. As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS will complete 88 percent of the new repricing system and 92 percent of the new estimation system in 2008. These new systems will be based on more secure, stable, and expandable computing platforms.

Prices and Cost of Living

IPP – The BLS will continue to expand use of the Web-based data collection applications by offering them to the remaining 5 percent of active respondents. At the 2008 request level, the IPP will discontinue publication of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight will be maintained. A total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes will be discontinued, which will reduce the coverage of import services from 20 percent to 11 percent and the coverage of export services from 35 percent to 7 percent.

CE – The BLS will develop and test questionnaire content changes, which include capturing expenditures using non-traditional payment methods and detailed elder care expenditures. The BLS also will begin testing of statistical modeling and survey modularization as a means of improving CE estimates. In addition, the BLS will convert CE databases to Oracle, and implement further improvements to the editing and publication systems.

The following Exhibit 300s support this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlinks:

- [CPI Maintenance](#)
- [Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in the CPI](#)
- [Modernize the PPI and IPP Systems](#)

2007

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though under a full-year continuing resolution, some activities could be deferred up to one year):

CPI – The BLS will begin work on the next biennial weight update scheduled for January 2008, as well as the partial (or limited) item sample update that is undertaken midway between outlet sample updates. Effective with release of the January 2007 CPI, the BLS will begin publishing index levels to three decimal places rather than index levels to one decimal place. In addition, the BLS will acquire and analyze scanner data for new goods sampling and hedonic quality adjustment.

PPI – The BLS plans to expand its coverage of services to 77.1 percent of the output in 2007 by publishing new indexes for service sector outputs, such as management consulting services. The BLS also will begin publishing price indexes for office construction, as well as prescription drugs using new procedures to minimize new items bias while minimizing reporter burden. As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the program plans to complete 74 percent of the new repricing system and 77 percent of the new estimation system in 2007.

IPP – The BLS will complete its annual weight update to the products indexes of the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes. Indexes will cover 100 percent of the value of both imported and exported commodities. The BLS also will begin publication of Export Travel and Tourism and Export Education indexes. These two new series will increase export services coverage

Prices and Cost of Living

from 7 percent to 35 percent. In addition, the BLS will continue to expand use of the Web-based data collection applications by offering them to an additional 14 percent of active respondents (95 percent in total).

CE – The BLS will make changes to the Interview Survey to better capture expenditures on new products and services. In addition, the program will implement a new Diary Survey imputation and estimation system as a part of the CE Systems Modernization project. The BLS will continue research activities focused on improving the quality of CE estimates through reducing item and unit nonresponse and will begin new research on applying statistical modeling techniques to CE data. The BLS also will publish the third CE Research Anthology in 2007.

2006

The BLS continued the production of the core data series and undertook the following work:

CPI – The BLS continued the biennial updating of the CPI market basket by updating consumer expenditure weights and population weights for the geographic areas comprising the CPI.

PPI – The BLS included additional service-sector industries and a price index for school construction. In addition, the BLS began publishing new service-sector indexes, such as amusement and theme parks, and golf courses and country clubs. As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, the BLS completed 65 percent of the new repricing system and 68 percent of the new estimation system.

IPP – Beginning with the release of the January 2006 indexes, the BLS published indexes based on the NAICS, thereby facilitating comparisons with such key domestic data as the PPI and industry employment and output data. The BLS also continued to expand use of the Web-based data collection applications by offering them to an additional 28 percent of active respondents (81 percent in total). As a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission, the BLS discontinued work to publish import and export price indexes in foreign currency terms.

CE – The BLS continued research activities focusing on improving the quality of CE estimates through reducing item and unit nonresponse. Innovations under study include providing respondent incentives and placing multiple Diaries with household members. Results from the completed income imputation system were published with 2004 expenditure tables. In addition, the BLS conducted a CE Microdata Users Workshop to assist customers in using CE data for their research.

Prices and Cost of Living

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2008 Request
Consumer Prices and Price Indexes			
Outlet contacts (monthly)	28,000	28,000	28,000
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	94,000	94,000	94,000
Indexes published (monthly) 1/	5,500	5,500	5,500
Monthly CPI detailed releases	12	12	12
Outlet initiations (annually)	11,800	11,800	11,800
Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (monthly)	5,500	5,500	5,500
Producer Prices and Price Indexes			
Sample units initiated (annually)	6,755	6,400	6,400
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000
Total indexes published (monthly)	7,685	7,685	7,685
Monthly PPI detailed releases	12	12	12
International Prices and Price Indexes			
Sample units initiated (annually)	3,400	3,400	3,400
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	25,343	25,400	25,400
Indexes Published (annually) 2/ 3/	10,228	9,704	9,540
Monthly releases	12	12	12
Consumer Expenditures and Income			
Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units 4/	14,400	14,100	14,100
Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 4/ 5/	36,900	35,300	35,300

- 1/ In 2007, the CPI will determine whether to consolidate the sample from 86 to 75 primary sampling units (PSUs) in 2009, which would decrease the number of indexes published to 5,300.
- 2/ In 2007 and 2008, indexes published will change due to the net effect of discontinuing the SITC and, in 2007 only, adding services indexes for export travel and tourism, and export education.
- 3/ In 2008, the IPP will discontinue publication of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. As a result, a total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes will be discontinued. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight will be maintained.
- 4/ In mid-2006 the CE dropped 11 geographic areas from the sample, which decreases the number of completed weekly Diaries and quarterly Interviews in 2006 and again in 2007.
- 5/ The decrease in 2007 reflects the new base workload for the new sample design.

Prices and Cost of Living

CHANGES IN FY 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-in

To provide for:

Pay raise adjustments	\$2,839
Two more days of pay	779
FECA	0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	428
Contractual and ADP Services	561
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	904
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	15
State programs	0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	0
Total Built-in	\$5,526

Net Program	\$11,281
Direct FTE	56

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$180,868	1,034
Program Increase	\$11,281	56

Prices and Cost of Living

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples
in the Consumer Price Index**

Applicable Performance Goal: Improve the effectiveness of information and analysis on price changes by improving the timeliness, accuracy, and relevance of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The performance goal supports directly DOL Strategic Goal 1, A Prepared Workforce. The focus of this goal is on producing price statistics and improving the quality of the economic data, not only in terms of statistical accuracy, but also in terms of reflecting more current geographic and demographic conditions.

In the past, the program has met its performance goal, including its relevance, timeliness, accuracy, improvement, and efficiency targets. The Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which rated the BLS as "effective" in 2003, included findings that the design for data collection and reporting is sound; the BLS fills a unique role in the development and dissemination of national labor-related statistics; the BLS carefully monitors its operations; and that independent, quality evaluations have demonstrated program effectiveness and have been used by the BLS to improve its practices.

Requested Resources: \$10,375,000 and 15 FTE

The requested resources comprise \$2,375,000 and 0 FTE for the second phase of the initiative and \$8,000,000 and 15 FTE included in the 2007 President's Budget for the first phase of the initiative.

Rationale/Strategy and Performance Impact Related to Resource Increase: The CPI is the nation's most widely used measure of price change for the consumer sector. It has a significant impact on the finances of the Federal Government because it is used to adjust payments to Social Security recipients and to civilian and military retirees and to adjust individual income tax brackets (and a number of other features) for changes due to inflation.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the fiscal impact of a permanent one percentage point reduction in the rate of growth of the CPI, beginning in January 2006, would favorably impact the annual Federal budget deficit or surplus by \$14 billion by the end of 2007 (and by \$153 billion by 2015). Discussions of Social Security reform include two proposals that would expand the use of the CPI in determining how the Federal Government spends billions of dollars each year. These proposals are described below:

1. In his State of the Union address in 2005, President Bush endorsed the idea of progressive indexing. This proposal would change the formula used to determine the initial Social Security benefits level from a wage index to a price index, probably a CPI, for higher earning workers.

Prices and Cost of Living

2. Former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Greenspan and others have suggested changing the index used in calculating the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for Social Security recipients, and Federal civilian and military annuitants, from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) to the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U).

These changes would have large budgetary impacts and, therefore, make it even more imperative to improve the accuracy and relevance of the CPI. For example:

- A 2005 report from the Office of the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration estimated that using progressive indexing will close over 70 percent of the Social Security shortfall over the next 75 years.¹
- A 2004 Brookings Institution report estimates that “Switching to the C-CPI-U would reduce Social Security benefits costs an estimated \$70 billion cumulatively from 2005 through 2014.”²

The impacts discussed above underscore the importance of an up-to-date and accurate CPI. The housing and geographic area samples currently are based on the 1990 Decennial Census.

The proposal approved by Congress in 2002, which represented the first step in converting the CPI revision process to continuous updating, indicated that the housing and geographic area sample updates would be included in a separate, future proposal. This initiative would enable the BLS to complete the continuous updating efforts begun in 2002, by continuously updating the existing sample of CPI geographic areas and – more importantly – to continuously update the sample of rental units that provide prices for the CPI shelter indexes, which account for almost 30 percent of the CPI.

Housing Sample

This initiative will introduce for the first time a continuous process for updating the housing sample. Historically, updated samples of housing units for measuring changes in rental values were introduced about every 10 years as part of the periodically funded CPI revisions. The housing sample is becoming progressively older, out of date, and substantially smaller. Simulations of the effects that the aging sample will have on the index suggest that, without updating the sample, the number of usable housing units will decrease to 14,000 (from the current 27,000 usable units) by 2015. This decrease in sample will increase the variance of the annual inflation rate for rent in the CPI by over 200 percent, which could cause the variance in the annual inflation rate of the national all-items CPI to almost double.

In this proposal, the housing sample design is based on an entirely new approach for locating rental units for ongoing price collection and for continuously updating the sample over time. For the first time, the BLS will rely on address lists purchased from the private sector to list and screen housing units to locate renters. The address lists will be used to create sampling frames

¹ Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, “Estimated Financial Effects of a Comprehensive Social Security Reform Proposal Including Progressive Price Indexing -- INFORMATION,” February 10, 2005.

² Alice Rivlin and Isabell Sawhill, “Restoring Fiscal Sanity: How to Balance the Budget,” Brookings Press, 2004.

Prices and Cost of Living

for thousands of small geographic areas. These small areas will be selected based largely on rent and housing value data from the Decennial Census. Unlike in the past, however, the Decennial Census data, which are already several years old, will be updated using data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and/or data from private sector sources. As a result of continuous updating, rent samples will be much more reflective of current housing patterns when they are introduced into the CPI.

Historically, housing revisions have replaced entire samples at one time about every 10 years. As a result, the age of the sample increased up to about 10 years between revisions and was about 5 years on average. With continuous updating, the age of the housing sample would remain constant over time at about 3 years.

This new approach to updating the housing sample has many benefits:

- Continuous updating will increase the accuracy of the index by reducing the average age of the housing sample and more accurately reflecting new construction.
- Reducing the average age of the sample also will reduce the effect that attrition, the tendency of sample respondents to cease participation over time, has on the accuracy of the index. During the 8 years that the current housing sample has been in the field, that sample experienced a 27 percent attrition loss.
- Updating the sample to the most current data available will create a more representative housing sample.
- Identifying rental units by using commercially available lists will be more efficient than the more costly door-to-door listing by BLS staff used during previous revisions.

Geographic Areas

As with the housing sample, the sample of geographic areas on which the index is built is selected on the basis of population data from the 1990 Decennial Census. A new sample of geographic areas, which includes 31 new primary sampling units (PSUs), has been selected based on the 2000 Decennial Census. The initiative is needed to incorporate these new PSUs.

The benefits of the geographic updating are three-fold:

- Using the 2000 Census of Population will result in a sample that better reflects the geographic distribution of the U.S. population and its demographic and economic characteristics.
- Over time, cooperation of renters and business establishments tends to decline. In geographic areas with relatively small populations there are instances where there are not enough respondents to maintain samples. Replacing these small areas with new ones reduces this risk.
- After completing the first update, geographic samples will be updated regularly based on future Decennial Census and/or ACS data.

Prices and Cost of Living

Small Sample Bias

BLS research shows that a small sample of price changes used to calculate the basic components of the index will yield an upward bias in the inflation estimator of 0.1 percentage point or more per year. Reducing this bias requires an increase in sample through additional data collection and/or through sample pooling across basic components or areas. The requested funding will support research to determine the best approach for eliminating the small sample bias and to implement the identified approach concurrently with the geographic sample updating process.

Base Level Funding:

Base:

Estimate: \$0 FTE: 0

Base level funds do not include resources for updating the housing and geographic area samples. In the past, the BLS received funding for these activities on a periodic basis, most recently from 1995 to 2000.

Program Performance at Request Level:

Program Increase:

Estimate: +\$10,375,000 FTE: 15

The requested resources comprise \$2,375,000 and 0 FTE for the second phase of the initiative and \$8,000,000 and 15 FTE included in the 2007 President's Budget for the first phase of the initiative.

The performance measures for this initiative are shown in the table below.

Performance Measure	Baseline (2009)	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Age of Housing Sample	11	10.2	9.2	8.0	6.7
Percent of CPI Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) drawn from the 2000 Decennial Census sample 1/	64%	67%	74%	80%	86%

1/ In 2007, the CPI will determine whether to consolidate the sample from 86 to 75 primary sampling units (PSUs) in 2009, which would affect the outyear targets of this performance measure.

Both performance measures demonstrate improvements to the CPI. Reducing the average age of the housing sample not only will help reduce sample attrition, but also will create a more current and representative sample. The introduction of new PSUs to the sample creates a sample that better represents the changing population.

Prices and Cost of Living

The efficiency measure for this initiative will demonstrate a decrease in the average field staff cost per housing unit initiated in the CPI over time. The efficiency measure baseline and targets are shown below:

Efficiency Measure	Baseline (1998-99)	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.
		2009 2/	2010 2/	2011 2/	2012 2/	2013 2/
Cost per Housing Unit Initiated 1/	\$475	\$311	\$291	\$271	\$246	\$229

1/ Costs are stated in 2009 dollars for comparison purposes.

2/ Represents one year of a cumulative six-year cycle (FYs 2009-2014).

Object Class (Dollars in Thousands):

Object Class		2008 Request
11.1	Full-Time Permanent Positions	\$942
11.3	Other than FTP Positions	2,358
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	74
11.9	Total Personnel Compensation	3,374
12.1	Personnel Benefits	940
21.0	Travel/Transportation of Persons	638
23.3	Communications/Utilities & Misc.	247
25.2	Other Services	2,097
25.3	Goods/Services from Gov't Accts	550
25.7	Operation/Maint. Of Equipment	2,109
26.0	Supplies and Materials	105
31.0	Equipment	315
	TOTAL	\$10,375

Compensation and Working Conditions

(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	Diff. FY06 Enact. / FY07 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	Diff. FY 07 C. R. / FY 08 Request
Activity Appropriation	\$80,717	\$78,745	-\$1,972	\$84,859	+\$6,114
FTE	520	485	-35	512	+27

Introduction

Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; maintain a file of collective bargaining agreements; compile work stoppages statistics; compile data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; and conduct research to improve the measurement process. The programs fall into two major categories: Compensation Levels and Trends, and Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS). The BLS e-journal *Compensation and Working Conditions* highlights the output from these programs.

COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS

Programs in this category provide information concerning employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, and information on collective bargaining. In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), these programs are designed to meet specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 53].

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) is the integration of the sampling, collection, and processing for the Employment Cost Index (ECI), the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), and the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS) into a single, unified program of compensation statistics. In 2001, the BLS completed its 6-year effort to integrate existing programs into a comprehensive survey system. This integration improves data for policymakers and researchers, reduces respondent burden, improves the utilization of BLS resources, and enhances the published measures of compensation. New data from the integrated program include estimates of wages by job levels covering broad groups of related occupations, and data that directly link benefit plan costs with detailed plan provisions. The integrated program's single sample also produces both time-series indexes and cost levels for industry and occupational groups, thereby increasing the analytical potential of the data. Benefits of the integrated sample include: improved measures of trends; better integration of benefit costs and plan provisions; data for narrow occupations; and broad regional and occupational coverage. NCS employs probability methods for selection of occupations. This ensures that sampled occupations represent all occupations in the workforce, while minimizing the reporting burden on respondents.

Compensation and Working Conditions

The BLS collects data from a sample of about 34,700 private industry establishments and State and local governments, with approximately 50 percent providing only wage data and the remaining 50 percent providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data quarterly from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and State and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts. Throughout the year, the BLS publishes local, regional, and national compensation data based on this data collection.

Employment Cost Index

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

The ECI provides the estimate for the national pay adjustment for Federal white-collar workers in compliance with the FEPCA. The ECI also provides the basis for pay adjustments for Congress, Federal judges, and top government officials specified in the Ethics Reform Act. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly the Health Care Financing Administration) uses the ECI to determine allowable increases in Medicare reimbursements for hospital and physician charges. The Employment Standards Administration uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. Other uses of ECI data include: setting and evaluating monetary policy; macro-economic forecasting; collective bargaining and other pay determinations; estimating compensation in the National Income and Product Accounts; contract cost escalation; and studies on the structure of employee compensation.

Employee Benefits Survey

The EBS provides comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry, and State and local governments. Examples of benefits included are: vacation and sick leave, long term disability, health and life insurance, and retirement plans. The EBS reports data separately for selected occupational groups in private industry and State and local governments representing virtually all of the total civilian economy. Under the NCS, data for the benefits incidence and provisions estimates come from the same sample of establishments as the other compensation measures.

The varied uses of these data include: benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors; union contract negotiations; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

Compensation and Working Conditions

Locality Pay Surveys

The LPS provide information on average earnings for detailed occupations and levels of work. Since 1990, the BLS has integrated the traditional products of the Area Wage Surveys and the national White-Collar Pay Survey into surveys designed to meet the FEPCA data needs. The results of this integration are publishable data of selected localities and aggregates representing the Nation and nine Census divisions. Beginning in 2006, with the conversion of publications to NAICS and SOC, publications of national and local data include all establishments rather than only establishments employing at least 50 workers.

In addition to being designed to comply with the requirements of the FEPCA to provide data used in setting locality pay scales for Federal white-collar workers, data uses include: wage and salary administration in the public and private sectors; union contract negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration; business location planning; occupational counseling; analysis of wage differentials among occupations, industries, and areas; labor cost estimates; and administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.

Data for these surveys are collected in 152 areas selected to represent all areas of the Nation. These data represent 30 metropolitan areas and 117 additional areas that comprise the Rest of the United States (RUS) estimate and 5 additional areas that represent Alaska and Hawaii. The collective data for the 152 areas is used to produce national estimates. The 30 specified metropolitan areas are designed for use by the President's Pay Agent to recommend pay increases for Federal white-collar workers. Collected data from these areas will result in publication of wage data for approximately 87 areas, which include the 30 metropolitan areas requested by the Pay Agent, approximately 47 other metropolitan areas (determined by publishability criteria), national estimates, and estimates for the 9 Census divisions. Under NCS methodology, wage and benefit data represent nearly the entire Federal white-collar workforce. The data collected in the locality surveys are available for all workers and separately by major industry, establishment employment size, bargaining status, and full- and part-time employment status. The BLS publishes similar data for the Nation as a whole.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STUDIES

Collective Bargaining Studies include the Public File of Collective Bargaining Agreements and the Work Stoppages data. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 181(a)) requires the BLS to maintain a file of copies of collective bargaining agreements "...for guidance and information of interested representatives of employers, employees, and the general public."

In compliance with this act, the BLS maintains a file of approximately 2,100 collective bargaining agreements in private industry and government available for public use, except for a few agreements that are submitted in confidence. The file covers bargaining units with 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. Signatories to these agreements voluntarily provide copies of the agreements.

The Work Stoppages file is maintained to meet general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 4) "to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and

Compensation and Working Conditions

disputes between employers and employees." The file provides monthly and annual data on major strikes and lockouts. The BLS collects from secondary sources the number of work stoppages, workers involved, and days idle.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

OSHS include the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics and make grants to States or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics." The survey of non-fatal injuries and illnesses and the fatality census serve as the Nation's primary public health surveillance system for job-related injuries and illnesses.

Each year since 1972, the BLS has conducted the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of work-related injuries and illnesses. Following a multiyear redesign effort, the survey for 1992 and succeeding years also gathers information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. Since 1992, the BLS also has conducted an annual fatality census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally injured workers and the events or exposures and nature and sources of the injuries leading to their deaths.

The OSHS programs also produce a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the Nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, articles have included new insights into the fatal occupation injuries to specific demographic groups, such as older workers; analysis of the injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in a specific industry, such as road construction; and details of the injuries, illnesses, and fatalities by selected types of event, such as eye injuries. Other areas of research have focused on new measures of cost of fatalities, multiple fatality incidents, and the changes in OSHA definitions of recordable injuries and illnesses.

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

The SOII provides injury and illness information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The data include national and participating State estimates for nearly all private sector industries. Government, industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze the incidence rates and totals by industry, as well as the nature of the injuries and illnesses, to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers, and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

Compensation and Working Conditions

The BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 42 States, 3 territories, and 1 city participating in 2008, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating States through its regional offices. The survey form is based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually. The program currently mails surveys to a sample of approximately 225,000 establishments to collect industry information as well as detailed information on approximately 230,000 injury or illness cases that require at least 1 full day away from work to recuperate. Since 2003, employers have had the option of responding to the survey over the Internet, rather than by mail. The Internet Data Collection Facility provides employers with an alternative, electronic method of response in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act. A significant portion of the data the program collects is through this alternative data collection method.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

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

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and State level, by industry, occupation, type of incident, and worker characteristics. The detailed data include information on demographic characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, occupation), and the nature, sources, and events leading to the fatal injuries.

The BLS will conduct the fatalities census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 48 States, 2 territories, and 2 cities in 2008. The BLS will collect fatality reports for the nonparticipating States and publish data for the Nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$75,925	579
2004	\$77,614	564
2005	\$78,943	549
2006	\$80,717	520
2007 C.R.	\$78,745	485

Compensation and Working Conditions

2008

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though a full-year continuing resolution in 2007 could delay some activities up to one year):

NCS – The BLS will continue collection of data under the new area sample design. The final integrated sample will have its collection completed and will be introduced in the December 2008 ECI estimates released in January 2009. Also, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce slightly the reliability of all NCS program outputs. In addition, the sample reduction will result in a loss of output, including a reduction in the level of detail.

ECI – The BLS will publish, for the first time, local area ECI and ECEC series deemed feasible as a result of the testing completed in 2007.

EBS – The BLS will publish estimates of the detailed provisions for retirement benefits under the NAICS and SOC system, for State and local government establishments. The BLS will resume production of estimates of variance associated with the benefits incidence and provisions measures using improved methodology.

LPS – The BLS will publish the first estimates under the new area sample design. These estimates will relate to State and local governments in areas new to the NCS sample. The BLS also will collect the first private industry sample group using the new area design.

SOII – The BLS will expand collection of public sector data to determine whether it can produce a national estimate of injuries and illnesses in State and local government. In addition, the BLS will continue to encourage the use of various methods of electronic data submission to support the President's E-government initiative by making it easier to do business with the government.

The following Exhibit 300 supports this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlink:

- [NCS Maintenance](#)

2007

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though under a full-year continuing resolution, some activities could be deferred up to one year):

NCS – The BLS will continue collection of the final sample expansion group that was selected in 2005. This final group replaces and updates the aging State and local governments sample, and will be included in the December 2007 estimates released in January 2008. The updated State and local government sample also marks the start of data collection under the new area sample design. The BLS also will begin collection of the final integration sample group that was

Compensation and Working Conditions

selected in 2006. The BLS will publish national occupation wage estimates using the NAICS and SOC system and will introduce improved estimates of Occupation Pay Relatives.

ECI – The BLS will begin testing estimation of local area ECI and ECEC series, based on research completed in 2006. The BLS will retire the “civilian compensation less sales” index, which will be replaced by the “civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations” index introduced in 2006. The BLS also will retire the “white-collar” and “blue-collar” series reflecting the SOC high-level aggregation groups that were introduced in 2006.

EBS – The BLS will begin publishing benefit incidence data using the NAICS and SOC system and will complete research into estimates of variance.

LPS – The BLS Wage Calculator Internet tool will be modified to reflect the new four-factor leveling system and to present wage data using the NAICS and SOC systems. The NCS will design a prototype for a new wage bulletin.

CBS – Beginning in 2007, the publicly available Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) are available in electronic format via CD and accessible from the BLS website.

SOII – The BLS improved the timeliness of its SOII data by publishing non-fatal injury and illness summary data and case and demographic data one month earlier than 2006. The BLS will expand its use of alternate survey contact methods designed to encourage the use of electronic data submission. These electronic survey response methods support the President's E-government initiative by making it easier to do business with government.

CFOI – The BLS will publish a redesigned, more user-friendly CFOI compendium, which provides detailed work-related fatal injuries data and analytical articles based on those data.

2006

The BLS continued the production of the core data series and undertook the following work:

NCS – The BLS began publication of the ECI and data from the LPS based on the NAICS and SOC system. The BLS also began implementation of a sample reduction resulting from the 2006 across-the-board rescission. The BLS began collection of data under the new area sample design with the initiation of the new government sample.

ECI – The BLS published 17 new index and change measures for the ECI for the occupations excluding incentive pay. Prior to 2006, ECI data users interested in isolating the evolution of pay rates based on time worked were only able to see selected industry series that excluded pay changes in sales occupations rather than all types of incentive pay. The BLS developed experimental ECI series that exclude pay changes of workers receiving sales commissions and other forms of incentive pay, such as piece rates and sales overrides. In 2006, these new indexes became part of the regular production release along with the conversion to the NAICS and SOC system. The BLS also published ECI estimates for the nine Census divisions. The BLS began

Compensation and Working Conditions

publication of NAICS code 6231, Nursing care facilities, at the request of the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Studies.

LPS – The BLS completed work for the Pay Agent on data that are based in part on the new four-factor leveling and revised supervisory duties data collection procedures. This revision is the last in the series of survey improvements requested by the Pay Agent. The BLS reintroduced publication of Occupational Pay Relatives products, which facilitate pay comparisons among major metropolitan areas. Beginning with the conversion to the NAICS and SOC system in 2006, publications of local data include all establishments rather than only establishments employing at least 50 workers.

CBS – The BLS and United States Postal Service (USPS) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding whereby the USPS digitized the BLS Collective Bargaining Agreement file. The BLS will use the digital files to make CBAs more easily available to the public through the BLS website and digital media (CDs).

OSHS – To provide wider availability, the BLS made available to the public via the Internet, portions of its software that allows users to generate tables that profile occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatal injuries by characteristics of the injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses, choosing data for whatever industry, event, occupation, or other category in which they are interested. The BLS made available 1992-2002 State data for SOII and CFOI on LABSTAT and Profiles on the Web. Also, the BLS published research on occupational safety and health issues among special populations, such as youth and older workers, in a series of articles in the October 2005 Monthly Labor Review.

SOII – The SOII summary case and industry data were available one month earlier, in November 2005, and information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses were available three months earlier in December 2005. Along with these more timely releases, the BLS also made available an occupational injury and illness calculator on the BLS Internet, and published a more user-friendly SOII bulletin, which provides detailed data from the survey. The BLS successfully tested alternate survey contact methods designed to encourage expanded use of the electronic submission options. These electronic response methods support the President's E-government initiative by making it easier to do business with the government.

Compensation and Working Conditions

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2008 Request
Compensation Levels and Trends			
National Compensation Survey			
Number of establishments 1/	36,200	36,200	34,700
Employment Cost Index			
Number of establishments 1/	17,500	17,500	16,800
Number of occupations 1/	77,500	77,500	74,500
Number of quarterly releases	4	4	4
Number of indexes published (quarterly) 2/	350	290	290
Number of levels published (quarterly)	179	179	179
Employee Benefits Survey			
Number of establishments 1/	17,500	17,500	16,800
Number of annual releases	2	2	2
Number of benefit plans analyzed 3/	5,008	1,000	3,700
Locality Pay Surveys			
Number of establishments 1/	36,200	36,200	34,700
Number of area publications 4/	82	92	87
Collective Bargaining			
Number of contracts available in the public file of collective bargaining agreements	2,142	2,100	2,100
Number of releases of work stoppage statistics	13	13	13
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics			
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses			
Participating States, territories, and cities 5/	46	46	46
Establishments surveyed	232,680	238,879	225,000
Lost work day cases	233,906	240,814	230,000
Number of national industry estimates produced 6/	24,940	20,474	20,000
Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness	701,413	721,093	700,000
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries			
Participating States, territories, and cities 5/	52	52	52
Source Documents	21,181	20,000	20,000

Compensation and Working Conditions

- 1/ In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations.
- 2/ In 2006, the number of indexes published increased to 350 during the overlap between the current “civilian compensation less sales” index and the “civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations” index, and as a result of the conversion to NAICS and SOC. In 2007, the old index will be retired, dropping the number of series to 290.
- 3/ The 2007 figure reflects temporarily limiting analysis to retirement plans as a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission, as well as a smaller number of plans to be collected from State and local government respondents. In 2008, the program plans to analyze both health and retirement plans from the private sector as done previously, but at a lower level of detail than in prior years.
- 4/ Five area publications planned for 4th quarter 2006 were published early 1st quarter 2007.
- 5/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates and counts.
- 6/ The decrease for 2007 and 2008 reflects improved reliability standards for published estimates.

Compensation and Working Conditions

CHANGES IN FY 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes		
Built-in		
To provide for:		
Pay raise adjustments		\$1,508
Two more days of pay		416
FECA		0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)		278
Contractual and ADP Services		122
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)		0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)		11
State programs		138
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload		0
Total Built-in		\$2,473
Net Program		\$3,641
Direct FTE		27
	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$81,218	485
Program Increase	\$3,641	27

Productivity and Technology

(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	Diff. FY06 Enact. / FY07 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	Diff. FY 07 C. R. / FY 08 Request
Activity Appropriation	\$10,739	\$10,568	-\$171	\$11,332	+\$764
FTE	81	76	-5	81	+5

Introduction

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. In the domestic area, data from two of these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change. In the international area, another program provides comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries. The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries." The BLS carries out its mandate to produce impartial and objective essential economic data for the Nation in the area of productivity as described below for each program.

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops measures of labor productivity for broad sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. Data available include quarterly and annual indexes, and percent changes for output per hour of all persons, and related measures, such as unit labor costs, real and current dollar compensation per hour, and unit nonlabor payments. Measures for business and nonfarm business on a NAICS basis begin with 1947. Measures for manufacturing on a NAICS basis begin with 1987 (data for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis) and measures for nonfinancial corporations on a NAICS basis begin with 1958.

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

These data aid economic policymakers, business leaders, and researchers in analyzing current economic activity. In addition, these data are used as economic indicators, in studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment, and as an aid in understanding sources of economic growth. The multifactor data form a basis for research on the

Productivity and Technology

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

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

Industry Productivity

The BLS develops annual indexes of productivity for 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries. It produces labor productivity measures for all 3- and 4-digit industries in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade. Additionally, the BLS publishes labor productivity measures for a number of industries in mining, utilities, transportation, information, and services. Data available include annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour, output per employee, output, employment, hours of employees, unit labor costs, implicit price deflator for output, and labor compensation. Measures are available for 1987 and forward for most covered industries. Data for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis for some industries.

This program also develops measures of multifactor productivity relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases for selected industries. Intermediate purchases include materials, energy, and purchased services. Measures of multifactor productivity are available on an SIC basis for all manufacturing industries for 1987 and forward. Industry productivity measures are used to analyze trends in production costs, to compare trends in efficiency across industries, and to examine the effects of technological improvements.

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

International Comparisons

The BLS develops international comparisons for key BLS domestic labor statistics, including employment and unemployment, compensation costs, and productivity. The BLS adjusts foreign data to a common framework of concepts, definitions, and classifications. Because the frameworks employed by foreign countries' statistical agencies vary a great deal, this program must make unique and often complex adjustments to each foreign country's data. Among the many users of the series are policymakers throughout the U.S. government, and U.S. business and labor groups, who use the data to assess U.S. economic performance relative to other countries and to provide indicators of the competitive position of the United States in increasingly globalized markets.

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

Productivity and Technology

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$9,861	81
2004	\$10,294	81
2005	\$10,503	81
2006	\$10,739	81
2007 C.R.	\$10,568	76

2008

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though a full-year continuing resolution in 2007 could delay some activities up to one year):

Major Sector Productivity – The BLS will extend its set of real capital services measures for fixed assets to cover the entire economy, adding government, private households, and nonprofit institutions serving individuals.

Industry Productivity – The BLS will continue to explore data availability for constructing productivity measures for additional industries, and will develop measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for one new industry.

International Comparisons – The BLS will continue to explore data availability for other countries and will add one country to the international comparisons for manufacturing.

2007

The BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following new work (though under a full-year continuing resolution, some activities could be deferred up to one year):

Major Sector Productivity – The BLS will convert output and input measures needed to produce multifactor productivity measures for the manufacturing sector on a NAICS basis.

Industry Productivity – The BLS will develop new measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for two additional service-producing industries as part of the effort begun in 2001 to increase coverage of the service-producing sector. The BLS also will continue to explore data availability for constructing productivity measures for additional service industries.

International Comparisons – The BLS will add Poland to the manufacturing compensation comparisons and add Spain to the manufacturing productivity comparisons.

Productivity and Technology

2006

The BLS continued the production of the core data series and undertook the following new work:

Major Sector Productivity – The BLS published multifactor productivity measures for the private business and private nonfarm business sectors on a NAICS basis. Also in 2006, the BLS completed a study on the feasibility of adding retail trade to the quarterly Productivity and Cost release.

Industry Productivity – The BLS published new measures of labor productivity and unit labor costs for two additional service-producing industries, increasing to 32 the number of service industries developed since 2001 under the BLS service sector initiative. The industries are architectural services and engineering services.

International Comparisons – The BLS added Hungary to the manufacturing compensation comparisons and completed a study on annual hours of work across countries.

Productivity and Technology

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2008 Request
Productivity Measures for Major Sectors			
Labor productivity series updated	44	44	44
Productivity Measures for Industries			
Labor productivity series updated	2,904	2,920	2,928
International Comparisons			
Series Updated	54	56	57
Other Output Measures			
Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures	166	166	166
Major Studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports	29	29	29

Productivity and Technology

CHANGES IN FY 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes		
Built-in		
To provide for:		
Pay raise adjustments		\$248
Two more days of pay		67
FECA		0
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)		32
Contractual and ADP Services		12
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)		0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)		1
State programs		0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload		0
Total Built-in		\$360
Net Program		\$404
Direct FTE		5
	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$10,928	76
Program Increase	\$404	5

Executive Direction and Staff Services

(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	Diff. FY06 Enact. / FY07 C. R.	FY 2008 Request	Diff. FY 07 C. R. / FY 08 Request
Activity Appropriation	\$30,168	\$29,436	-\$732	\$32,519	+\$3,083
FTE	213	199	-14	213	+14

Introduction

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

Office of the Commissioner

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

Administration

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

Technology and Survey Processing

The technology and survey processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development and operation of systems that process and tabulate survey data, systems for public access to BLS data, generalized statistical systems, and management information systems. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT systems and data. The program also ensures that information technology activities in the BLS

Executive Direction and Staff Services

are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing Federal IT activities.

Publications

The publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications and information dissemination activities of the BLS. Utilizing modern technology to improve efficiency and customer service, this program makes the statistical materials and research findings of the agency available to the public and responds to inquiries from the public and the media on a timely basis. Information is available to the public 24 hours a day via an automated call answering system, a fax-on-demand system, and the Internet. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by mail, telephone, E-mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD), fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, cleared, edited, and made available in print as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed within this program, including the Monthly Labor Review, the BLS Handbook of Methods, The Editor's Desk, and the Customer Service Guide, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses that cut across program lines. The publications program reviews, clears, and edits documents both to re-publish selected print materials in electronic format and to provide original information to the public via the Internet.

Survey Methods Research

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

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the behavioral scientists concentrates on the measurement and reduction of nonsampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer assisted data collection systems, and the development of response-level data quality measures. Research conducted by the mathematical statisticians concentrates on the measurement and reduction of sampling and nonsampling error through, for example, the development of more efficient sample design, evaluations of alternative estimators, modeling time series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment, model-based estimation, and investigating alternative methods for handling missing data. In support of the BLS Internet site, dissemination-related research activities conducted by this program address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

Executive Direction and Staff Services

Field Operations

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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$27,886	214
2004	\$29,146	214
2005	\$29,629	213
2006	\$30,168	213
2007 C.R.	\$29,436	199

2008

The Executive Direction and Staff Services program will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs. To supplement the department-level President Management Agenda (PMA) scorecard, DOL rates its agencies in the following five areas: strategic management of human capital, competitive sourcing, improved financial performance, budget and performance integration, and expanded electronic government. In 2008, the BLS will strive to maintain green in the five PMA scorecard areas.

2007

The Executive Direction and Staff Services program will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs. In 2007, the BLS will strive to maintain green in the five PMA scorecard areas.

2006

The Executive Direction and Staff Services program continued to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs. In 2006, the BLS maintained green in the five PMA scorecard areas.

The BLS developed a secure Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) to be shared across statistical program areas, which is used by survey respondents to report data to the BLS. In 2006, the BLS expanded the IDCF collection by adding the Multiple Worksite Report of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Executive Direction and Staff Services

CHANGES IN FY 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes		
Built-in		
To provide for:		
Pay raise adjustments		\$644
Two more days of pay		179
FECA		12
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)		55
Contractual and ADP Services		77
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)		0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)		5
State programs		0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload		0
Total Built-in		\$972
Net Program		\$2,111
Direct FTE		14
	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$30,408	199
Program Increase	\$2,111	14

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

PERFORMANCE CHAPTER

Performance Summary..... 61

2008 Budget Activity by Strategic Goal..... 64

Total Budgetary Resources by Activity 65

Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources 66

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels..... 67

Detailed Performance Table 68

PART Recommendations and Status 97

Efficiency Measures..... 98

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

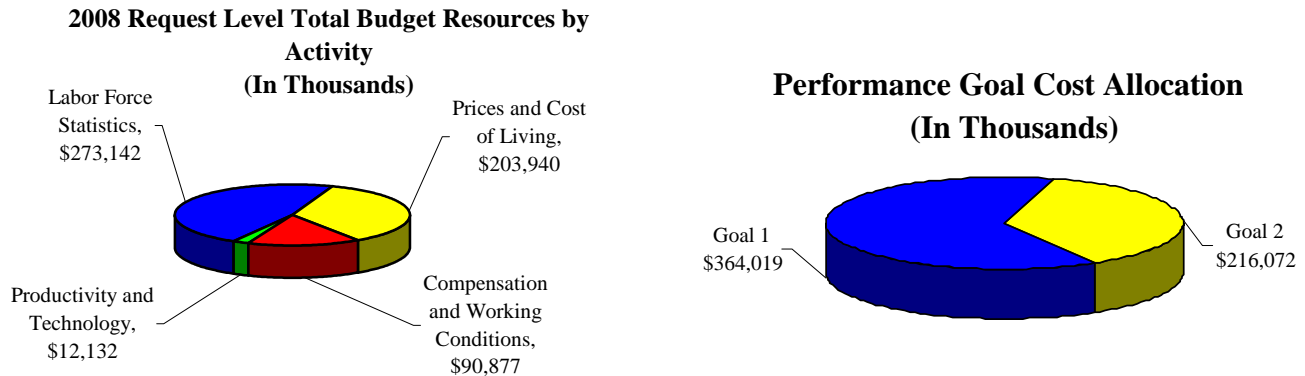
Introduction

The BLS is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. The BLS also serves as a statistical resource to the Department of Labor (DOL). The BLS strategic goal, *Supply high quality information on the economy and labor market*, supports the DOL strategic goal *A Prepared Workforce*. The BLS has two performance goals that demonstrate progress toward achieving the Department's strategic goal, as well as BLS short-and long-term measures.

BLS Strategic Goal: Supply high quality information on the economy and labor market.	
Performance Goal 1	Improve information available to decision-makers on labor market conditions.
Performance Goal 2	Improve information available to decision-makers on price and productivity changes.

Cost Model

Total budgetary resources requested for 2008 to support the BLS Strategic Goal are displayed in the charts below.



Performance Challenges

The accomplishment of the BLS strategic and performance goals is dependent upon a number of factors. The following list is intended to be illustrative of the many challenges that may impact BLS performance.

The changing economy is an important factor affecting BLS work. These changes translate into different, and sometimes new, demands for data as industrial sectors succeed others, and as consumer goods replace others. The BLS will continue to develop and publish new surveys and products to meet the data needs of the American public. For example, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will expand data on mass layoff events, which will enhance its offshoring information. The BLS also will improve existing data sources, such as expanding

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

its service-sector coverage in the Producer Prices and Price Indexes and in Industry Productivity Measurement to reflect service-producing industries.

Increasing and competing demands for information from respondents, which may cause them to refuse to participate or affect the quality of their reporting, are other factors that may affect BLS performance. The BLS relies upon voluntary reporting, and for many years the BLS has asked large numbers of firms and individuals to provide information closely related to their daily affairs and personal lives. The BLS will continue to provide more options to respondents for reporting their information by expanding the use of electronic data collection methods, such as an Internet Data Collection Facility, touch-tone data entry, computer-assisted telephone interviews, electronic mail, and electronic file transfer. The BLS also will build upon a national training curriculum whereby all field data collectors are trained on the best techniques and methods to use in approaching respondent contacts.

The ability to recruit and retain qualified staff is a challenge. To ensure that the BLS will have sufficient talent and expertise to produce and disseminate its statistics, the BLS competes with the private sector and other agencies in the public sector to fill its professional jobs, including its hard-to-fill positions, such as economists, statisticians, and information technology specialists. The BLS recruitment and workforce development programs are designed to ensure that the BLS continually achieves a highly skilled and diversified workforce. The BLS request provides resources for it to continue to refine and improve this successful program.

PART Issues

As a basis for the preparation of the 2008 President's Budget, the Administration has assessed nearly 800 Federal programs using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The BLS was last assessed in 2003 for the 2005 Budget and received an overall rating of "effective," which is the highest rating category. All three original findings from the 2002 and 2003 PART were resolved in 2005. In January 2006, new follow-up recommendations replaced the ones that were completed. The following is a list of the new findings and the follow-up actions that the BLS is taking to address them.

Conducting an independent evaluation on how the agency is improving its effectiveness in meeting the needs of its data users. The BLS is drafting a proposal for an independent study of BLS effectiveness in meeting the needs of its data users.

Developing additional efficiency and cost-effectiveness measures to demonstrate ongoing program improvement. In 2005, the BLS completed one multiyear efficiency effort. In 2007, the BLS continues to report on its cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility. In 2008, the BLS will update the efficiency measure, added in the 2007 budget, to reduce the cost per housing unit initiated in the CPI as part of the initiative to implement a more representative and current sample of geographic areas, as well as a continuously updated housing sample in the CPI. To demonstrate ongoing improvement, the BLS will continue to add efficiency measures as appropriate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Establishing more ambitious targets for its long term and annual performance measures to drive continued improvement. The BLS regularly reviews its targets to demonstrate its commitment to continuous improvement. For example, in 2006, the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program improved the precision of one of its accuracy measures. In addition, as part of a 2007 initiative to update on a continuous basis and enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI, the BLS added an efficiency measure that will show improved performance over time in the CPI. Also, in 2007, the BLS revised the outyear targets for its performance indicators to further highlight its commitment to continuous improvement.

More detailed information regarding the new follow-up recommendations is shown in the PART Recommendations and Status in the Performance Chapter.

Program efficiency measures

Efficiency Measures	Strategies to Achieve Efficiency
Timeliness of benefit incidence data	Completed. With no additional funding, the BLS improved the timeliness of Employee Benefits Survey data by publishing benefit incidence data within five months of the reference date, rather than an average of two years after the reference date.
Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility	The BLS plans to increase the amount of data collected through the IDCF. The volume of data collected is expected to outpace the cost of operating and maintaining the facility.
Cost per housing unit initiated into the CPI housing sample	The BLS will improve its process by using current address lists purchased from commercial vendors to screen homeowners out of the sample more efficiently prior to beginning personal visits.

More detailed information regarding the efficiency measures is shown in the Efficiency Measures table in the Performance Chapter.

Conclusion

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

2008 BUDGET ACTIVITY by STRATEGIC GOAL					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Performance Goal	DOL Strategic Goal 1: A Prepared Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 2: A Competitive Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 3: Safe and Secure Workplaces	DOL Strategic Goal 4: Strengthened Economic Protections	Total Budgetary Resources
Performance Goal 1:	\$364,019	0	0	0	\$364,019
Labor Force Statistics	273,142	0	0	0	273,142
Compensation and Working Conditions	90,877	0	0	0	90,877
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Goal 2:	\$216,072	0	0	0	\$216,072
Prices and Cost of Living	203,940	0	0	0	203,940
Productivity and Technology	12,132	0	0	0	12,132
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
Agency Total	\$580,091	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$580,091

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES by ACTIVITY

FY 2006 – 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted				FY 2007 C. R. 1/				FY 2008 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Rescrs. 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Rescrs. 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Rescrs. 3/	Total
Salaries and Expenses												
Labor Force Statistics	\$242,443	\$13,825	\$5,059	\$261,327	\$243,007	\$13,485	\$4,883	\$261,375	\$253,584	\$14,619	\$4,939	\$273,142
Prices and Cost of Living	173,031	10,419	49	183,499	175,342	10,337	45	185,724	192,149	11,745	46	203,940
Compensation and Working Conditions	80,717	5,465	717	86,899	78,745	5,172	353	84,270	84,859	5,662	356	90,877
Productivity and Technology	10,739	459	493	11,691	10,568	442	303	11,313	11,332	493	307	12,132
Subtotal	\$506,930	\$30,168	\$6,318	\$543,416	\$507,662	\$29,436	\$5,584	\$542,682	\$541,924	\$32,519	\$5,648	\$580,091
Executive Direction 4/	30,168	-30,168	0	0	29,436	-29,436	0	0	32,519	-32,519	0	0
Total Budgetary Resources	\$537,098	\$0	\$6,318	\$543,416	\$537,098	\$0	\$5,584	\$542,682	\$574,443	\$0	\$5,648	\$580,091

1/ The 2007 level is the assumed current rate under the terms of P.L. 109-289, as amended.

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

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

4/ As an administrative activity, funding for these resources has been allocated to the agency's performance goals within the agency program activities.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DISTRIBUTION of OTHER APPROPRIATED RESOURCES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C. R.	FY 2008 Request
Total Agency	\$30,168	\$29,436	\$32,519
Program Administration	30,168	29,436	32,519
Labor Force Statistics	\$13,825	\$13,485	\$14,619
Program Administration	13,825	13,485	14,619
Prices and Cost of Living	\$10,419	\$10,337	\$11,745
Program Administration	10,419	10,337	11,745
Compensation and Working Conditions	\$5,465	\$5,172	\$5,662
Program Administration	5,465	5,172	5,662
Productivity and Technology	\$459	\$442	\$493
Program Administration	459	442	493

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCE LEVELS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activities, Performance Goals and Indicators	FY 2003 1/		FY 2004 1/		FY 2005 1/		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
	Goal Achieved 2/		Goal Not Achieved 2/		Goal Substantially Achieved 2/		Goal Not Achieved			
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
Labor Force Statistics										
Performance Goal 1	\$238,445		\$253,829		\$260,410		\$261,327		\$261,375	\$273,142
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for labor force statistics 3/	n/a	97%	n/a	89%	n/a	82%	85%	79%	80%	81%
Prices and Cost of Living										
Performance Goal 2	\$170,549		\$176,751		\$179,934		\$183,499		\$185,724	\$203,940
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for prices and living conditions 3/	n/a	96%	n/a	93%	n/a	87%	85%	94%	90%	90%
Compensation and Working Conditions										
Performance Goal 1	\$82,013		\$83,619		\$85,123		\$86,899		\$84,270	\$90,877
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for compensation and working conditions 3/	n/a	98%	n/a	86%	n/a	93%	85%	77%	86%	86%
Productivity and Technology										
Performance Goal 2	\$10,925		\$11,343		\$11,459		\$11,691		\$11,313	\$12,132
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for productivity and technology 3/	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	85%	100%	86%	100%
Executive Direction										
Management Goal 4/	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Raise customer satisfaction with BLS products and services (e.g., the American Customer Satisfaction Index) 5/	75%	74%	75%	82%	75%	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%
Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility 6/			n/a	\$6.13	\$3.32	\$2.44	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.61
Agency Total	\$501,932		\$525,542		\$536,926		\$543,416		\$542,682	\$580,091
Data Source(s): Information comes from the BLS Detailed Performance Table.										

- 1/ Beginning in 2006, the BLS revised its performance measures in the Summary of Performance and Resource Levels Table. Results for 2003-2005 are shown for comparative purposes only.
- 2/ The goal attainment reflects BLS performance under the previous performance measurement framework as reflected in the Annual Performance and Accountability Reports.
- 3/ Results for 2003-2006 include response rate measures. Beginning in 2007, the BLS no longer includes response rate measures in its performance indicators.
- 4/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- 5/ ForeSee Results has stated that one percentage point is not statistically significant for this indicator.
- 6/ The 2005 result was lower than the FY 2006 target because, due to periodic replacement cycles, fewer costs were incurred.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
DETAILED PERFORMANCE TABLE
(Dollars in Thousands)

BLS Strategic Goal: Supply high quality information on the economy and labor market.

BLS Performance Goal 1: Improve information available to decision-makers on labor market conditions.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ CPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$47,441		\$48,383		\$51,550		\$51,322		\$53,279	\$55,439
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for National Labor Force Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Estimates 1/ Monthly releases	32,500	25,250	25,250	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	25,250	25,250	25,250	25,250
	Percent released on schedule	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Source of Data: Press release and published schedule.												
Comments: The National Labor Force accuracy measure is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the CPS sample so that (when unemployment is in the six-percent range) a change of as little as 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant (at the 90-percent confidence level).												

1/ The increase in 2004 and 2005 is due to an additional supplement fielded a year earlier but published in the current years.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OEUS/ CES	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$58,746		\$60,660		\$60,995		\$62,424		\$61,914	\$63,121
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment, Hours, and Earnings statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	Estimates (Baseline is 2004) 1/	33,273	42,459	42,459	33,273	33,273	33,273	33,273	36,172	36,172	36,271	38,218
	Monthly releases (Baseline is 2002) 2/	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Mean absolute benchmark revision (Baseline is 1999)	0.3%	<0.5%	0.3%	<0.5%	0.3%	<0.5%	0.2%	<0.5%	0.2%	<0.5%	<0.5%
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The Employment, Hours, and Earnings accuracy measure is the mean absolute benchmark revision (the error of final sample-based estimates as compared against a complete universe count of employment derived annually from Unemployment Insurance tax records).												

- 1/ The decrease in 2004 is due to three effects from the probability sample implementation and NAICS conversion: the elimination of unpublished size and region estimation cells no longer needed with probability methodology; publication of fewer seasonally adjusted series because of short time series history; and a decrement in manufacturing hours and earnings series due to new publication/sample adequacy standards. The increase in 2006 is due to the expansion of CES to include all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The increase in 2007 is due to the addition of 99 seasonally adjusted MSA series to the release of the January 2007 Metropolitan Area data. The increase in 2008 is due to the publication of all employee payroll series.
- 2/ CES publishes four monthly news releases: *The Employment Situation*, *Real Earnings*, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OEUS/ QCEW	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$51,699		\$53,797		\$56,333		\$55,640		\$55,129	\$59,324
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly) (Baseline is 2007) 1/	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	3,600,000	3,600,000
	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 2/	7,300,000	8,238,000	8,251,000	8,397,000	8,361,000	8,464,000	8,584,000	8,652,000	8,785,000	9,005,000	9,230,000
	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates (Baseline is 2004) 3/	672	n/a	48	672	672	672	768	1,200	984	3,528	3,528
Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics (Baseline is 2005) 4/ 5/	8	n/a	1	4	4	4	8	8	9	8	8	
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

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

2/ The 2007 and 2008 estimates are based on 2005 and preliminary 2006 results.

3/ New BED series were added by firm size at the national level in 2006. The 2006 target includes unit counts, but the program was not able to publish these series. New BED series will be added at the State level in 2007.

4/ In 2005, the measure was revised to include quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages.

5/ In 2006, the program put out a special press release when BED released size class data for the first time.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ OES	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below 1/		\$22,279		\$31,739		\$32,382		\$32,139		\$32,029	\$33,453
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Occupational Employment Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
	National annual series published (Baseline is 2004) 2/ 3/	71,723	57,040	57,040	53,074	71,723	71,700	87,344	87,000	85,600	83,000	83,000
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ 2003 reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. 2004 reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.
- 2/ Through 2003, the OES program published under the SIC structure. Beginning in 2004, the program published data using the NAICS. Previously, the number of publishable occupations for each NAICS industry had been estimated. The numbers shown for 2004 are actual counts of the total number of publishable occupations across industries and at detailed industry levels (3-, 4-, and some 5-digit NAICS levels).
- 3/ The increase in the number of series in 2005 is the result of adding NAICS sector estimates to OES web products and completing publication on the full Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, including SOC residuals. In 2006, the program missed its target due to disclosure protection issues. Beginning in 2007, counts of detailed industries published will be reduced further to reflect disclosure protection issues.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OEUS/ LAUS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$18,626		\$19,124		\$19,638		\$19,202		\$19,060	\$20,259
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Local Area Unemployment Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	State and Area estimates 1/	86,300	89,713	89,882	90,558	90,558	94,432	93,522	94,692	93,847	93,912	93,977
	Monthly and annual releases 2/	13	25	25	25	25	25	24	25	25	25	25
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are less than 0.5 percentage points	92%	≥80%	95%	≥90%	93%	≥90%	96%	≥90%	93%	≥90%	≥90%
Number of States with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points (Baseline is 2003) 3/ 4/	8	≤ 10	8	≤ 10	3	≤ 10	0	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The Local Area Unemployment Statistics estimates are based on economic models rather than derived solely from sample surveys. The accuracy measure for this program is the consistency or smoothness of seasonally adjusted estimates from month to month. The BLS strives to define the model well enough so that changes in the estimates from month to month reliably reflect changes in the labor market. Wide variations in the monthly data may indicate poor underlying estimating procedures. The BLS goal is for the month-to-month changes to be less than 0.5 percentage points for at least 90 percent of the estimates.												

- 1/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS threshold of 25,000 in population are added. There was only a small increase in 2003 because Census did not release 2001 city population estimates, so there were no additional areas over 25,000. This often means that there is a larger increase in the second year (2004 in this case), because it will reflect two years of population growth (about 60 cities being added) rather than a single year (with 30 being added per year). The 2005 estimate was revised to reflect the release of 2000 Census-based area designations, as well as the identification of BLS-designated areas. All of the 2000 Census-based areas were implemented in 2005. LAUS estimates for each area are prepared 13 times in a year—12 times monthly and one set of annual revisions. The 2005 result was updated in June 2006 to reflect the actual, revised number of estimates, which impacts the 2006 result and outyear targets.
- 2/ LAUS publishes two monthly news releases, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*, and one annual release, *State and Regional Unemployment*.
- 3/ Use of the redesigned estimation and analysis system will result in an approximate 20-percent reduction in the critical size of the revision to annual average State unemployment rates. Therefore, beginning in 2006, the critical size of the revision was lowered from ≥0.5 to ≥0.4 percentage points.
- 4/ The 2006 result will be available February 2007.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ MLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$7,123		\$5,403		\$5,395		\$5,459		\$5,423	\$5,645
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Mass Layoff Statistics: National and State monthly and quarterly series 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Monthly and quarterly news releases	56,958	32,142	32,142	31,347	56,958	56,964	56,964	56,964	56,964	56,964	56,964
		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In 2004, the number of series increased because of the need to add new series for both monthly and quarterly data for the total private nonfarm economy due to the program modification to no longer collect the quarterly data in agriculture and government. In addition, the program began publishing additional series on a more detailed NAICS basis.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ NLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$17,653		\$19,024		\$17,873		\$18,381		\$17,935	\$18,118
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for National Longitudinal Surveys:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	100%	
	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data (Baseline is 2004) 1/	91	95	118	n/a	91	100	111	110	111	113	114
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ Beginning in 2004, the program implemented a new methodology for reporting these data.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ JOLTS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$3,803		\$4,098		\$4,078		\$4,255		\$4,169	\$4,535
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey:	33%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%
	Monthly and annual estimates 1/	464	n/a	n/a	480	464	464	464	464	764	764	764
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: This new survey effort is intended to provide a more complete picture of labor demand, thus complementing labor supply data such as unemployment rates. Further, labor turnover (hires, recalls, separations, and quits) provides key insights into labor market dynamics. Traditionally, components of these data (for example, new hires and recalls) have been considered leading indicators. In 2002, the BLS began publishing developmental data at the national level, and, in 2004, it began publishing official estimates.												

1/ In March 2006, the program began releasing annual hires and separations series.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OEUS/ ATUS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$4,846		\$5,293		\$5,620		\$5,803		\$5,849	\$6,103
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for the American Time-Use Survey:	67%	100%	50%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%
	Annual estimates	2,400	n/a	n/a	1,000	2,400	2,400	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,260
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OEUS/ EP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$6,229		\$6,308		\$6,546		\$6,702		\$6,588	\$7,145
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment Projections: Number of industries for which the BLS publishes Economic and Employment Projections (2-year cycle) 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> and <i>Career Guide to Industries</i> statements on one or more detailed occupations (2-year cycle) 1/ 2/	184	n/a	n/a	184	184	n/a	n/a	200	201	n/a	201
	<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues) 3/	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	100%
		250	n/a	n/a	250	300	n/a	n/a	315	315	n/a	315
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure for the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> is the percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles.												

1/ In 2006, the program revised its methodology for reporting these data. The baseline and result for 2004 are shown for comparative purposes only.

2/ The increase in 2004 is due primarily to a change in the measure to include statements from the *Career Guide to Industries*.

3/ In 2005, EP accelerated the release of the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* compared to recent years.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OCWC/ ECI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$31,549		\$32,765		\$33,727		\$34,911		\$33,889	\$36,093
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment Cost Index: Number of establishments (Baseline is 2000) 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	90%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	Number of establishments (Baseline is 2000) 1/	12,000	15,600	15,600	16,800	16,800	18,000	18,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800
	Number of occupations (Baseline is 2000) 1/	53,000	71,000	71,000	77,000	77,000	83,000	83,000	77,500	77,500	77,500	74,500
	Number of quarterly releases	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of quarters the change in the civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index was within ±0.5 percent at the 90-percent confidence level 2/	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of indexes published (quarterly) 3/	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	350	350	290	290
	Number of levels published (quarterly) 4/	206	206	206	206	179	206	179	179	179	179	179
	Percent of activities completed to replace the SIC system with the NAICS and to update the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, which will improve the relevancy and accuracy of the data by reflecting changes that have occurred in the economy	New	57%	57%	71%	71%	86%	86%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed
	Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.											
Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the ECI and Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for data for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the ECI sample such that over any 12-month period, a change in the index of compensation less incentive pay for civilian workers is within plus/minus 0.5 percent (at the 90-percent confidence level).												

1/ The annual increases from year to year through 2005 reflect the 2000 budget enhancement. Over a five-year period, ending with 2005, the BLS increased the sample to 18,000 units and 83,000 occupations. In each year of the five-year period, approximately 1,200 additional establishments were surveyed. The decrease for 2006 reflects

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

a sample cut in NCS resulting from an across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations..

- 2/ In 2007, the “civilian compensation less sales” index will be retired, replaced by the “civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations” index that will be introduced in 2006.
- 3/ In 2006, the number of indexes published increased to 350 during the overlap between the current “civilian compensation less sales” index and the “civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations” index and other series and as a result of the conversion to NAICS and SOC. In 2007, the number of indexes published will drop to 290 due to the retirement of several series, including the “civilian compensation less sales” index, occupation groupings such as “blue-collar” and “white-collar,” and industry groupings such as “durable” and “non-durable” goods.
- 4/ As a result of converting the ECEC to NAICS and SOC, the number of levels published decreased in 2004.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OCWC/ EBS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$9,567		\$9,895		\$10,170		\$10,262		\$10,114	\$10,697
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employee Benefits Survey:	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	60%	100%	100%
	Number of establishments 1/	3,700	13,700	13,700	15,600	15,600	16,800	16,800	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800
	Number of annual releases 2/	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2
Number of benefit plans analyzed 3/	10,000	1,675	4,325	6,000	5,179	5,200	5,510	5,200	5,008	1,000	3,700	
	Percent of activities completed to replace the SIC system with the NAICS and to update the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, which will improve the relevancy and accuracy of the data by reflecting changes that have occurred in the economy	New	57%	57%	71%	68%	79%	79%	90%	90%	100%	Completed
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ Sample growth from 2003 to 2005 reflects the 2000 budget enhancement. Sample growth for 2006 reflects the NCS integration, partially offset by the NCS sample reduction resulting from the 2006 across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments.
- 2/ The program began releasing two annual publications in 2005 – one summary publication and one detailed bulletin. The additional publications in 2005 reflect publications originally scheduled for release in 2004.
- 3/ The program missed its target in 2006 because no plans were available to analyze from the government sample by the end of the year. The 2007 figure reflects temporarily limiting analysis to retirement plans as a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission, as well as a smaller number of plans to be collected from State and local government respondents. In 2008, the program plans to analyze both health and retirement plans from the private sector as done previously, but at a lower level of detail than in prior years.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OCWC/ LPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$18,737		\$17,692		\$17,468		\$17,370		\$16,589	\$18,809
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Locality Pay Surveys:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	Number of establishments 1/ Number of area publications 2/	30,600 70	35,800 70	35,800 91	32,400 89	32,400 92	33,600 88	33,600 91	36,200 87	36,200 82	36,200 92	34,700 87
	Percent of activities completed to replace the SIC system with the NAICS and to update the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, which will improve the relevancy and accuracy of the data by reflecting changes that have occurred in the economy	New	57%	57%	71%	71%	86%	86%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The BLS incorporated the final survey improvements requested by the President's Pay Agent into its data collection methodology, and continues to work with the Pay Agent and with the Office of Personnel Management to discuss and evaluate survey improvements designed to meet Federal Pay setting needs.												

- 1/ Sample changes from 2003 to 2005 reflect the 2000 budget enhancement and funding reductions that occurred in 2004. Sample growth for 2006 reflects the NCS integration, partially offset by the NCS sample reduction resulting from the 2006 across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments.
- 2/ 2005 and 2006 figures reflect a decrease of one area publication each year due to funding reductions in 2004. The 2006 target also reflects the loss of three smaller area publications above the 2005 target that are not expected to be repeated. Five area publications planned for 4th quarter 2006 were published early 1st quarter 2007.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OCWC/ CBS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$373		\$392		\$404		\$415		\$410	\$443
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Collective Bargaining:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of contracts available in the public file of collective bargaining agreements	2,100	2,100	2,194	2,194	2,153	2,150	2,135	2,100	2,142	2,100	2,100
	Number of releases of work stoppage statistics 1/	4	4	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ In 2003, the BLS began publishing work stoppages tables on a monthly basis on the BLS website. In 2005, the measure was revised to include the annual work stoppages summary.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
OCWC/ SOII	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$20,190		\$21,226		\$21,718		\$22,300		\$21,629	\$23,129
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: 1/ Participating States, territories, and cities 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	80%	100%	100%
	Establishments surveyed 3/	42	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46
	Lost work day cases 4/	336,360	200,000	228,556	200,000	231,672	200,000	232,798	200,000	232,680	238,879	225,000
	Number of national industry estimates produced (Baseline is 2005) 5/	530,000	300,000	289,000	300,000	266,260	250,000	251,435	250,000	233,906	240,814	230,000
	Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness (Baseline is 2001) 6/	21,544	12,640	12,640	12,640	12,640	21,500	21,544	24,500	24,940	20,474	20,000
	Percent of private sector industries for which national estimates are produced	237,185	n/a	224,724	n/a	223,956	750,000	729,425	750,000	701,413	721,093	700,000
	The standard error on the annual estimate of the national incidence rate for total job-related injuries and illness at the 95-percent confidence level (calendar year data)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of months elapsing between the end of the reference year and publication of non-fatal injury and illness summary data, with no increase in production spending (Number of months elapsed is shown. Baseline is 12 months for 2005) 7/	±0.11	<±0.20	±0.05	<±0.20	±0.04	<±0.10	±0.03	<±0.10	±0.03	±0.03	<±0.10
		12					12	12	11	11	10	Completed

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Number of months elapsing between the end of the reference year and publication of non-fatal injury and illness case and demographic data, with no increase in production spending (Number of months elapsed is shown. Baseline is 15 months for 2005) 7/	15					15	15	12	12	11	Completed
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The SOII accuracy measure is sample variance or precision of the annual estimate of total job related injuries and illnesses. The BLS designs the sample so that a change of as little as 0.1 in the estimate of the incidence of injuries and illnesses will be statistically significant (at the 95-percent confidence level).												

- 1/ In 2006, the BLS reported results for the 2004 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In 2007, the BLS reported results for the 2005 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In 2008, the BLS will report results for the 2006 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
- 2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
- 3/ Figures revised to reflect the actual survey samples for the survey completed in each fiscal year.
- 4/ As the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses has declined over the last decade, so has the number of lost work day cases in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses report.
- 5/ The increase for 2005 reflects the switch from estimates for detailed SIC codes to estimates for detailed NAICS codes. The increase for 2006 reflects an Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping change to add hearing loss to the types of illnesses recorded. The decrease for 2007 and 2008 reflects improved reliability standards for published estimates.
- 6/ The increase for 2005 reflects the switch from estimates for detailed SIC codes to estimates for detailed NAICS codes and the inclusion in the measure of rates and median number of days away from work estimates. The 2005 and 2006 targets assumed a greater number of estimates would be publishable. However, reliability issues prevented some new series from being released.
- 7/ The program has implemented new collection, coding, and processing strategies to make the data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses available sooner, and now publishes the data in the first fiscal quarter.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OCWC/ CFOI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$1,597		\$1,649		\$1,636		\$1,641		\$1,639	\$1,706
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: 1/ Participating States, territories, and cities 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
	Source Documents (Baseline is 2001)	47	48	48	48	48	52	52	52	52	52	52
	Revisions of the annual count of fatal work-related injuries (as a percentage of the total fatalities – calendar year data) 3/	22,199	n/a	20,211	n/a	21,584	20,000	21,812	20,000	21,181	20,000	20,000
		+1.0%	<+3.0%	+0.3%	<+3.0%	+0.2%	<+1.0%	+0.3%	<+1.0%	+1.1%	<+1.0%	<+1.0%
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The CFOI accuracy measure is the size of the revisions in the annual fatality totals, which should not exceed plus/minus one percent of the total fatalities.												

- 1/ In 2006, the BLS will report results for the 2005 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In 2007, the BLS will report results for the 2006 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In 2008, the BLS will report results for the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.
- 2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatalities. Measure revised for 2005 to include territories and cities in addition to States.
- 3/ In 2006, the BLS missed its target due to increased emphasis on identifying and recording work-related fatal injuries in the update process throughout the year following the initial release of data.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS Performance Goal 2: Improve information available to decision-makers on price and productivity changes.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPLC/ CPI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$66,869		\$69,644		\$71,321		\$73,306		\$77,060	\$90,942
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Consumer Prices and Price Indexes:	100%	100%	92%	100%	91%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Outlet contacts (monthly)	23,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	82,400	93,000	94,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
	Indexes published (monthly) 1/	8,362	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Monthly CPI detailed releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index was 0.25 percentage points or less (Baseline is 2000)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Outlet initiations (annually)	7,100	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800
	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (monthly) 2/	12,900	11,900	11,900	11,800	11,800	5,900	5,600	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure for the Consumer Prices and Price Indexes is the standard error. The accuracy measure is based on the estimated sampling variability of the index. Specifically, the accuracy target is that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index is 0.25 percentage points or less in all 12 months of the year. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of prices described by the indexes. Although it is not feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as accurate as possible given resource and technological constraints.												

1/ Beginning in 2006, the figures reflect additional indexes that were not previously included such as superlative indexes and seasonally adjusted indexes. In 2007, the CPI will determine whether to consolidate the sample from 86 to 75 primary sampling units (PSUs) in 2009, which would decrease the number of indexes published to 5,300.

2/ The revised CPI housing sample has been operational since January 1999. The previous figures were based on the use of two quotes for each housing unit, and beginning in 2005, the figures are based on one quote per unit. These new figures are based on the number of in-scope housing units that are contacted monthly. The number of the in-scope units has fallen since 2003 due to attrition.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPLC/ PPI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$39,861		\$41,547		\$42,207		\$43,630		\$43,041	\$46,180
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Producer Prices and Price Indexes:	100%	100%	95%	100%	91%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Sample units initiated (annually) 1/ Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	6,660	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,107	6,400	6,755	6,400	6,400
	Total indexes published (monthly) 2/ Percent of industry product line indexes published (monthly) 2/	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
	Monthly PPI detailed releases	11,820	8,617	8,161	8,161	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685
	Percent released on schedule 3/ Percent of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:	48.1%	68.1%	72.5%	80%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%
	Goods produced 4/	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Services produced 2/ 5/	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total production 6/	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	86.4%	87.8%	87.8%	89.2%	92.5%
	Average change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. (Baseline is 2001) 7/	38.8%	54.0%	54.3%	59.2%	59.2%	75.7%	76.3%	76.7%	76.7%	77.1%	77.4%
	Percent of activities completed to begin publishing price indexes for construction 8/	52.6%	63.3%	63.5%	66.9%	66.9%	78.5%	79.3%	80.0%	80.0%	80.7%	81.9%
	Percent of activities completed to finalize procedures for prescription drugs, including a strategy to minimize new item bias while minimizing reporter burden.	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Percent of activities completed on the new PPI repricing system 9/	New	23%	23%	43%	43%	63%	63%	83%	83%	93%	100%
		New			33%	33%	67%	67%	83%	83%	100%	Completed
		New	10%	10%	33%	17%	40%	37%	60%	65%	74%	88%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percent of activities completed on the new PPI estimation system	New	20%	20%	25%	35%	50%	50%	62%	68%	77%	92%
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measures the BLS reports for the Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI) are coverage, or the percentage of domestic output represented by the index, and the change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource and technological constraints. The term "one-month Finished Goods Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Finished Goods Index should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The PPI also reports the percentage of industry product line indexes that are publishable as an accuracy measure. A product line index is published only when it meets BLS criteria for precision or variance. The BLS is gradually phasing in a new PPI sample design that concentrates sampling resources on a smaller number of product lines, thereby increasing their precision. As a result, a greater percentage of those product lines meet BLS publication accuracy criteria than would otherwise be the case with the old sample design. This results in data that are more reliable, durable, and of increased quality to users.												

- 1/ In 2005, the number of sample units initiated declined due to resource reallocations in two areas. First, the use of field resources to conduct sample initiations for the non-residential construction initiative, which are more difficult units to collect and second, the use of field resources to conduct delinquency follow-ups for semi-annual data collection. However, beginning in 2006, the impacts of the resource allocation are lessened. In 2006, PPI exceeded its target due to the special collection of the non-residential construction data.
- 2/ Over the period 1997-2003, the PPI gradually reduced the average number of indexes published for mining and manufacturing industries to reduce the sampling error of the (smaller number of) mining and manufacturing indexes that are published, and to shift resources from mining and manufacturing to service industries. In 2004, the PPI expedited the conversion to a smaller number of mining and manufacturing indexes in conjunction with the conversion to the NAICS. This initiative results in a decrease in the number of mining and manufacturing sector indexes published, an increase in the percent of domestic services produced that the PPI covers, and an increase in the percent of industry product line indexes published.
- 3/ In 2004, the PPI encountered problems in converting from the SIC system to the NAICS, which resulted in a one month publication delay of the January Producer Price Index. This also delayed release of the February and March indexes as the computer production systems require consecutive monthly index calculation and monthly production processes can be compressed only to a point where the index quality may not be jeopardized. The May 2004 PPI release also was delayed when the quality assurance steps in the normal monthly PPI review process revealed inconsistencies in the movement of related commodity and industry series. The errors in the commodity series were fixed but not in time to meet the scheduled release date.
- 4/ Beginning in 2005, the percentage of goods produced will increase to add non-residential building construction as a result of funds received in 2001.
- 5/ This includes both published production indexes and experimental indexes in extremely complex "frontier" industries, such as wholesale trade and banking. Complex "frontier" industries are included as a result of funding received in 2001.
- 6/ The 2006 target was revised to adjust for a small rounding discrepancy.
- 7/ The average is calculated based on the absolute value of the month-to-month percent changes in the fiscal year.
- 8/ Percentages were revised to reflect the completion of construction indexes by 2008.
- 9/ In 2004, the target was not achieved due to a diversion of resources caused by unexpected difficulties in converting from the SIC system to the NAICS. A replanning effort was performed to ensure successful implementation of the PPI repricing system, and beginning in 2005, the percentages reflect the revised plan.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPLC/ IPP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$21,441		\$22,345		\$22,303		\$21,892		\$21,568	\$21,099
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes:	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	90%	100%	85%	100%	100%
	Sample units initiated (annually) 1/	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	24,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	25,400	25,400	25,343	25,400	25,400
	Indexes published (annually) 2/ 3/	9,632	9,632	9,632	9,632	9,632	9,662	9,662	10,228	10,228	9,704	9,540
	Monthly releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/ 4/	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	11%
	Total in trade 3/ 4/ (Baseline 2003)	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	84
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/ 4/	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	35%	7%
	Total in trade 3/ 4/ (Baseline 2003)	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	80%	72%
	Average change in the one-month Import Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points (Baseline will be 2003)	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
	Average change in the one-month Export Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points (Baseline will be 2003)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Offer internet repricing vehicle to X% of IPP reporters	New			10%	13%	50%	53%	75%	81%	95%	100%
	Percent of activities completed to produce and publish the indexes using NAICS, designed to facilitate comparisons with domestic economic data	New			20%	20%	50%	50%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed
	Percent of activities completed to produce and publish the indexes for Export Travel and Tourism, and Export Education Services 3/	New					50%	50%	75%	75%	100%	Completed
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the International Price Program (IPP) is the change in the one-month Import (or Export) Price Index between the first published release and the final release. The term "one-month Import (or Export) Price Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Import Price Index should be in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points. The average amount of revision for exports should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The wide range of the accuracy measure for the Import Price Index reflects the use of crude petroleum data, which are supplied by the Department of Energy, that are routinely subject to major revisions. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource and technological constraints.												

- 1/ The number of units consists of 3,200 that are fielded initially and 200 additional units that result from the refinement stage of the initiation process.
- 2/ In 2005, indexes published increased due to the doubling of the published locality of origin indexes. In 2006, indexes published will increase due to the net effect of adding indexes under the NAICS and discontinuing indexes under the Standard International Trade Classification system (SITC). In 2007 and 2008, indexes published will change due to the net effect of discontinuing the SITC series and, in 2007 only, adding services indexes for export travel and tourism, and export education.
- 3/ In 2008, the IPP will discontinue publication of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. As a result, a total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes will be discontinued. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight will be maintained.
- 4/ Figures are revised for comparison purposes to restate values for 2004 trade flows.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPLC/ CE	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$42,378		\$43,215		\$44,103		\$44,671		\$44,055	\$45,719
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Consumer Expenditures and Income:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units 1/ 2/ Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 2/ 3/	11,782	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,690	15,150	15,150	14,400	14,400	14,100	14,100
		27,977	39,560	39,560	39,560	39,560	42,480	42,480	36,900	36,900	35,300	35,300
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The actual caseload represents the total number of cases actually collected. The estimated caseload consists of the total selected sample minus the estimated ineligibles minus the estimated non-responses.												

- 1/ The decrease in the Diary Survey workload for 2005 reflects the new base for the new sample design.
- 2/ In mid-2006 the CE dropped 11 geographic areas from the sample, which decreases the number of completed weekly Diaries and quarterly Interviews in 2006 and again in 2007.
- 3/ The increase in the Interview Survey workload for 2005 is due to the PSU redesign that necessitates a five-month transition overlap in collection between the old and the new sample beginning in November 2004. The decrease in workload for 2006 and 2007 reflects the new base workload for the new sample design.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPT/ DMSP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$2,733		\$2,711		\$2,725		\$2,810		\$2,748	\$2,961
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Productivity Measures for Major Sectors:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of initial and revised quarterly Productivity and Costs news releases released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Labor productivity series updated	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The Quarterly Productivity and Costs statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures.												

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPT/ DIPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$5,512		\$5,691		\$5,831		\$5,874		\$5,805	\$6,183
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Productivity Measures for Industries:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of industries covered by labor productivity measures (Baseline is 2004) 1/	58.0%	60.0%	60.9%	61.4%	58.0%	58.3%	59.2%	59.3%	59.3%	59.4%	59.5%
	Labor productivity series updated (Baseline is 2004) 2/	2,848	1,348	1,348	1,360	2,848	2,872	2,888	2,904	2,904	2,920	2,928
	Increase the coverage of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost measures 3/ 4/	New	2	6	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	1
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The Industry Productivity statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector industries covered by industry labor productivity measures.												

- 1/ In 2004, the percent of industries covered declined due to changes in industry definitions as a result of the conversion to NAICS. The percentage is based on coverage of NAICS 4-digit industries.
- 2/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries. The increase in 2004 was caused by adding NAICS 5-digit coverage.
- 3/ Through 2004, DIPS had added a total of 27 new SIC-based service industries as a result of the service sector initiative. This total changed to 26 with the 2004 conversion from SIC to NAICS. Beginning in 2005, all new additions of industries are on a NAICS basis.
- 4/ Industry labor productivity and unit labor cost measures increased from 2003 through 2007 as a result of funds received in 2001.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
OPT/ DFLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$2,680		\$2,941		\$2,903		\$3,007		\$2,760	\$2,988
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for International Comparisons: Series Updated 1/	100% 48	100% 51	100% 51	100% 51	100% 52	100% 53	100% 53	100% 54	100% 54	100% 56	100% 57
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments:												

1/ In 2004, Australia was added to the international comparisons of productivity. In 2005, the Czech Republic was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons. In 2006, Hungary was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons. In 2007, Poland will be added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons and Spain will be added to the manufacturing productivity comparisons. In 2008, one additional country will be added to the international comparisons for manufacturing.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS Management Goal: Maintain a strategic management focus.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008				
Exec. Dir.	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below 1/		\$27,886		\$29,146		\$29,629		\$30,168		\$29,436	\$32,519
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of Management Measures Achieved:		100%	88%	100%	78%	100%	80%	100%	78%	100%	100%
	Percent of timeliness of reporting new injuries (Baseline is 2001) 2/	41%	80%	71%	80%	94%	92%	100%	97%	95%	97%	97%
	Percent of employees retained throughout entire career ladder (Baseline is 4-year period ending 2002)	67%	n/a	76%	80%	76%	78%	78%	80%	86%	80%	80%
	Average number of Internet site user sessions each month (Baseline is 1999)	622,806	1,979,082	1,979,082	2,230,000	2,430,860	2,650,000	2,790,367	2,900,000	3,658,814	3,700,000	3,700,000
	Provide a current and reliable computing infrastructure for BLS programs 3/	99.97%	≥99.95%	99.97%	≥99.95%	99.99%	≥99.96%	99.88%	≥99.98%	99.95%	≥99.98%	≥99.98%
	Ensure data security and continuity of operations for BLS programs: Receive no more than three high risk findings concerning BLS computing infrastructure (Baseline is 2003)	2	≤3	2	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3
	Percent of mission critical BLS systems for which a component of disaster recovery plans are developed and tested (Baseline is 2006)	100%							100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility (Baseline is 2004) 4/	\$6.13			n/a	\$6.13	\$3.32	\$2.44	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.61	

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Result	Result
	Maintain high quality financial records: Receive no more than three audit findings (Baseline is 1999)	3	≤3	1	≤3	0	<3	0	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3
	Measure customer satisfaction with BLS performance (Baseline is 2001)	74%	75%	74%	75%	82%	75%	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%
Source of Data: Quarterly Review and Analysis Reporting System												
Comments:												
<u>Human Resources</u>												
The BLS has a four-year career ladder for employees in its three major occupations. The BLS is investing in new employee orientation, training, and development. One goal of this investment is a higher retention rate for these employees through their career ladder period.												
<u>Financial Records</u>												
The DOL has had ten consecutive clean audits (unqualified opinions) through 2006. The BLS had no material weaknesses or reportable conditions in the OIG audit report for 2006. The OIG's Management Advisory Comments report is not yet final.												
<u>Customer Satisfaction</u>												
In 2003, the BLS participated in the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) using subscribers to the electronic BLS News Service as the measured customer segment. That year, the BLS received a score of 74, which was higher than the 70.9 government-wide average. The BLS decided to rotate the measurement of different customer segments over time. In 2004, the BLS participated in the ACSI using visitors to the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)</i> as the customer segment. The BLS score of 82 in 2004 was higher than the Federal government aggregate score of 71.2 and comparable private sector score of 74.4 that year. This was the first formal measure of customer satisfaction using the BLS website. This same customer segment was measured in 2005, with a BLS score of 74, Federal government aggregate score of 73.5, and comparable private sector score of 73.1. This same customer segment was measured in 2006, with a BLS score of 79, Federal government aggregate score of 73.7, and comparable private sector score of 74.4.												

- 1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- 2/ To be considered on-time, a claim must be filed with the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs in the required 10 workdays (or 14 calendar days) from the date the claim is received from the employee. The 2005 target is based on Office of Workers' Compensation Programs goals. The 2006 target is based on SHARE goals provided by the Office of Employee Safety and Occupational Health. The SHARE Initiative was extended until 2010, but no guidance has been received regarding 2007 and beyond. The BLS missed this measure in 2006 due to an untimely report in a regional office.
- 3/ In 2005, this result was impacted by the loss of the UPS (uninterrupted power supply) due to a false fire alarm that caused loss of power to critical components for the LAN. Without this interruption, it is estimated that the LAN reliability for the year would have been 99.99%.
- 4/ The 2005 result was lower than the 2006 target because, due to periodic replacement cycles, fewer costs were incurred.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

PART RECOMMENDATIONS AND STATUS

Agency/Program: Bureau of Labor Statistics				
PART Recommendation	Milestone(s)	Target (FY/Q)	Completion (FY/Q)	Comments on Status; Reference/Documentation
Conducting an independent evaluation on how the agency is improving its effectiveness in meeting the needs of its data users.	Course of action	FY 2007	Completion date will be decided after course of action is determined in 2007.	The BLS is drafting a proposal for an independent study of BLS effectiveness in meeting the needs of its data users.
Developing additional efficiency and cost-effectiveness measures to demonstrate ongoing program improvement.	Each budget submission	FY 2007/Q3	Ongoing	In 2005, the BLS completed one multiyear efficiency effort. In 2007, the BLS continues to report on its cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility. In 2008, the BLS will update the efficiency measure, added in the 2007 budget, to reduce the cost per housing unit initiated in the CPI as part of the initiative to implement a more representative and current sample of geographic areas, as well as a continuously updated housing sample in the CPI. To demonstrate ongoing improvement, the BLS will continue to add efficiency measures as appropriate.
Establishing more ambitious targets for its long term and annual performance measures to drive continued improvement.	Each budget submission	FY 2007/Q3	Ongoing	The BLS regularly reviews its targets to demonstrate its commitment to continuous improvement. For example, in 2006, the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program improved the precision of one of its accuracy measures. In addition, as part of a 2007 initiative to update on a continuous basis and enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI, the BLS added an efficiency measure that will show improved performance over time in the CPI. Also, in 2007, the BLS revised the outyear targets for its performance indicators to further highlight its commitment to continuous improvement.

All three original findings from the 2002 and 2003 PART were resolved in 2005. In January 2006, the new follow-up recommendations listed above replaced the ones that were completed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Program/Budget Activity	Employee Benefits Survey (EBS)/Compensation and Working Conditions		
FY Program PARTed	2003		
Status of Approval	Approved		
Efficiency Measure	Timeliness of benefit incidence data		
Numerator Description	Number of months elapsed since the reference date		
Denominator Description	Not applicable		
Baseline Data	2002	Numerator: 24	
		Denominator: n/a	
Ratio: 24 months			
Year	2005	2006	2007
Target Ratios	6 months	5 months	Completed
Result Ratios	5 months	Completed	Completed
Comment/Data Source	With no additional funding, the BLS improved the timeliness of Employee Benefits Survey data by publishing benefit incidence data within five months of the reference date, rather than an average of two years after the reference date. Employers commonly use benefits data to evaluate benefits that employees are being offered nationwide. With more timely data, employers will be better able to improve benefit packages to remain competitive in the labor market and lower employee turnover rates. Data for the measure come from program internal documents.		
Strategies to Achieve Efficiency	Completed.		

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Program/Budget Activity	Internet data collection for various survey programs and activities		
FY Program PARTed	2003		
Status of Approval	Approved		
Efficiency Measure	Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility		
Numerator Description	Facility costs(\$)		
Denominator Description	Number of transactions per fiscal year		
Baseline Data	2004	Numerator: \$613,961 Denominator: 100,145 Transactions	Ratio: $\frac{\$613,961}{100,145} = \6.13
Year	2006	2007	2008
Target Ratios	$\frac{\$419,464}{162,546} = \2.58	$\frac{\$561,298}{313,750} = \1.79	$\frac{\$584,609}{363,910} = \1.61
Result Ratios	$\frac{\$397,077}{218,167} = \1.82		
Comment/Data Source	The Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) is shared across BLS statistical program areas and is used by survey respondents to report data. The measure is useful and relevant in that data collection is an integral component to producing BLS statistics. Data for the measure come from program internal documents.		
Strategies to Achieve Efficiency	The BLS plans to increase the amount of data collected through the IDCF. The volume of data collected is expected to outpace the cost of operating and maintaining the facility.		

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Program/Budget Activity	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (CPI)/Office of Prices and Living Conditions		
FY Program PARTed	2003		
Status of Approval	Approved		
Efficiency Measure	Cost per housing unit initiated		
Numerator Description	Sum of part-time data collection costs for listing, screening, initiation, and overlap pricing(\$)		
Denominator Description	Number of housing units initiated into the CPI housing sample		
Baseline Data 1/	1998-99	Numerator: \$11,877,002 Denominator: 25,000 Transactions conducted over two years	Ratio: $\frac{\$11,877,002}{25,000} = \475
Year 2/	2009	2010	2011
Target Ratios 1/	$\frac{\$1,930,000}{6,200} = \311	$\frac{\$1,860,000}{6,400} = \291	$\frac{\$1,788,000}{6,600} = \271
Result Ratios 1/			
Comment/Data Source	<p>The measure will demonstrate a decrease in the average field staff cost per housing unit initiated in the CPI over time. Data for the measure will come from program internal documents.</p> <p>1/ Costs are stated in 2009 dollars for comparison purposes. 2/ Represents one year of a cumulative six-year cycle (FYs 2009-2014).</p>		
Strategies to Achieve Efficiency	The BLS will improve its process by using current address lists purchased from commercial vendors to screen homeowners out of the sample more efficiently prior to beginning personal visits.		