

**FY 2013**

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**



# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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# **BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

## **APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE**

### **BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

#### **Federal Funds**

#### **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, [\$542,921,000] \$551,031,000, together with not to exceed [\$67,303,000] \$67,176,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, of which \$1,500,000 may be used to fund the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act. (*Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012*)

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>A. Appropriation</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>\$533,183</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$542,921</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>\$551,031</b>
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-74 in FY 2012	0	\$0	0	-\$1,026	0	\$0
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-10 in FY 2011	0	-\$1,066	0	\$0	0	\$0
Trust funds transferred to general funds	0	\$10,804	0	\$0	0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Appropriation</i>	<i>2,338</i>	<i>\$542,921</i>	<i>2,313</i>	<i>\$541,895</i>	<i>2,310</i>	<i>\$551,031</i>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	6	\$8,725	6	\$9,952	6	\$9,982
Trust Funds	0	\$78,264	0	\$67,303	0	\$67,176
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-74 in FY 2012	0	\$0	0	-\$127	0	\$0
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-10 in FY 2011	0	-\$157	0	\$0	0	\$0
Trust funds transferred to general funds	0	-\$10,804	0	\$0	0	\$0
Trust Funds, Revised	0	\$67,303	0	\$67,176	0	\$67,176
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$76,028</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$77,128</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$77,158</i>
<b>B. Gross Budget Authority</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>\$618,949</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>\$619,023</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>\$628,189</b>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Deduction:						
Reimbursements	-6	-\$8,725	-6	-\$9,952	-6	-\$9,982
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-\$8,725</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-\$9,952</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-\$9,982</i>
<b>C. Budget Authority</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>\$610,224</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$609,071</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>\$618,207</b>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	6	\$8,725	6	\$9,952	6	\$9,982
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$8,725</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$9,952</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>\$9,982</i>
<b>D. Total Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>\$618,949</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>\$619,023</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>\$628,189</b>
Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-25	-\$1,117	0	\$0	0	\$0
Reimbursements	0	-\$814	0	\$0	0	\$0
<b>E. Total, Estimated Obligations</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>\$617,018</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>\$619,023</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>\$628,189</b>

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Net Change
<b>Budget Authority</b>			
General Funds	\$541,895	\$551,031	+\$9,136
Trust Funds	\$67,176	\$67,176	\$0
<b>Total</b>	\$609,071	\$618,207	+\$9,136

### Full Time Equivalents

General Funds	2,313	2,310	-3
Trust Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	2,313	2,310	-3

Explanation of Change	FY 2012 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2013 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Increases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	2,313	\$207,286	0	\$0	0	\$785	0	\$785
Personnel benefits	2,313	\$59,692	0	\$0	0	\$225	0	\$225
One day more of pay	2,313	\$266,978	0	\$0	0	\$1,032	0	\$1,032
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0	\$216	0	\$0	0	\$336	0	\$336
Rental payments to GSA	0	\$34,121	0	\$0	0	\$2,388	0	\$2,388
Other services from non-Federal sources	0	\$18,740	0	\$0	0	\$1,105	0	\$1,105
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0	\$94,408	0	\$0	0	\$260	0	\$260
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	0	\$94,408	0	\$0	0	\$484	0	\$484
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	\$65,845	0	\$0	0	\$1,628	0	\$1,628
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	\$73,981	0	\$0	0	\$88	0	\$88
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>+\$554,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+\$8,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+\$8,331</b>
<b>B. Programs:</b>								
Annual Current Population Survey Supplement	40	\$62,155	0	\$0	3	\$1,577	3	\$1,577
Support a Supplemental Poverty Measure	66	\$44,070	0	\$0	9	\$2,500	9	\$2,500
<b>Programs Subtotal</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>\$106,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+\$4,077</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+\$4,077</b>
<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>+\$556,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+\$12,408</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+\$12,408</b>

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Explanation of Change	FY 2012 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2013 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Decreases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
N/A	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
<b>Built-Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>B. Programs:</b>								
Annualize FY 2012 National Longitudinal Surveys Elongation	6	\$10,138	0	\$0	0	-\$1,315	0	-\$1,315
Eliminate the International Labor Comparisons Program	15	\$1,957	0	\$0	-15	-\$1,957	-15	-\$1,957
<b>Programs Subtotal</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$12,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-\$3,272</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-\$3,272</b>
<b>Total Decrease</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$12,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-\$3,272</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-\$3,272</b>
<b>Total Change</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>+\$565,378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+\$9,136</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+\$9,136</b>

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

<b>SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY</b>								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Request		Diff. FY13 Req. / FY12 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Labor Force Statistics</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>\$277,976</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>\$276,543</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>\$280,395</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$3,852</b>
General Funds	525	210,673	534	209,367	537	213,219	3	3,852
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	67,303	0	67,176	0	67,176	0	0
<b>Prices and Cost of Living</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>\$205,410</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>\$205,888</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>\$211,084</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$5,196</b>
General Funds	1,067	205,410	1,110	205,888	1,119	211,084	9	5,196
<b>Compensation and Working Conditions</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>\$80,418</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>\$80,391</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>\$81,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>
General Funds	443	80,418	390	80,391	390	81,545	0	1,154
<b>Productivity and Technology</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>\$12,078</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>\$12,013</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>\$10,205</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-\$1,808</b>
General Funds	73	12,078	75	12,013	60	10,205	-15	-1,808
<b>Executive Direction and Staff Services</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>\$34,342</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>\$34,236</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>\$34,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$742</b>
General Funds	205	34,342	204	34,236	204	34,978	0	742
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$610,224</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>\$609,071</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>\$618,207</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>\$9,136</b>
General Funds	2,313	542,921	2,313	541,895	2,310	551,031	-3	9,136
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	67,303	0	67,176	0	67,176	0	0

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

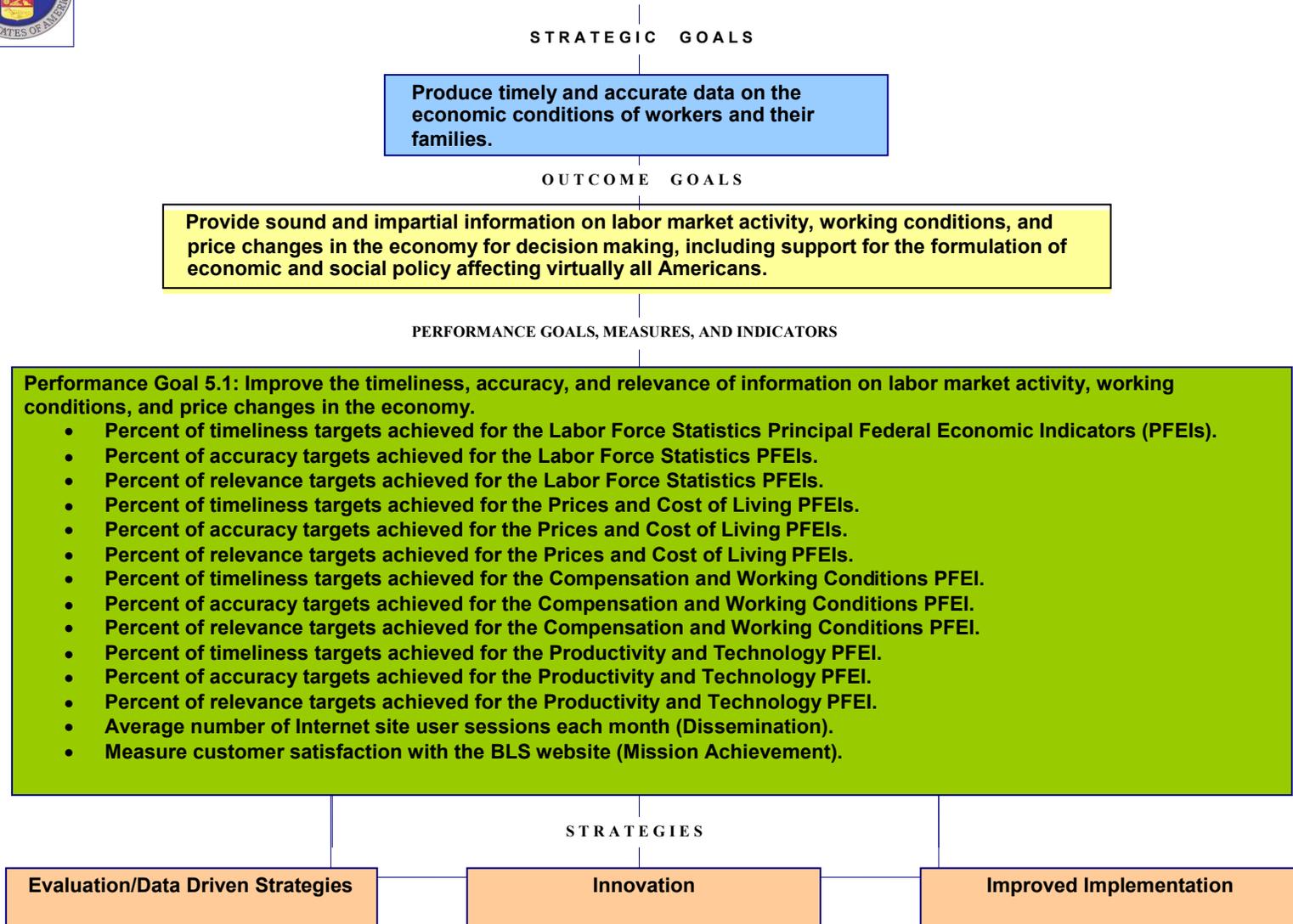
<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	2,039	2,026	2,023	-3
	Other	274	287	287	0
	Reimbursable	6	6	6	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>-3</b>
	Average ES Salary	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$171,000	\$1,000
	Average GM/GS Grade	11.03	11.03	11.03	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$0
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$192,253	\$192,944	\$194,188	\$1,244
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,426	11,959	12,051	92
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5,057	2,383	2,410	27
<b>11.9</b>	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>209,736</b>	<b>207,286</b>	<b>208,649</b>	<b>1,363</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	58,796	59,908	60,640	732
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	556	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,725	6,767	6,908	141
22.0	Transportation of things	10	10	10	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	32,421	34,121	36,678	2,557
23.2	Rental payments to others	111	111	111	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5,891	5,629	6,081	452
24.0	Printing and reproduction	4,010	4,056	4,050	-6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	19	74	74	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	24,056	18,740	15,943	-2,797
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	122,290	122,474	124,867	2,393
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,343	3,146	7,431	4,285
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	51,493	65,845	64,252	-1,593
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,403	1,533	1,431	-102
31.0	Equipment	5,542	5,334	6,957	1,623
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	73,814	73,981	74,069	88
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	8	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$610,224</b>	<b>\$609,071</b>	<b>\$618,207</b>	<b>\$9,136</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$21,959	\$21,636	\$21,636	\$0
	DHS Services	4,672	4,482	4,504	22
	Census Services	94,121	94,408	96,393	1,985

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



## Secretary's Vision: "Good Jobs for Everyone"



# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## PERFORMANCE STRUCTURE

<b>Strategic and Outcome Goals Supporting Secretary Solis' Vision of <i>Good Jobs for Everyone</i></b>	<b>Supporting Budget Activities</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1 – Prepare Workers for Good Jobs and Ensure Fair Compensation</b>	
1.1 Increase workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality.	
1.2 Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs.	
1.3 Help workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs.	
1.4 Help middle-class families remain in the middle class.	
1.5 Secure wages and overtime.	
1.6 Foster acceptable work conditions and respect for workers' rights in the global economy to provide workers with a fair share of productivity and protect vulnerable people.	
<b>Strategic Goal 2 – Ensure Workplaces Are Safe and Healthy</b>	
2.1 Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.	
<b>Strategic Goal 3 – Assure Fair and High Quality Work-Life Environments</b>	
3.1 Break down barriers to fair and diverse work places so that every worker's contribution is respected.	
3.2 Provide workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving.	
3.3 Ensure worker voice in the workplace.	
<b>Strategic Goal 4 – Secure Health Benefits and, for Those Not Working, Provide Income Security</b>	
4.1 Facilitate return to work for workers experiencing workplace injuries or illnesses who are able to work.	
4.2 Ensure income support when work is impossible or unavailable.	
4.3 Improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers.	
<b>Strategic Goal 5 – Assure the Production of Timely and Accurate Data on Social and Economic Conditions of Workers and their Families</b>	
5.1 Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.	All BLS Activities

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

### Labor Market Information (LMI) Improvement Study

Senate: The Committee recognizes that the Nation requires current, accurate, detailed labor statistics for Federal and non-Federal data users. The Nation also requires Government programs to be administered as cost effectively as possible. However, the current ability of the cooperative statistics system to meet those needs is in question. This gap could reduce the ability of State and local regions to effectively plan for recovery, anticipate industry demand for workforce needs and meet other labor market information challenges.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to commission a study of and report on a comprehensive assessment of the proper purpose, structure, methods, and operations of the Federal-State cooperative statistics system (including the CES, QCEW, LAUS, OES, and MLS programs), particularly regarding the appropriate roles and responsibilities of BLS, ETA, the State labor market information agencies, and the system's relationship with the Census Bureau, the National Center for Education Statistics, State workforce agencies, State education agencies, and private vendors.

The Committee believes the National Academies of Science (Committee on National Statistics) and the National Academy of Public Administration are very well qualified to produce such a report.

The Committee requests the release of an interim report within 12 months of the enactment of this act and a final report within 24 months of the enactment of this act. The interim report shall contain, at minimum, a rigorous assessment of the Current Employment Statistics Program, including an evaluation of the accuracies of past and present methods for producing initial State and metro area CES estimates, identification of the methods most likely to produce accurate initial estimates, and recommendations for appropriate BLS and State roles and responsibilities in preparing such accurate estimates. The report also should consider recommendations for how to improve the collection of this large volume of information, including through the use of technology; coordinate the Federal and State data systems to provide timely, accurate, and geographically detailed information on employment, education and training, occupations and worker skills, as well as ease of access and technical assistance; and improve responsiveness to the data needs of labor market participants and policymakers at the Federal, State, and local levels.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to use such sums as may be necessary for this study which shall be allocated equally from funds available to the Secretary, BLS, ETA, and the States. The State contribution should be made through a set-aside from BLS cooperative system grants to States.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Response: The conference funding level did not include the resources to initiate this study that had accompanied the language in the Senate bill. Thus, without funding, the BLS will not be able to initiate such a study, and the corresponding reporting requirements no longer apply. Though BLS will not be conducting a formal review of these specific issues, it is committed to the continual improvement of its statistical programs, including the operations of the Federal-State cooperative statistics system.

### Cost Savings

Senate: The Committee notes that BLS has reduced travel costs by using videoconferencing technology and Web-based services for training and other purposes, and taken other steps to realize cost savings. The Committee requests that the BLS include in its fiscal year 2013 congressional budget justification information on additional steps it will take to carry out its responsibilities more cost effectively.

Response: The BLS continues to utilize technology, as appropriate, to lower costs and to achieve efficiencies in its operations. In addition to the use of WebEx, the BLS will continue to look for ways to expand its use of the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) to collect data from respondents. The IDCF is shared across BLS statistical programs and is used by survey respondents to report data online. Offering modern, electronic options to respondents, including use of online data collection, improves the accuracy, timeliness, and efficiency of BLS data and is more environmentally friendly than traditional collection methods. The BLS expects the volume of data collected to outpace the cost of operating and maintaining the facility, leading to a decrease in the cost per transaction. However, while the BLS will encourage respondents to use the IDCF, it cannot require it, as that could result in a refusal to participate in its voluntary surveys.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## AUTHORIZING STATUTES

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Statute No. / US Code</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
An Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884 (amended by Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor)	29 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.	n/a
The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended	29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.	n/a
International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act	22 U.S.C. 3101	n/a
The Social Security Act	42 U.S.C. 503(a)(6)	n/a
Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988	38 U.S.C. 4110A	n/a
An Act to amend Title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population and for other purposes	13 U.S.C. 182	n/a
An Act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws related to money and finance	31 U.S.C. 1535 - 1536	n/a
Trade Act of 1974	19 U.S.C. 2393	n/a
Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act	5 U.S.C. 5301-5304	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	29 U.S.C. 673	n/a

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budget Estimates to Congress		House Allowance		Senate Allowance		Appropriation		FTE
2003	511,092	1/ 2/	498,164	2/	498,164	2/	492,234	3/ 4/	2,479
2004	512,262	4/	512,262	4/	520,223	5/	518,496	5/ 6/	2,461
2005	533,518		533,518		533,518		529,004	7/ 8/	2,445
2006	542,523		542,523		542,523		537,098	9/	2,408
2007	563,288	10/	565,288		563,288		548,123		2,408
2008	574,443		576,118		560,000		544,251	11/	2,283
2009	592,806	12/	596,058	12/ 13/	598,306	12/	597,182	12/	2,376
2010	611,623		611,623		611,271	14/	611,447	15/	2,393
2011	645,351		611,447	16/	632,488	17/	610,224	18/	2,338
2012	647,030		620,224	19/	611,224		609,071	20/	2,313
2013	618,207								2,310

- 1/ Includes a comparative transfer from BLS to Departmental Management -- Management Crosscut of -\$132 and -0- FTE.
- 2/ 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.
- 3/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,220 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.
- 4/ Reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.
- 5/ Reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.
- 6/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,702 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.
- 7/ Reflects a rescission of \$4,266 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 8/ Reflects a rescission of \$248 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.
- 9/ Reflects a rescission of \$5,425 pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- 10/ Includes a comparative transfer to the Working Capital Fund for centralized services of \$1,230 and -0- FTE.
- 11/ Reflects a rescission of \$9,677 pursuant to P.L. 110-161.
- 12/ Includes a comparative transfer from ODEP to BLS of \$550 and -0- FTE.
- 13/ This bill was reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.
- 14/ This bill was reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full Senate.
- 15/ Does not reflect a transfer from the BLS to EBSA of \$2,700 and -0- FTE.
- 16/ Reflects a full-year continuing resolution funding level passed by the Full House.
- 17/ This bill was reported out of the Committee but was not passed by the Full Senate.
- 18/ Reflects a rescission of \$1,223 pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
- 19/ This bill was reported only as a draft out of the Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.
- 20/ Reflects a rescission of \$1,153 pursuant to P.L. 112-74.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## OVERVIEW

### Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency within the Department of Labor responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. The BLS works to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information necessary to support public and private decision-making by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating essential economic information. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the diverse needs of a broad customer base. For FY 2013, the BLS requests \$618,207,000, an increase of \$9,136,000 or about 1.5 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 2,310 FTE.

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

Several BLS series are used in the administration of Federal programs. For example, the Internal Revenue Service ties changes in Federal income tax brackets and personal exemption amounts to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall Federal budget expenditures, including Federal allocations to State and local jurisdictions. In 2012, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) will be used in the allocation of nearly \$115 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 (QCEW) data were used to allocate approximately \$250 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

The Social Security Administration revises benefits annually based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 2010, over 52 million Americans received \$703 billion in Social Security benefits.

The BLS directly contributes to Secretary Solis' Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. In particular, the BLS supports the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*.

The BLS has identified six high-level ongoing strategies to achieve its Outcome and Performance Goals. The following ongoing strategies also help the BLS fulfill the need for economic information to support decision-making:

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

- continuing to produce objective data and analyses that are timely, accurate, and relevant;
- improving the timeliness, accuracy, and relevance of its products and processes and developing new products that meet the needs of its broad customer base;
- informing current and potential customers about the availability and uses of its information products, reaching out to its current and potential customers to understand their needs for economic information, and ensuring that the content, presentation, and delivery of its information products are well-matched to customer needs;
- improving data collection processes, maintaining high response rates, and optimizing the balance between quality, cost, and respondent burden in its data collection programs;
- making the data, products, and services on the BLS public Web site easy to find, understand and use; and
- recruiting, training, and retaining a talented and diverse group of individuals who are experts at the production and continuous improvement of its products and services and who are well-prepared to represent the agency and become its future leaders.

Each of the BLS strategies aligns with one or more of the three Departmental strategies. For example, the BLS employs *evaluation/data driven strategies* by reaching out to customers to better understand their needs for economic data; *innovation* strategies by developing new data collection methods that minimize respondent burden; and *improved implementation* strategies by analyzing business processes for efficiency and effectiveness and making ongoing improvements.

The BLS meets its responsibilities through five budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The FY 2013 Request of \$280,395,000, an increase of \$3,852,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 537 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, time use, and employment projections.

The FY 2013 Request includes funding for an initiative for the Current Population Survey (CPS) program to add one annual supplement to the CPS program survey. In even years, the BLS will conduct the Contingent Work Supplement to capture data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. In odd years, the BLS will conduct other supplements relevant to the BLS mission, including topics that will provide more data on workplace flexibility and work-family balance.

The FY 2013 Request also reflects a reduction to the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) program, which relates to the continuation of elongating the fielding schedules of the 1979 and 1997 NLS Youth cohorts. The elongation began in FY 2012.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The FY 2013 Request of \$211,084,000, an increase of \$5,196,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 1,119 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, specifically the CPI, the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Surveys, the Producer Price Index (PPI), and the U.S. Import/Export Price Indexes.

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The FY 2013 Request includes funding for an initiative for the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey program to modify the CE Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. As part of this initiative, the CE Surveys program will develop questions to be added to the Interview Survey and move up the delivery date of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to early August to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

**(3) Compensation and Working Conditions** – The FY 2013 Request of \$81,545,000, an increase of \$1,154,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 390 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppages statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

**(4) Productivity and Technology** – The FY 2013 Request of \$10,205,000, a decrease of \$1,808,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 60 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries; and the examination of the factors underlying productivity change.

In FY 2013, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. The savings associated with this elimination will be used to finance other, more critical needs.

**(5) Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The FY 2013 Request of \$34,978,000, an increase of \$742,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level, and 204 FTE, will provide funds to support agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as data dissemination, the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF), and statistical methods research.

Federal statistical programs meet the needs of a wide range of users by providing data that meet the highest quality standards. The BLS conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's (ICSP) Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies and the "Strengthening Federal Statistics" chapter of the Analytical Perspectives volume in the President's Budget. The BLS measures accuracy, timeliness, relevance, dissemination, and mission achievement. In addition, the BLS reports the full cost to produce its data products. These six criteria are common among statistical agencies because these are critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. Common concepts underlying the specifics of measuring and reporting on statistical agency performance help to inform decision-makers about the performance of statistical agencies. The BLS strategies are designed to support the specific performance criteria that are common among 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 measures and targets in budget submissions and other documents relating to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The American economy and labor market are evolving due to rapid technological changes, globalization of world markets, and demographic shifts. The BLS has been, and will continue to be, responsive to users' need to understand changes in the economy. For example, due to the 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. In response to this need, the PPI worked to expand its coverage of the service sector, increasing coverage to over 78 percent in FY 2011 from 48 percent in FY 2001. Also, in FY 2010 and FY 2011, the National Compensation Survey supported the data needs of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act by completing a special study of selected health care services in private industry and modifying its survey instrument to provide the Secretaries of Labor and Health and Human Services with information on public sector health insurance plans. In addition, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and Employment Projections (EP) programs continue work to survey industries where green jobs are expected to be found, and produce career information related to green jobs based on the identification of green industries, occupations, and processes. In FY 2012, QCEW and OES will publish the first tabulations of aggregate employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as green and information on the occupations involved in whole or in part in green economic activity. The BLS continues to research ways to meet ad hoc demands from decision-makers for information on emerging topics.

The BLS is committed to continuous improvement in other areas to remain relevant to data users and decision-makers. For example, in FY 2011, the BLS added tables to the Current Population Survey program on Iraq and Afghanistan veterans and on veterans by educational attainment to the *Employment Situation of Veterans* news release. Also, in FY 2012, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses will conduct a pilot test to collect detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for injuries and illnesses that require job transfer or restriction.

The BLS also looks for ways to achieve cost savings and efficiencies. In FY 2011, the BLS proposed an alternative approach to the LPS, saving nearly \$10 million annually while still meeting the needs of the Federal Salary Council (FSC). This approach, a response to the FSC's request to provide data for more areas, uses data from the BLS OES and Employment Cost Index (ECI) programs. The OES program provides wage data by occupation for all localities nationwide, while the ECI provides detailed worker characteristics, such as work level, union status, and part- or full-time work schedule. Together, these two programs allow the BLS to develop wage data by worker characteristics for many occupations and localities.

In response to the President's "Campaign to Cut Waste," the BLS continues to rely on the IDCF to collect data from respondents. The IDCF is shared across BLS statistical programs and is used by survey respondents to report data online. In FY 2010, upon completion of a multiyear effort to modernize its IT systems, the PPI began a project to allow respondents to report online using the centralized IDCF. In June 2011, the BLS began offering an online data collection option to select PPI respondents, and over time will expand this option to all existing and new survey respondents. Offering modern, electronic options to respondents, including use of online data collection, will improve the accuracy, timeliness, and efficiency of data collection for both respondents and the BLS, and be more environmentally friendly. In addition, the volume of data collected is expected to outpace the cost of operating and maintaining the facility, leading to a

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

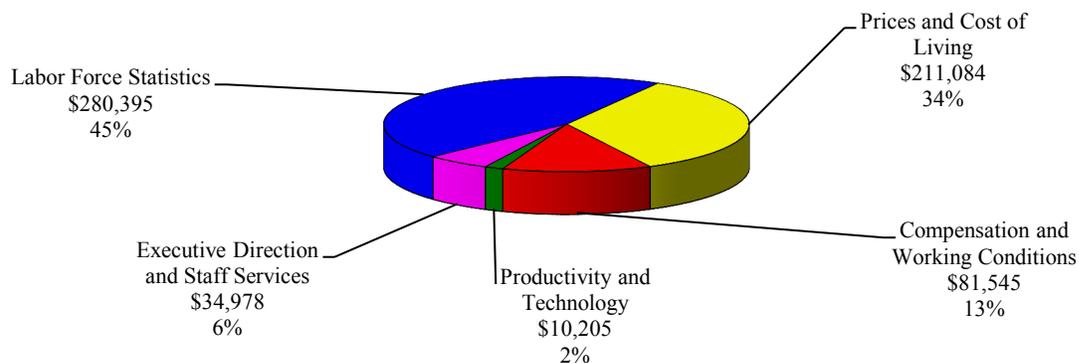
decrease in the cost per transaction. However, while the BLS will encourage respondents to use the IDCF, it cannot require it, as that could result in a refusal to participate in this voluntary survey. After this project is complete, the BLS will explore other electronic reporting options.

## Cost Model

The BLS requests a total of \$618,207,000, an increase of \$9,136,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level. This level of funding will enable the BLS to meet its highest priority goals and objectives during FY 2013. Included in this request are:

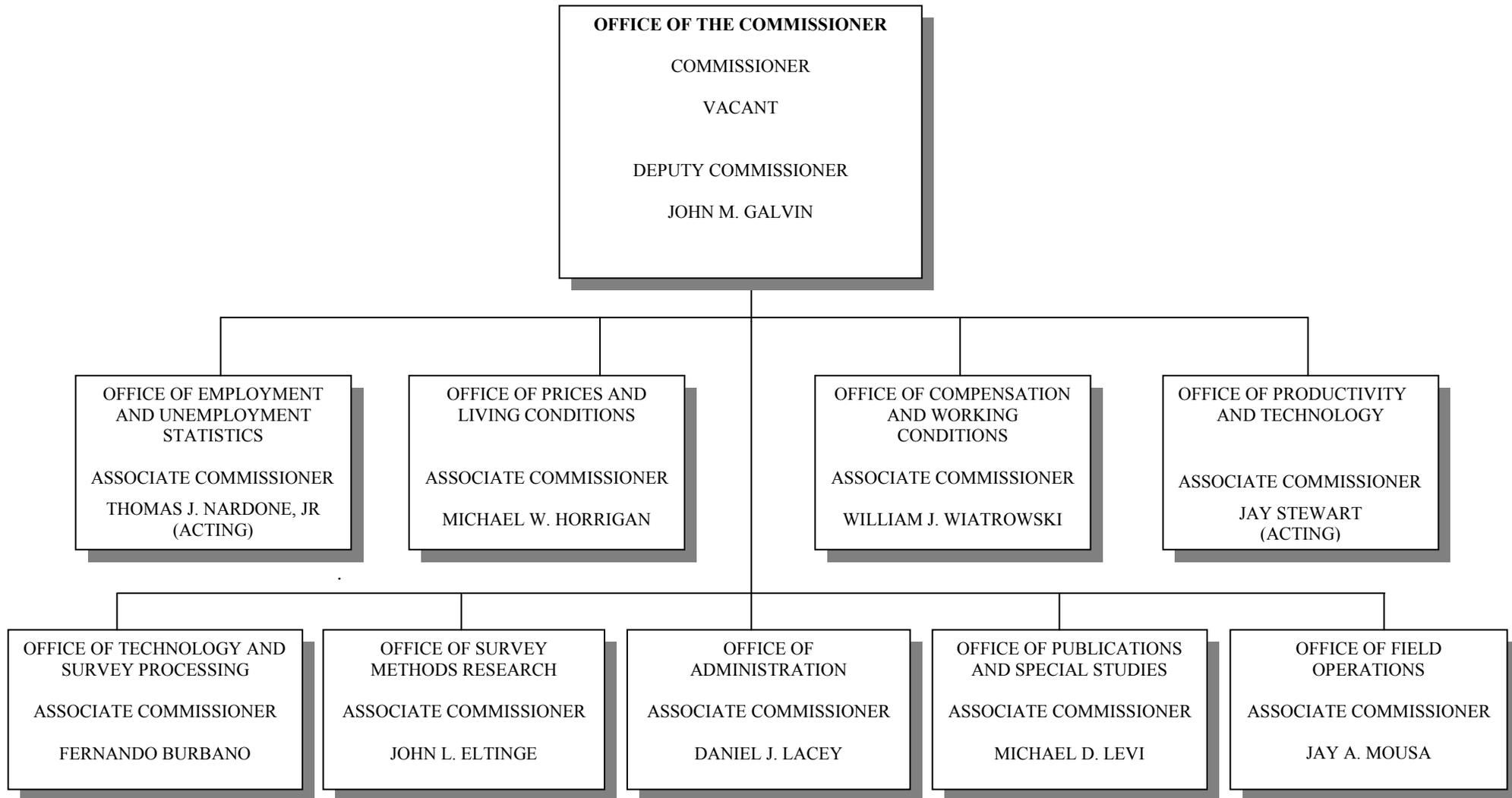
- A program increase of \$1,577,000 and 3 FTE for Labor Force Statistics to enhance the capability of the BLS to produce data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements, work schedules, and other topics relating to workplace flexibility, along with other issues;
- A program increase of \$2,500,000 and 9 FTE for Prices and Cost of Living to modify the CE Surveys to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure;
- A program decrease of \$1,315,000 and 0 FTE from Labor Force Statistics that reduces the NLS program; and
- A program decrease of \$1,957,000 and 15 FTE from Productivity and Technology that eliminates the ILC program.

**FY 2013 Budget Request by Budget Activity**  
**Total BLS Budget Request \$618,207**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**



# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## ORGANIZATION CHART



## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY 13 Req. / FY 12 Enacted</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$277,976</b>	<b>\$276,543</b>	<b>\$280,395</b>	<b>\$3,852</b>
FTE	525	534	537	3

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE was 531.

### **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. They also make assessments of the effect on employment of specified changes in economic conditions and/or changes in Federal programs and policies.

Labor Force Statistics programs directly support Secretary Solis' Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. Specifically, these programs support the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*. These programs provide support for the Secretary's vision by producing data for analysis and decision-making, as discussed in the program sections below.

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 requires 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

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) models for estimating employment and unemployment for States and selected local areas.

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the Nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups of workers. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market, developing more complete data for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

- Employment status of the working-age population by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, family relationship, educational attainment, disability status, veteran status, and nativity (i.e., foreign born or native born);
  - Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part-time (i.e., economic or 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 women maintaining families, working women with children, or on particular topics such as work experience and status of high school graduates and dropouts; and
  - Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.
- In 2013, the CPS program is requesting resources to add an annual supplement to the survey. In even years, the BLS will conduct the Contingent Work Supplement to capture data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. In odd years, the BLS will conduct other supplements relevant to the BLS mission, including topics that will provide more data on workplace flexibility and work-family balance. Additional information can be found on page BLS-29. Also, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households. Households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data generally relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

### LABOR MARKET INFORMATION COOPERATIVE STATISTICAL PROGRAM

The BLS operates the CES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), LAUS, and Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) programs in cooperation with the States and territories. As noted within their respective descriptions, these

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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, negotiate and monitor LMI cooperative agreements.

### **Current Employment Statistics**

The CES program collects information on employment, hours, and earnings from the payroll records of employers. The BLS produces national, State and major metropolitan area data. These data are released in partnership with the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs), which provide additional State analysis and help disseminate the estimates. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; all employee average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; production worker average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly earnings; manufacturing worker overtime hours; indexes of aggregate hours and payroll; and diffusion indexes of employment change for the Nation. Diffusion indexes are a measure of the dispersion of employment change, indicating how widespread employment increases and decreases are across industries. The program also provides similar data for all States, most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and metropolitan divisions, but with less industry detail.

The payroll statistics from the CES program, along with data from the CPS, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and measure the health of the U.S. economy in terms of job creation, average earnings, and average length of workweek. These data serve as direct input into other major U.S. economic indicators, including the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the Index of Coincident Economic Indicators, the advance and preliminary Personal Income estimates produced by the 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.

- In FY 2013, each month, the BLS will survey a sample of about 140,000 businesses (composed of approximately 440,000 individual worksites) nationwide. The sample is stratified by State, industry, and the employment size of the business. Respondents provide data for the payroll period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month.

### **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**

The QCEW program provides national, State, MSA, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages, 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

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employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 51 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 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 (OSHS), and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) programs. Other uses include State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocating about \$250 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for State and local implementation of the WIA.

The BLS uses these data to construct an up-to-date "universe" file, or sample frame, of the establishments reporting under the State and federal UI systems, from which it selects samples for its establishment-based surveys, such as the CES, OES, JOLTS, Green Goods and Services (GGS) survey, Employment Cost Index, OSHS, 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.

QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, data on establishment age and survival, and firm size. In addition, the series include data on establishment births, openings and expansions; and deaths, closings and contractions, by major industry and State. 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.

- In FY 2013, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from an estimated 9.5 million establishments subject to UI laws. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 133,000 multi-unit firms (representing 1.59 million worksites and about 41 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, which improves the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will recontact one-third of all establishments in the private sector with three or more employees 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. Additionally, the BLS will collect and publish employment data from a sample of approximately

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

120,000 establishments in industries defined as green for the Nation and States as part of the GGS survey.

### Occupational Employment Statistics

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all metropolitan areas and divisions, and balance-of-State areas for each State, for complete geographic coverage. 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 portions of the BLS public website generate the second highest level of activity among all program areas. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the Employment Projections (EP) program to produce national occupational projections. 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.

- In FY 2013, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from semi-annual sample panels of approximately 200,000 establishments, for a total of 400,000 for the year. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the survey month. Additionally, the BLS will collect and publish occupational employment and wage data on green jobs using data collected from establishments identified through the GGS survey, as well as from 25,000 supplemental establishments in industries defined as green. In FY 2013, the BLS also will conduct an additional special employer survey related to green jobs, to be developed during FY 2012.

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics

LAUS statistics provide 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 release of national estimates in the *Employment Situation*. Metropolitan area estimates, as well as all remaining sub-State area estimates, are issued about one-and-a-half weeks later. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators, 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 (nearly \$115 billion in FY 2012 plus an additional \$144 billion in funds covering FYs 2009 and 2010 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) to States and local jurisdictions under

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Federal assistance programs in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

Using data from the CPS, CES, and State UI programs, the LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all States, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan divisions, the Cleveland and Detroit MSAs, and the five respective balance-of-State areas. LAUS also makes the resultant model-based estimates for these areas available in a seasonally adjusted format. Estimates for the remainder of sub-State areas are produced through a building-block approach that also utilizes data from several sources, including the CES, QCEW, CPS and State UI programs, and the decennial census, and are adjusted to statewide measures of employment and unemployment.

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 the BLS analyze and publish the LAUS estimates each month.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for just over 7,300 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. BLS will continue to generate monthly smoothed seasonally-adjusted estimates for all metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

### **Mass Layoff Statistics**

The 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 UI 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, recall expectations, and job loss associated with domestic and overseas relocations when the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation. The MLS program collects information on business functions involved in the layoff, which tells users whether the layoff took place in the management, operations, marketing, warehousing, or another functional area of a company. The data on movement of work are 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.

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

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

displacement collected by a Federal statistical agency. The BLS also publishes quarterly information 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 current and comprehensive information on actual layoff events. The information includes timely local area data, the focus of BLS State partners, and the reasons for large layoff events—such as financial difficulty, contract cancellation, offshoring, and natural and non-natural disasters. MLS data can help identify communities in need of special services, and are used in sub-State dislocated worker fund allocations.

- In FY 2013, the MLS program will continue to be funded partially by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Dislocated Workers' National Reserve through a reimbursable agreement. In cooperation with the SWAs, the BLS will collect information on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for UI over a five-week period.

### 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 survey 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 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 non-blacks/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 2012, the NLSY79 survey will begin operating on a triennial interview cycle.

In 1997, the BLS began the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), a survey consisting of 9,000 individuals aged 12-16 as of December 31, 1996. This survey contains an oversample of blacks and Hispanics. The young age of this sample (when compared with past NLS cohorts) reflects the increased emphasis on early labor market activity and other aspects of youths' lives that have an impact on their labor market successes and their general success in becoming productive adults. The long-term objectives of the study are to relate early development and influences on later-life outcomes. In 2012, the NLSY97 survey will begin operating on a triennial interview cycle.

- In FY 2013, the NLS program will begin data collection of round 25 of the NLSY79.

### **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey**

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

- In FY 2013, each month, the BLS will continue to collect data from a sample of 16,000 businesses and derive estimates on levels and rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level and for major industry groups at the regional level.

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## American Time Use Survey

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

Analysts use these data about time use, combined with information about respondents' demographics, labor force status, and household composition, to examine how much time is being invested in childcare and eldercare in U.S. society; how time-use varies between single people and married people; and how much time people spend in education, among other questions. The availability of national time-use data also facilitate 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. For example, a module on paid and unpaid leave was fielded for the first time in 2011, in which respondents were asked about access to and use of leave. The ATUS also will field a module on Well-being, starting in January 2012, with funding from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). Additional uses of ATUS data include supplying information to other BLS programs, including the EP program; Federal agencies and forums, such as the BEA, the Economic Research Service, and the Federal Interagency Forums on Aging-Related and Child and Family Statistics; and international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

- In FY 2013, the BLS and the Census Bureau will survey monthly about 1,100 adults, ages 15 and older, drawn from households that recently have completed the monthly CPS.

## Employment Projections

The EP program produces long-term (10-year) projections for the labor force, the overall economy, and industry and occupational employment and job openings by occupation. 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.

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

The overall economic projections include the GDP, the demand and income composition of the GDP, and the industrial structure of the U.S. economy. These projections are prepared under

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

Finally, a national industry-occupation employment matrix and the industry projections are used to project employment by occupation. EP staff analyze the occupational structure of detailed industries and evaluate the expected impact of changes in demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors on the demand for specific occupations. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by class of worker—wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family—and by industry for both the current and projected years. The 2008-2018 matrix, which was released in December 2009, covered projections for 750 detailed occupations in 276 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of job openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates job openings needed to replace workers who leave occupations.

The EP program produces the *OOH* and *Career Guide to Industries (CGI)*. These biennial publications provide information on the nature of work; training, other qualifications, and advancement; employment; job outlook; wages; related occupations; and sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations and more than forty industry groupings. The program also produces the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly (OOQ)*, a career guidance magazine that presents a wide variety of information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OOQ* to advise students and adults on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *OOH*, and *OOH* information is presented in numerous private publications on vocational guidance.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will continue work on the 2012-2022 economic and employment projections, the 2014-15 edition of the *OOH*, and the revised *CGI* product. The BLS also will publish four issues of the *OOQ*. The EP program will continue to produce and publish narratives on green careers.

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## Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2008	\$242,713	467
2009	\$266,470	487
2010	\$276,116	501
2011	\$277,976	531
2012	\$276,543	534

## Funding Mechanism

As previously discussed, the Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the States and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49f(a)(3)(D)) authorizes the Secretary of Labor to reimburse the States to provide data for national statistical programs. Since 1917, the BLS has entered into cooperative arrangements to fund and use employment statistics collected by the States and territories.

On an annual basis, the BLS contracts with the Census Bureau to conduct the CPS. Under the agreement of November 18, 1959, between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, the BLS obtains budgetary support for this program and annually reimburses the Census Bureau for the collection and related support services associated with the monthly CPS and selected supplements. The authority for the Census Bureau to enter into this agreement is 13 U.S.C. 8(b). The authority for the BLS to enter into this agreement is 29 U.S.C. 2.

## FY 2013

In FY 2013, the BLS will produce a refocused set of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

In FY 2013, the BLS proposes to add supplements to the CPS. While current collection allows the BLS to produce high quality estimates with high response rates, the BLS cannot provide information on particular important subgroups, such as contingent workers, without support for supplements. To fill in this data gap the BLS will conduct one CPS supplement annually, with a Contingent Work Supplement (CWS) every other year. During years without a CWS supplement, the BLS will conduct a supplement on another topic relevant to the BLS mission including information on workplace flexibility and work-family balance. Conducting such CPS supplements on a regular basis greatly enhances their value by providing insights into trends and the impact of the business cycle.

With the additional resources, the CPS will produce the CWS in even years beginning in FY 2014, providing a reliable source of information on trends within this group. In addition, supplements relevant to the BLS mission will be conducted in odd years, such as supplements on work schedules, job training, and Internet job search. For example, a work schedules supplement will provide additional information on workplace flexibility and work-family balance by capturing data on the availability of flexible work schedules, shift work, work at home, and other related topics to allow analysts to study flexible working arrangements by occupation, age,

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gender, and race. This work schedule data also will help analysts study the possible impact of flexible work arrangements on earnings. Moreover, the BLS will have resources to develop new supplements on emerging topics such as entrepreneurship. This information will allow data users and decision-makers to develop a more fundamental understanding of developments in the labor market.

In FY 2013, the BLS will work with the Census Bureau to update specifications for the CWS and work schedules supplement. The BLS also will research possible new topics for supplements. In FY 2014, the BLS will work with the Census Bureau to conduct the CWS, continue updating of the work schedule supplement (last fielded in FY 2004), and continue development of possible new supplements. The work schedules supplement will be conducted in FY 2015, and the CWS will be re-administered in FY 2016. The BLS will publish results from each supplement about six months after the Census Bureau collects the data. Contingent on funding from DOL's Office of Disability Employment Policy, the CPS also will publish data from the May 2012 supplement on disability.

In FY 2013, as part of the change to how the CES program produces State and metropolitan area estimates, the CES program will complete data collection enhancements, started in FY 2012, to improve response rates, thereby reducing statistical error on the estimates. CES also will begin producing size class estimates on an experimental basis.

In FY 2013, the BLS will complete the implementation of the 2010 SOC in its OES publication products. The BLS will begin the coordinating activities associated with revising the SOC that is expected to culminate in a 2018 version of the SOC.

The LAUS program will conduct a time and task study of State operations to assess the newly-implemented LAUSOne operating system. LAUS also will continue research on methodology improvements, such as using model-based real-time benchmarking and the American Community Survey estimates as inputs to LAUS methodology. In addition, the program will inspect the quality of unemployment insurance inputs. Work will begin on implementing newly delineated metropolitan and micropolitan areas, and on developing definitions for small labor market areas. LAUS will continue to implement the PROMIS system in all States. The PROMIS system is a tool developed to produce information about unemployed workers covered by Unemployment Insurance.

The MLS program will complete activities for the migration of the national system to Oracle and the State system redesign. Work also will continue on deployment of the Longitudinal Tracking System, which will allow States to produce detailed analyses of the work force experience of unemployment insurance claimants.

In FY 2013, the NLS program will release the results of the round 14 data collected for the NLSY97 and will begin data collection of round 25 of the NLSY79. In addition, the NLS program will continue the elongation of the fielding schedules of the NLSY79 and NLSY97 cohorts begun in 2012.

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The ATUS program will complete fielding for the well-being module in December 2012, with sponsorship from the NIA.

The EP program will continue work on the 2012-2022 economic and employment projections, and the 2014-15 edition of the *OOH*, and the revised *CGI* product-according to the recommendations made in the FY 2012 assessment. The program will continue to work on supplementary projections materials for release on the BLS website in FY 2014. The EP program will publish four issues of the *OOQ* and continue to produce and publish narratives on green careers.

### **FY 2012**

In FY 2012, the BLS will produce a refocused set of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS program will field a supplement on disability in May 2012 with funding from DOL's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

In FY 2012, as part of the change to how the CES program produces State and metropolitan area estimates, the CES program will begin implementing data collection enhancements to improve response rates, thereby reducing statistical error on the estimates. CES also will develop a project plan to produce CES estimates by employment size class.

The QCEW program will publish the first set of industry employment data on the green economy, as part of a FY 2010 initiative to measure green jobs. The GGS survey release will cover detailed industry employment for the Nation and two-digit industry detail for the States.

As part of a FY 2010 initiative to measure green jobs, the OES program will collect information and publish its first set of estimates on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. In addition, as part of this initiative, the OES program will publish results from a special employer survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in environmentally-friendly production processes from a sample of business establishments.

The LAUS program will continue the expansion of LAUSOne by incorporating State annual processing functionality. LAUSOne is a unified system for State and BLS use in producing, reviewing, and analyzing LAUS estimates, and preparing them for publication. LAUSOne replaces two older systems, eliminates duplication, and enhances functionality. Research on LAUS methodology improvements and geographic updates will continue including model-based, real-time benchmarking and the use of American Community Survey estimates as inputs in LAUS methodology. LAUS will continue to publish monthly smoothed seasonally-adjusted estimates for all metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

The MLS is funded partially by ETA through a reimbursable agreement. The MLS program will continue system redesign activities on the migration of the national system to Oracle and the

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State system redesign. The redesign will modernize and improve the MLS database capabilities, as well as assist States with collecting, managing, and reporting MLS data.

In FY 2012, the NLS program will release the results of the round 24 data collected for the NLSY79 and complete data collection of round 15 of the NLSY97. The NLS program also will elongate the fielding schedule of the NLSY79 from a biennial to triennial cycle and the NLSY97 from an annual to triennial cycle. In addition, the NLS program will eliminate the Hispanic oversamples in each cohort, starting with round 25 of the NLSY79 and round 16 of the NLSY97.

The JOLTS program will continue research into data by size class.

The ATUS program will publish its first estimates on the subject of eldercare in June 2012. The ATUS program, with sponsorship by the Women's Bureau, also completed fielding a module in December 2011 on workers' access to leave, use of leave, and flexibility of work schedules. A news release will be issued containing estimates from the module. The ATUS will field a module on well-being starting in January 2012 with funding from the NIA.

The EP program will release the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections, the 2012-13 edition of the *OOH*, supplementary projections materials to be available on the BLS website, and four issues of the *OOQ*. The program will assess the *CGI* for potential major revisions to better integrate it with the reinvented *OOH*. The EP program will begin working on the 2012-2022 economic and employment projections, the 2014-15 edition of the *OOH*, and the revised *CGI* product. The EP program also will continue to produce and publish narratives on possible green careers, as part of a FY 2010 initiative to measure green jobs.

### **FY 2011**

In FY 2011, the BLS continued production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

The CPS program added tables on Iraq and Afghanistan veterans and on veterans by educational attainment to the *Employment Situation of Veterans* news release. The CPS also completed cognitive testing for a proposed supplement on disability.

In FY 2011, the CES program centralized the production of State and metropolitan area data estimates. The CES program also completed a plan to introduce data collection enhancements to improve the CES program's response rates for both preliminary and final estimates, thereby reducing the statistical error on the estimates.

The QCEW program began collecting data to produce industry and geographic level estimates of the total number of green jobs. The QCEW program began publishing data using the new NAICS 2012 structure in September 2011. The QCEW program accelerated the Business Employment Dynamics quarterly press releases by two weeks.

In May 2011, the OES program produced its first set of estimates using data collected on the 2010 SOC system. As part of the effort to measure green jobs, the OES program expanded its

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sample to collect information on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. The OES program also began fielding a supplemental survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in green production processes.

The LAUS program introduced the use of LAUSOne for current estimation of LAUS estimates. The LAUS program also published smoothed seasonally-adjusted estimates for all metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions.

The MLS program continued work on the system redesign that will modernize and improve the MLS database capabilities, as well as assist States with collecting, managing, and reporting MLS data.

The NLS program released the results of the round 13 data collection for the NLSY97, completed data collection of round 24 of the NLSY79 and round 14 of the NLSY97, and began data collection of round 15 of the NLSY97.

The JOLTS program continued development of experimental data by size class.

The ATUS program, with sponsorship by the Women's Bureau, started fielding a module on workers' access to leave, use of leave, and flexibility of work schedules. (This module will run through the 2011 calendar year.) The ATUS program also permanently added a set of questions to the core survey to measure the time people spend providing eldercare.

The EP program continued work on the 2010-2020 economic and employment projections, and the 2012-13 edition of the *OOH*. The program worked on supplementary projections materials for release on the BLS website in FY 2012. The EP program published four issues of the *OOQ* and continued to produce and publish narratives on green careers.

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<b>DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE</b>					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Agency Request</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Labor Force Statistics</b>					
<b>Strategic Goal 5 - Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.</b>					
<b>Outcome Goal 5.1 - Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.</b>					
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.01</b>	<b>Percent of <i>timeliness</i> targets achieved for the Labor Force Statistics Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs).</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.02</b>	<b>Percent of <i>accuracy</i> targets achieved for the Labor Force Statistics PFEIs.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.03</b>	<b>Percent of <i>relevance</i> targets achieved for the Labor Force Statistics PFEIs.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<b>Principal Federal Economic Indicators 1/</b>				
	<b>Current Population Survey</b>				
BLS 5.1 CPS.01.P	Monthly series 2/ 3/ 4/	10,887	11,251	12,363	12,363
BLS 5.1 CPS.02.P	Other series (annual, quarterly, or irregularly published) 4/	16,164	16,164	16,164	16,164
BLS 5.1 CPS.03.T	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 of 12) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 CPS.04.A	Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage points in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6 percent)	12	12	12	12

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		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
<b>Current Employment Statistics</b>					
BLS 5.1 CES.01.P	National monthly and annual series (published and unpublished) maintained 2/ 5/	22,900	22,928	22,300	22,000
BLS 5.1 CES.02.P	State and local area monthly and annual series maintained 5/	22,200	22,365	22,200	22,000
BLS 5.1 CES.03.T	Percent of national monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 CES.04.T	Percent of State and local area monthly releases on schedule (24 out of 24) 6/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 CES.05.A	Mean absolute benchmark revision (averaged across five years)	<0.40%	0.38%	<0.40%	<0.40%
<b>Other Programs</b>					
<b>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</b>					
BLS 5.1 QCEW.01.W	Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly) 7/	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
BLS 5.1 QCEW.02.W	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 8/	9,150,000	9,074,260	9,340,000	9,500,000
BLS 5.1 QCEW.03.P	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	13,118	13,118	13,118	13,118
BLS 5.1 QCEW.04.P	Quarterly press releases on <i>County Employment and Wages</i> ; and <i>Business Employment Dynamics</i>	8	8	8	8
BLS 5.1 QCEW.05.W	Number of establishments in targeted industries of green goods and services	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
BLS 5.1 QCEW.06.P	Number of green goods and services industry jobs series published 9/	--	--	Baseline	TBD

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		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
<b>Occupational Employment Statistics</b>					
BLS 5.1 OES.01.P	National annual series published	85,000	89,792	85,000	85,000
BLS 5.1 OES.02.P	Green series published 9/	--	--	Baseline	TBD
<b>Local Area Unemployment Statistics</b>					
BLS 5.1 LAUS.01.P	Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual) 10/ 11/	96,030	96,030	101,381	101,445
BLS 5.1 LAUS.02.T	Percent of monthly and annual releases on schedule (25 out of 25) 11/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 LAUS.03.A	Percent of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are less than 0.5 percentage points	≥ 90%	98.8%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
BLS 5.1 LAUS.04.A	Number of States with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points	≤ 10	4	≤ 10	≤ 10
<b>Mass Layoff Statistics</b>					
BLS 5.1 MLS.01.P	National and State monthly and quarterly series	62,423	62,423	62,423	62,423
BLS 5.1 MLS.02.P	Monthly and quarterly releases	16	16	16	16
<b>National Longitudinal Surveys 12/</b>					
BLS 5.1 NLS.01.O	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data	122	132	124	125
<b>Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey</b>					
BLS 5.1 JOLTS.01.P	Monthly and annual estimates	802	802	802	802
<b>American Time Use Survey</b>					
BLS 5.1 ATUS.01.P	Annual estimates 13/ 14/	5,821	5,946	5,967	5,967
BLS 5.1 ATUS.02.E	Cost per estimate produced on how Americans spend their time 15/	\$3.81	\$1.99	\$1.98	\$1.97

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		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Agency Request</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Employment Projections</b>					
BLS 5.1 EP.01.W	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle)	n/a	n/a	195	n/a
BLS 5.1 EP.02.A	Percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a
BLS 5.1 EP.03.P	<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries</i> profiles (2-year cycle) 16/	n/a	n/a	343	n/a
BLS 5.1 EP.04.P	<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues)	4	4	4	4
<b>State Cooperative Agreements</b>					
BLS 5.1 CA.01.W	Negotiated and monitored for Labor Market Information programs	54	54	54	54

- 1/ The two PFEIs, produced by the CPS and CES programs, are the Employment Situation and Real Earnings.
- 2/ This measure only relates to PFEIs.
- 3/ CPS exceeded the target in FY 2011 due to the addition of frequently-requested series, including veterans, self-employed workers, and foreign-born workers. The increase in the FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets is due to the production of the new series, first introduced in FY 2011, on an ongoing basis.
- 4/ The FY 2012 CPS supplement initiative will not increase the number of series produced until FY 2014.
- 5/ Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 primarily are lower due to the implementation of NAICS 2012, which will roll up some categories. In FY 2013, the target is expected to further decrease due to the loss of additional manufacturing data from sectors that no longer will meet confidentiality requirements.
- 6/ This measure includes two monthly news releases: Regional and State Employment and Unemployment and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment.
- 7/ Current targets are based on the NAICS 2011. In FY 2011, QCEW implemented revisions to the NAICS. In FY 2012, the target is reduced due to the merging of certain manufacturing classifications in the NAICS.
- 8/ This measure is dependent on economic conditions. In FY 2011, QCEW missed its target because a greater number of establishments went out of business and there were fewer new births than expected. Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are based on current economic trends.
- 9/ In FY 2012, QCEW and OES will publish the first datasets on employment in the green economy.
- 10/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added. The increase in the targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 is due to the introduction of the smoothed seasonally-adjusted estimates for all metropolitan areas and divisions.
- 11/ LAUS publishes two monthly news releases, Regional and State Employment and Unemployment, and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment, and one annual release, Regional and State Unemployment.

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- 12/ At the 2012 Enacted level, the BLS will elongate the NLSY79 from a biennial to a triennial survey, and the NLSY97 from an annual to a triennial survey. The elongation will not affect the number of journals published that examine NLS data until FY 2014.
- 13/ This measure only includes published estimates.
- 14/ The FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets reflect the addition of eldercare questions to the survey beginning in FY 2012.
- 15/ The cost per estimate reflects published and unpublished estimates from the ATUS. ATUS exceeded its target in FY 2011 due to an increase in the number of estimates produced. The increase was the result of adding new ATUS tables and a change in the methodology that allowed more estimates to meet reliability standards.
- 16/ The FY 2012 target includes *OOH* profiles. The next set of *CGI* profiles are planned for publication in FY 2014.

### Workload Narrative

The BLS employs six strategies to ensure that it achieves its outcome goal, and to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information. The Labor Force Statistics programs produce a diverse set of measures of employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, and earnings. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity and which tie to its ongoing strategies. For example, at the FY 2013 Request level, in support of its strategy to produce objective data and analyses that are timely, accurate, and relevant, the BLS, through OES, will begin the coordinating activities associated with revising the SOC that is expected to culminate in a 2018 version of the SOC.

In FY 2013, the BLS will expand the data produced in the Labor Force Statistics, as described on page BLS-29, through the development of new supplements to the CPS. The initiative will not affect the above measures until after FY 2013. Also in FY 2013, the NLS program will continue the elongation of the fielding schedules of the NLSY79 and NLSY97 cohorts, first begun in FY 2012. Elongation will not affect the NLS measures until after FY 2013.

A broad overview of the strategies being used to achieve the BLS outcome goal and address the societal problem is included in the Overview section beginning on page BLS-13.

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<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$49,611	\$51,672	\$52,353	\$681
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,323	614	625	11
11.9	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>50,934</b>	<b>52,286</b>	<b>52,978</b>	<b>692</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	14,440	15,191	15,394	203
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,578	1,477	1,577	100
22.0	Transportation of things	10	10	10	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	9,173	8,150	8,759	609
23.2	Rental payments to others	20	20	20	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,199	3,586	3,388	-198
24.0	Printing and reproduction	3,609	3,448	3,448	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	19	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	15,482	10,729	9,974	-755
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	69,174	65,773	67,047	1,274
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,343	3,146	7,431	4,285
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	27,225	42,516	39,843	-2,673
26.0	Supplies and materials	419	496	499	3
31.0	Equipment	2,048	2,539	2,851	312
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	67,303	67,176	67,176	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$277,976</b>	<b>\$276,543</b>	<b>\$280,395</b>	<b>\$3,852</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$8,873	\$6,011	\$6,011	\$0
	DHS Services	1,234	1,183	1,188	5
	Census Services	58,439	57,911	59,153	1,242

# LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

## CHANGES IN FY 2013

(Dollars in Thousands)

### Activity Changes

#### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$198
Personnel benefits	57
One day more of pay	261
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Rental payments to GSA	570
Other services from non-Federal sources	1,098
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	152
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Redesign)	328
Operation and maintenance of equipment	914
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$3,590**

**Net Program** **\$262**

**Direct FTE** **3**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$280,133</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$1,577</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Program Decrease</b>	<b>-\$1,315</b>	<b>0</b>

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY 13 Req. / FY 12 Enacted</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$205,410</b>	<b>\$205,888</b>	<b>\$211,084</b>	<b>\$5,196</b>
FTE	1,067	1,110	1,119	9

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE was 1,085.

### **Introduction**

Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. The programs include Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (CPI), Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI), the International Price Program (IPP), and the Consumer Expenditure (CE) surveys. 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.

Prices and Cost of Living programs directly support Secretary Solis' Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. Specifically, these programs support the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*. These programs provide support for the Secretary's vision by producing data for analysis and decision-making, as discussed in the program sections below.

### **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**

The CPI program, the Nation's principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, 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, also known as the chained-CPI (C-CPI-U). The C-CPI-U reflects the effect of substitutions that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 88 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the other population group, the CPI-W, covers urban wage earners and clerical workers, about 29 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual indexes; annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices for selected items.

The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at the consumer level; indicator of inflationary trends in the economy; measure of the purchasing power of the consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

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 to adjust the official U.S. poverty measure, 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.

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 some pricing by personal interview, but increasingly uses telephone interviews to collect prices.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will collect approximately 94,000 commodity and service prices (per month) and 94,000 Rent/Rental equivalence prices (annually), in 87 geographic areas.

### **Producer Prices and Price Indexes**

The PPI program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries, for selected construction industries, and for a number of service industries. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. 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 FY 2013, 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, North American Industry Classification System (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.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

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

- In FY 2013, the BLS will collect data from a probability sample of establishments and products. Approximately 2,100 exporters and 3,300 importers will report approximately 22,000 prices monthly.

### **Consumer Expenditure Surveys**

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

These estimates are used for a variety of purposes, including revisions of weights and item samples of the CPI, economic policy analysis of particular segments of the population, market research, and economic research and analysis.

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 2013, the BLS is requesting funding to modify the CE Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE. Additional information is provided on page BLS-44. Also, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 14,100 weekly expenditure diaries and 35,300 quarterly interviews.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>Funding</u></b> (Dollars in Thousands)	<b><u>FTE</u></b>
2008	\$177,986	1,044
2009	\$198,464	1,105
2010	\$201,081	1,105
2011	\$205,410	1,085
2012	\$205,888	1,110

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

### FY 2013

In FY 2013, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

As part of its FY 2009 initiative, the CPI will continue work on the second phase of the transition to an updated and revised sample of housing units used for Rent and Owners' Equivalent Rent indexes. Specifically, the CPI will continue the systematic replacement of the sample of housing units introduced as part of the 1998 CPI revision. By the end of the second phase in 2016, all rental units will have been in the sample for less than 6 years.

The PPI will continue publishing, on an experimental basis, aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage-of-processing type outputs. Building on stakeholder discussions regarding the future of these indexes, PPI will continue analysis and preparation for replacing the current aggregation structures with the new aggregation structures. In addition, PPI will continue to extend the option for reporting price data via the Web, first introduced at the end of 2011, to 50 percent of survey respondents. By the end of FY 2013, PPI also will publish several new indexes for healthcare building construction.

The IPP and the PPI will continue developing a new joint initiation system that will allow field economists to initiate collection for establishments that are sampled in each program's survey. In addition, development work will continue for a new repricing system to process and review the monthly price data collected in the IPP.

As part of its FY 2013 initiative to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data, the CE program will develop questions to be added to the Interview Survey in FY 2015. This supplemental measure will be designed to complement rather than to replace the official measure. Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The current U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960s and has not been substantially changed since then. It has been widely criticized for decades. This measure will complement the perspective on the distribution of economic deprivation provided by the official measure.

As part of this initiative, the CE will develop, maintain, and continue research to improve the annual production of supplemental poverty thresholds to be used by the Census Bureau. Also, the CE will add questions to the Interview Survey to support this supplementary measure. Finally, the BLS will move up the delivery date of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to early August to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

Specifically, in FY 2013, the CE will begin development of questions to be added to the Interview Survey to support this supplementary measure. Additional questions may be added on topics such as school breakfasts or lunches, or subsidies for utilities. The CE also will improve its processing systems in order to release publication tables in early September to coincide with the release of the Census income and poverty report. With continued improvement to its

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

processing systems, by FY 2017, CE will support this early September release date by providing the supplemental poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau in early August.

The CE program also will implement questionnaire changes researched and developed during FY 2012. In addition, the CE program will begin to publish the standard 13 integrated (Interview and Diary) tables quarterly rather than annually. Also, to support the next decennial sample redesign, the CE program will continue to work to modify the data collection and processing systems at Census and BLS.

### **FY 2012**

In FY 2012, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

As part of its FY 2009 initiative, the CPI will finish the first phase of the transition to the new sample used for Rent and Owners' Equivalent Rent indexes by completing the sample augmentation. The CPI also will begin the second phase of this transition by beginning to replace housing units introduced as part of the 1998 CPI revision. In FY 2012, these housing units will have been in the sample for almost 15 years. Finally, the CPI will complete the biennial update of the CPI market basket expenditure weights with publication of the January 2012 index.

The PPI will continue publishing, on an experimental basis, new aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage of processing-type outputs as part of its ongoing discussions with primary stakeholders concerning the construction and uses of alternative PPI index aggregation structures. In addition, PPI will extend the option for reporting price data via the Web, first introduced in FY 2011, to 10 percent of survey respondents. The PPI also will complete updating its weights based on 2007 Census Value of Shipments data with the publication of the January 2012 index, and will introduce all new definitions as a result of revisions in NAICS 2012.

The IPP and the PPI will continue developing a new joint initiation system that will allow field economists to initiate collection for establishments that are sampled in each program's survey. In addition, development work will continue for a new repricing system to process and review the monthly price data collected in the IPP. Specifically, the IPP will conduct live test demonstrations of the user interface, and user workload and data entry tasks. The IPP also will publish its first set of expanded import price indexes with the introduction of new indexes by locality of origin.

The CE program will develop questionnaire changes to keep the survey current with new products and to support CPI requirements. These changes will be implemented in the Interview Survey in FY 2013. The CE program will continue work to publish the standard 13 integrated (Interview and Diary) tables quarterly rather than annually. The CE program also will begin work to modify the data collection and processing systems at Census and BLS to support the next decennial sample redesign. In addition, the CE program will begin to transition to a new

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

and more efficient database design to house the data used through multiple data processing systems.

### **FY 2011**

In FY 2011, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

As part of its FY 2009 initiative, the CPI continued to transition to the new sample design for the sample used in the Rent and Owner's Equivalent Rent indexes. The final phase of the two-year sample augmentation was initiated, and the CPI began preparing samples to support the first phase of the rent sample replacement that will begin in FY 2012.

The PPI published, on an experimental basis, new aggregation structures for indexes that reflect both goods and services in its stage of processing-type outputs and began outreach to stakeholders on the construction and uses of alternative PPI index aggregation structures. In addition, the PPI made available the option for reporting price data via the Web available to an initial group of survey respondents. The PPI also began the process of updating its index weights from the current 2002 Census Value of Shipments data to final 2007 data that became available in January 2011 with the exception of construction industry data that became available later in FY 2011. The PPI began publishing new indexes for Offices of Dentists.

The IPP and the PPI began developing a new joint initiation system. In addition, development work began for a new repricing system to process and to review the monthly price data collected in the IPP. The IPP also explored a set of potential new measures for IPP product lines, such as the expansion of the Locality of Origin indexes.

The CE program completed a field test on measurement issues of the Interview survey and analyzed the results of the test. In addition, the CE program implemented questionnaire changes researched and developed during FY 2010. The CE program also began a project to publish the standard 13 integrated (Interview and Diary) tables quarterly rather than annually.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

<b>DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE</b>					
		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
<b>Prices and Cost of Living</b>					
<b>Strategic Goal 5 - Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.</b>					
<b>Outcome Goal 5.1 - Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.</b>					
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.04</b>	<b>Percent of <i>timeliness</i> targets achieved for the Prices and Cost of Living Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs).</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.05</b>	<b>Percent of <i>accuracy</i> targets achieved for the Prices and Cost of Living PFEIs.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.06</b>	<b>Percent of <i>relevance</i> targets achieved for the Prices and Cost of Living PFEIs.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<b><u>Principal Federal Economic Indicators</u></b>				
	<b>Consumer Prices and Price Indexes</b>				
BLS 5.1 CPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
BLS 5.1 CPI.02.W	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (annually) 1/	72,000	78,000	94,000	94,000
BLS 5.1 CPI.03.P	Indexes published monthly	5,500	5,500	6,200	6,200
BLS 5.1 CPI.04.T	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 CPI.05.A	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index was 0.25 percentage points or less	12	12	12	12
BLS 5.1 CPI.06.I	Average Age of Housing Sample (years) 2/	12	11	10	9
BLS 5.1 CPI.07.E	Cost per Housing Unit Initiated 3/	\$300	\$300	\$280	Completed
	<b>Producer Prices and Price Indexes</b>				
BLS 5.1 PPI.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
BLS 5.1 PPI.02.P	Indexes published monthly 4/	9,610	9,958	9,800	9,800

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 5.1 PPI.03.A	Percent of industry indexes published (monthly)	82%	83%	82%	82%
BLS 5.1 PPI.04.T	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 PPI.05.A BLS 5.1 PPI.06.A BLS 5.1 PPI.07.A	Percent of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers: Goods produced 5/ Services produced Total production 5/	90.0% 78.2% 81.8%	90.0% 78.2% 81.8%	90.0% 78.2% 81.8%	90.6% 78.2% 82.0%
BLS 5.1 PPI.08.A	Average change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release is in the range of $\pm 0.2$ percentage points 6/	$\pm 0.2\%$	0.1%	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$
BLS 5.1 PPI.09.I	Percentage of PPI data providers offered Internet repricing	1%	2%	10%	50%
	<b>International Price Program</b>				
BLS 5.1 IPP.01.W	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	22,360	22,876	22,000	22,000
BLS 5.1 IPP.02.P	Indexes published monthly	789	789	800	800
BLS 5.1 IPP.03.T	Percent of monthly releases on schedule (12 out of 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 IPP.04.A BLS 5.1 IPP.05.A BLS 5.1 IPP.06.A	Percent of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP: Goods in trade Services in trade Total in trade	100% 10% 84%	100% 10% 84%	100% 10% 84%	100% 10% 84%
BLS 5.1 IPP.07.A BLS 5.1 IPP.08.A BLS 5.1 IPP.09.A	Percent of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP: Goods in trade Services in trade Total in trade	100% 7% 72%	100% 7% 72%	100% 7% 72%	100% 7% 72%
BLS 5.1 IPP.10.A	Average change in the one-month Import Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of $\pm 0.4$ percentage points 6/	$\pm 0.4\%$	0.2%	$\pm 0.4\%$	$\pm 0.4\%$

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
BLS 5.1 IPP.11.A	Average change in the one-month Export Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of <u>+0.2</u> percentage points 6/	<u>+0.2%</u>	0.1%	<u>+0.2%</u>	<u>+0.2%</u>
	<b>Other Programs</b>				
	<b>Consumer Expenditure Surveys</b>				
BLS 5.1 CE.01.W	Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units 7/	14,100	15,187	14,100	14,100
BLS 5.1 CE.02.W	Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 7/	35,300	34,724	35,300	35,300

- 1/ In FY 2011, CPI exceeded its target since more rental price quotations were incorporated in the published indexes than expected. The target for FY 2012 reflects an additional increase as CPI finishes the augmentation phase of the FY 2009 CPI initiative to continuously update the housing and geographic samples.
- 2/ The average age of the housing sample is calculated at the end of the fiscal year based on the sample reflected in published indexes. As part of the 2009 CPI initiative to continuously update the housing and geographic samples, the average age will continue to decrease until it is about three years. CPI exceeded its target for FY 2011 because more rental price quotations were used in estimation than expected.
- 3/ In FY 2012, the cost per housing unit initiated will level off at \$280, which is \$59 less than the baseline in FY 2010.
- 4/ In FY 2011, PPI exceeded its target because of an increase in commodity index detail, and the publication of indexes for Office of Dentists. Beginning in FY 2012, the number will decline due to industry rollups as part of the NAICS 2012 classification revisions.
- 5/ The FY 2013 target reflects the addition of healthcare building construction indexes.
- 6/ The average is calculated based on the absolute value of the month-to-month percent changes in the fiscal year.
- 7/ In FY 2011, actual results differed from the corresponding targets due to response rate volatility.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

### Workload Narrative

The BLS employs six strategies to ensure that it achieves its outcome goal, and to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information. The Prices and Cost of Living programs collect, compile, and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research and analysis to improve the economic statistics produced. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity and which tie to its ongoing strategies. For example, in FY 2013, in support of its strategy to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and relevance of its products and develop new products that meet the needs of its broad customer base, the BLS will implement CE questionnaire changes researched and developed during 2012 to keep the survey current with new products and to support CPI requirements. In addition, in support of its strategy to improve data collection processes, maintain high response rates, and optimize the balance between quality, cost, and respondent burden, the BLS will continue development work on a new repricing system to process and review the monthly price data collected in the IPP.

In FY 2013, the BLS will support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure, as discussed on page BLS-44, through modifications to the CE Survey. This initiative will not impact the workload measures above.

A broad overview of the strategies being used to achieve the BLS outcome goal and address the societal problem is included in the Overview section beginning on page BLS-13.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$74,296	\$76,630	\$78,121	\$1,491
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	12,281	11,816	11,906	90
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,977	1,018	1,047	29
11.9	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>88,554</b>	<b>89,464</b>	<b>91,074</b>	<b>1,610</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	24,895	25,940	26,400	460
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,926	3,926	3,974	48
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	14,694	15,138	16,327	1,189
23.2	Rental payments to others	24	24	24	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,120	808	1,164	356
24.0	Printing and reproduction	71	96	96	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	5,997	5,882	4,006	-1,876
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	46,710	47,587	48,557	970
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	16,301	15,083	16,476	1,393
26.0	Supplies and materials	571	511	521	10
31.0	Equipment	2,547	1,429	2,465	1,036
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$205,410</b>	<b>\$205,888</b>	<b>\$211,084</b>	<b>\$5,196</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$8,833	\$8,806	\$8,806	\$0
	DHS Services	1,684	1,621	1,638	17
	Census Services	35,642	36,457	37,200	743

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

### CHANGES IN FY 2013 (Dollars in Thousands)

#### Activity Changes

##### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$339
Personnel benefits	97
One day more of pay	445
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Rental payments to GSA	1,059
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	96
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Redesign)	156
Operation and maintenance of equipment	504
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$2,696**

**Net Program** **\$2,500**

**Direct FTE** **9**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$208,584</b>	<b>1,110</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>9</b>

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY 13 Req. / FY 12 Enacted</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$80,418</b>	<b>\$80,391</b>	<b>\$81,545</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>
FTE	443	390	390	0

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE was 439.

### **Introduction**

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

Compensation and Working Conditions programs directly support Secretary Solis' Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. Specifically, these programs support the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*. These programs provide support for the Secretary's vision by producing data for analysis and decision-making, as discussed in the program sections below.

### ***COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS***

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

#### **NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY**

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and Employee Benefits Survey (EBS).

- In FY 2013, the BLS will collect data from a sample of about 11,400 private industry establishments and State and local governments providing both wage and benefit

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and State and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

### **Employment Cost Index**

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

The ECI provides the estimate for the national pay adjustment for Federal General Schedule (GS) workers in compliance with the FEPCA and information from the ECI is used in combination with data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program to provide estimates of pay by area, occupation, and work level that are used to recommend the locality pay adjustments required under FEPCA. The ECI also provides the basis for pay adjustments for Congress, Federal judges, and top government officials specified in the Ethics Reform Act, as well as the basis for pay adjustments for the military. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services uses the ECI to determine allowable increases in Medicare reimbursements for hospital and physician charges. As part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) of 2010, studies are underway on expanding the use of ECI data for adjustments to Medicare reimbursements. In addition, the Wage and Hour Division uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. Other uses of ECI data include: setting and evaluating monetary policy; macro-economic forecasting; collective bargaining and other pay determinations; estimating compensation in the National Income and Product Accounts; contract cost escalation; and studies on the structure of employee compensation.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will publish 270 indexes and 309 levels quarterly, using a sample of 11,400 establishments.

### **Employee Benefits Survey**

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

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

The varied uses of these data include: benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors; collective bargaining; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers, including changes to retirement benefit plans, especially among small employers, and expanded sick leave policies. EBS data were used in developing the general categories of essential health benefits included in the PPACA of 2010 and in studies that provide more details on health care services and limitations applicable to all covered Americans. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will analyze 10,000 benefit plans out of a sample of 11,400 establishments.

### **WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS**

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

### ***OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS***

The OSHA programs 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. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics and make grants to States or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics." The survey of non-fatal injuries and illnesses and the fatal injury census serve as the Nation's primary public health surveillance system for job-related injuries and illnesses.

The BLS conducts the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of work-related injuries and illnesses, and also gathers information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. In addition, the BLS conducts an annual fatal injury census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally-injured workers and the events or exposures and nature and sources of the injuries leading to their deaths.

## **COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS**

The OSHS programs 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, these have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific groups (such as volunteers, older workers, or food and beverage servers), in a specific industry (such as food manufacturing), and details of selected types of injuries and illnesses (such as hearing loss and eye injuries). Other areas of research have focused on improving fatal injury rates and new rates of non-fatal injuries and illnesses by demographic group and occupation.

### **SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES**

The SOII provides injury and illness information by industry, worker characteristics and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injuries and illnesses and incidence rates by industry, occupation, gender, and age for the Nation and participating States.

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

- The BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 41 States, 3 territories, and 1 city participating in FY 2013, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating States through its regional offices to produce national data. In FY 2013, the program will mail surveys, based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, to a sample of approximately 235,000 establishments to collect industry information. Additionally, the surveys collect detailed information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for approximately 290,000 injury or illness cases that require days away from work, job transfer or restriction to recuperate.

### **CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

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

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

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

and ethnicity, and occupation), the nature and sources of the injury and circumstances leading to the fatality. Providing these details allows the BLS and other researchers to produce special analyses on specific types of work-related fatal injuries that are of interest, such as those associated with mine cave-ins, crane collapses, and explosions.

- In FY 2013, the BLS will conduct the fatal injury census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 47 States, 3 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatal injury reports for the nonparticipating States and publish data for the Nation.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>Funding</u></b> (Dollars in Thousands)	<b><u>FTE</u></b>
2008	\$82,251	499
2009	\$87,281	497
2010	\$88,553	494
2011	\$80,418	439
2012	\$80,391	390

### **FY 2013**

In FY 2013, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

In FY 2013, the BLS will continue implementation of a national sample design in order to preserve the reliability of the ECI and EBS, which will be fully operational in FY 2017. Also, the NCS will continue its transition to the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The BLS will begin publishing the ECI under the new system in FY 2014.

Upon completion of its initial research into a potential undercount of injuries and illnesses, the BLS will evaluate the results to determine if there are changes in SOII procedures that are likely to address any issues identified in the research, and if so, whether they are feasible and cost effective. The BLS will continue to research related topics on an ongoing basis to further explore causes of the potential undercount and ways to mitigate it. Potential future research topics include: interviews with employers regarding the recording of injuries and illnesses sustained by temporary workers, interviews with employees to understand their decision to report injuries and illnesses to employers, and research into cases that are recorded after the end of the calendar year. The SOII also will evaluate results from the pilot test to add detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for injuries and illnesses that require only job transfer or restriction. The SOII expects to begin receiving workplace injury and illness data for Federal workers, and will release data on case circumstances according to the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System.

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The CFOI will evaluate the effectiveness of new confidentiality procedures introduced for the 2011 data by analyzing the additional detailed characteristics of fatal work injuries that were produced. The CFOI also will analyze new data on fatal work injuries to contractors.

### **FY 2012**

In FY 2012, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

In FY 2012, the BLS will continue implementation of a national sample design in order to preserve the reliability of the ECI and EBS. The NCS will continue its transition to the 2010 version of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. In addition, the NCS will continue conversion to an Oracle database, which will allow NCS to be on a more stable database management system, and continue to investigate data collection and validation methods designed to increase operational efficiency and reduce respondent burden. In FY 2012, the NCS will release data on the detailed provisions of employment-based health care plans provided to State and local government employees. This will be the first time such data have been available since the late 1990s.

The SOII will complete research and develop recommendations regarding a potential undercount of injuries and illnesses. This research includes matching of data from multiple sources and interviews with employers. As results become available, the BLS will evaluate whether and how it can improve the completeness of the SOII estimates. The SOII will conduct a pilot test to collect detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for injuries and illnesses that require only job transfer or restriction. The SOII also will complete moving its systems to Web-based applications to enhance usability for its State partners.

The CFOI will begin publishing more detailed data on the circumstances of fatal injuries and the characteristics of the fatally-injured workers, due to the implementation of new confidentiality procedures. CFOI case circumstances data will be released according to the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. For the first time, the CFOI will collect information on whether fatally-injured workers were contractors.

### **FY 2011**

In FY 2011, the BLS produced a refocused set of data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The BLS implemented an alternative to the LPS, so that it can produce additional high quality data and still meet its Pay Agent requirements. Previously, the BLS used the LPS and the ECI components of the NCS to deliver the outputs required by the President's Pay Agent in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA). In lieu of the LPS, the new approach uses data from two current BLS programs—ECI and OES. In this approach, OES provides wages by occupation and by area, while ECI specifies grade level effects. With the new approach, the BLS is reverting to a national design in order to preserve the reliability of the ECI and EBS, reducing their sample size by about 25 percent.

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In FY 2011, the NCS introduced the third private industry component of its new area sample and continued to transition to the 2010 version of the SOC system. The NCS supported the data needs of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) by completing a special study of selected health care services in private industry and modifying its schedule to provide the Secretaries of Labor and Health and Human Services with information on public sector health insurance plans earlier than planned. In addition, the NCS continued conversion to an Oracle database, which will allow NCS to be on a more stable database management system, and develop new data collection and validation methods designed to increase operational efficiency and reduce respondent burden.

The SOII continued efforts to research a potential undercount, including matching of data from multiple sources and interviews with employers. The SOII developed forms and procedures, and began revising its collection systems, for a pilot test collecting detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for injuries and illnesses that require only job transfer or restriction. It continued to develop Web-based systems to enhance usability for its State partners. The CFOI deployed a new Web-based system for collecting, tabulating, and querying of CFOI data, which will allow the publication of additional details on fatal injuries by incorporating a new confidentiality procedure.

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<b>DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE</b>					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Agency Request</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Compensation and Working Conditions</b>					
<b>Strategic Goal 5 - Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.</b>					
<b>Outcome Goal 5.1 - Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.</b>					
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.07</b>	<b>Percent of <i>timeliness</i> targets achieved for the Compensation and Working Conditions Principal Federal Economic Indicator (PFEI).</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.08</b>	<b>Percent of <i>accuracy</i> targets achieved for the Compensation and Working Conditions PFEI.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.09</b>	<b>Percent of <i>relevance</i> targets achieved for the Compensation and Working Conditions PFEI.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<b><u>Principal Federal Economic Indicator</u></b>				
	<b>Employment Cost Index</b>				
BLS 5.1 ECI.01.W	Number of establishments 1/	11,400	15,000	11,400	11,400
BLS 5.1 ECI.02.T	Percent of quarterly releases on schedule (4 out of 4)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 ECI.03.A	Number of quarters the change in the civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index was within $\pm 0.5$ percent at the 90-percent confidence level	4	4	4	4
BLS 5.1 ECI.04.P	Number of indexes published quarterly (not seasonally adjusted) 1/ 2/	219	278	278	270
BLS 5.1 ECI.05.P	Number of levels published (quarterly) 1/ 2/	278	317	317	309
	<b><u>Other Programs</u></b>				
	<b>Employee Benefits Survey</b>				
BLS 5.1 EBS.01.W	Number of establishments 1/	11,400	15,000	11,400	11,400



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- 1/ The FY 2011 target reflects a smaller sample size after the implementation of the alternative approach to LPS. However, implementation did not begin until 2nd quarter FY 2011, which caused 1st quarter FY 2011 and the subsequent year-end total to exceed the target.
- 2/ FY 2011 targets were set prior to developing a new sample design. In FY 2012, the number of published series will remain unchanged from the FY 2011 result due to the delayed transition to the new sample. Based on a simulated sample drawn under the new design, fewer published series will be lost in FY 2013 than originally estimated.
- 3/ The FY 2011 result and ensuing targets reflect the reallocation of workload to achieve greater capacity in analysis. The FY 2011 result also reflects a one-time, unplanned analysis of a State and local government sample.
- 4/ The BLS reported results for the 2009 SOII in FY 2011. In FY 2012, the BLS reported results for the 2010 SOII, and in FY 2013, the BLS will report results for the 2011 SOII.
- 5/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates. Massachusetts is participating in collecting data reported in FY 2012. Pennsylvania will participate in collecting data reported in FY 2013, but Florida will no longer participate.
- 6/ The FY 2011 result and FY 2012 target reflect the continuing decline in injuries and illnesses. The FY 2013 target includes additional cases of days of job transfer or restriction for which SOII will collect detailed case data as a pilot test in FY 2012.
- 7/ The FY 2011 result and ensuing targets are less than the FY 2011 target due to the elimination of series that do not meet publication standards, which is caused by a continuing decline in injuries and illnesses occurring in establishments.
- 8/ The FY 2011 result and ensuing targets are greater than the FY 2011 target due to additional counts and incidence rates for State and local government combined and State and local government plus private industry combined.
- 9/ In FY 2011, the BLS reported results for the 2010 CFOI. In FY 2012, the BLS will report results for the 2011 CFOI, and in FY 2013, the BLS will report the results for the 2012 CFOI.
- 10/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatal work injuries. The FY 2012 and FY 2013 target has been adjusted for Florida, which dropped out of the CFOI in late FY 2011.
- 11/ The targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 reflect a decrease due to anticipated fewer fatalities, and fewer State resources available to process source documents.
- 12/ In FY 2011, the BLS missed its target because a key data source—the national Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) file—was not available at the time of the preliminary CFOI data release in August 2010.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

### Workload Narrative

The BLS employs six strategies to ensure that it achieves its outcome goal, and to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information. The Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation, work stoppages statistics, and work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to inform public and private decision-making. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity and which tie to its ongoing strategies. For example, in FY 2013, in support of its strategy to improve the accuracy of its products and processes, the BLS will evaluate the results of its initial research into a potential SOII undercount of injuries and illnesses. The BLS will determine if there are changes in SOII procedures that are likely to address any of the issues identified in the research, and if so, whether they are feasible and cost effective.

A broad overview of the strategies being used to achieve the BLS outcome goal and address the societal problem is included in the Overview section beginning on page BLS-13.

## COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$41,902	\$37,379	\$37,664	\$285
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	958	425	426	1
11.9	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>42,860</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>38,090</b>	<b>286</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,831	10,880	10,963	83
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	500	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	829	999	999	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	5,560	8,008	8,569	561
23.2	Rental payments to others	57	57	57	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,152	921	1,121	200
24.0	Printing and reproduction	285	407	407	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	33	33	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,571	1,336	1,293	-43
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	3,315	7,088	7,238	150
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,184	5,019	4,448	-571
26.0	Supplies and materials	207	261	261	0
31.0	Equipment	556	773	1,173	400
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6,511	6,805	6,893	88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$80,418</b>	<b>\$80,391</b>	<b>\$81,545</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$1,953	\$5,545	\$5,545	\$0
	DHS Services	1,140	1,091	1,091	0
	Census Services	40	40	40	0

# COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

## CHANGES IN FY 2013

(Dollars in Thousands)

### Activity Changes

#### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$143
Personnel benefits	41
One day more of pay	188
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Rental payments to GSA	561
Other services from non-Federal sources	7
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Redesign)	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	126
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	88

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$1,154**

**Net Program** **\$0**

**Direct FTE** **0**

**Estimate** **FTE**

**Base** **\$81,545** **390**



## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY 13 Req. / FY 12 Enacted</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$12,078</b>	<b>\$12,013</b>	<b>\$10,205</b>	<b>-\$1,808</b>
FTE	73	75	60	-15

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE was 73.

### **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 in major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change. Another program currently provides comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, 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.

Productivity and Technology programs directly support Secretary Solis' Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. Specifically, these programs support the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*. These programs provide support for the Secretary's vision by producing data for analysis and decision-making, as discussed in the program sections below.

### **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 begin with 1947. Measures for manufacturing begin with 1987, and measures for nonfinancial corporations 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

## **PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY**

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 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 Studies**

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries. Measures produced include annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour, output per employee, output, implicit price deflators for output, employment, hours of employees, labor compensation, and unit labor costs. Measures are available for 1987 and forward for most covered industries.

This program also develops annual measures of multifactor productivity relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for selected industries. Measures of multifactor productivity are available for 1987 and forward, for all 4-digit NAICS manufacturing industries, as well as for air transportation and the long-haul railroads industry. Industry productivity measures are used to compare trends in efficiency across industries, to analyze trends in production costs, to examine the effects of technological improvements, and to understand the sources of aggregate productivity growth.

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

### **International Labor Comparisons**

The BLS proposes to eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. Currently, the BLS develops international comparisons for key BLS domestic labor statistics, including employment and unemployment, compensation costs, productivity, and consumer price indexes. 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.

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

# PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

## Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2008	\$10,870	77
2009	\$11,706	78
2010	\$11,904	80
2011	\$12,078	73
2012	\$12,013	75

### FY 2013

In FY 2012, the BLS will produce a refocused set of data series and undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

MSP will improve the presentation of data on its website and make available additional formatting options in order to better meet the needs of MSP customers. IPS will continue to explore data availability for developing productivity measures for additional industries.

The BLS proposes to eliminate the ILC program in the 2013 President's Budget. The savings associated with this reduction will be used to finance other, more critical needs.

### FY 2012

In FY 2013, the BLS will continue the production of core data series and will undertake the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

MSP will develop a methodology that harmonizes capital services measures in a production accounts framework at the National Income and Product Account (NIPA) level of industry group detail. IPS will increase the number of data series it publishes for each of its covered industries to include value of production, labor compensation, and levels of employment and hours of all persons, and will continue to explore data availability for developing productivity measures for additional industries. ILC will continue exploring data availability for other countries.

### FY 2011

In FY 2011, the BLS continued the production of core data series and undertook the following new work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

MSP continued to update the data series on capital services measures for the total economy and integrated them into a production accounts framework. IPS produced labor input measures at the NIPA level of industry group detail, consistent with a production accounts framework. In addition, IPS produced labor productivity and cost measures for one additional industry, trucking (NAICS 484).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

ILC added Finland and the Czech Republic to the International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Unit Labor Cost Trends and added Estonia to the International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation costs. ILC also published an article on China's manufacturing employment and compensation costs in the March issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* and completed an updated edition of *Charting International Labor Comparisons*.

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE</b>					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Agency Request</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Productivity and Technology</b>					
<b>Strategic Goal 5 - Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.</b>					
<b>Outcome Goal 5.1 - Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.</b>					
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.10</b>	<b>Percent of <i>timeliness</i> targets achieved for the Productivity and Technology Principal Federal Economic Indicator (PFEI).</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.11</b>	<b>Percent of <i>accuracy</i> targets achieved for the Productivity and Technology PFEI.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.12</b>	<b>Percent of <i>relevance</i> targets achieved for the Productivity and Technology PFEI.</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<b><u>Principal Federal Economic Indicator</u></b>				
	<b><u>Major Sector Productivity</u></b>				
BLS 5.1 MSP.01.P	Series updated	44	44	44	44
BLS 5.1 MSP.02.T	Percent of initial and revised quarterly <i>Productivity and Costs</i> releases on schedule (8 out of 8)	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 MSP.03.A	Percent of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<b><u>Other Programs</u></b>				
	<b><u>Industry Productivity Studies</u></b>				
BLS 5.1 IPS.01.P	Series updated 1/ 2/ 3/	3,200	3,300	4,300	4,300
BLS 5.1 IPS.02.A	Percent of industries covered by labor productivity measures 2/ 3/	61.0%	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Agency Request
		Target	Result	Target	Target
<b>International Labor Comparisons 4/</b>					
BLS 5.1 ILC.01.P	Series Updated 5/	61	64	61	--
<b>Other Output Measures</b>					
BLS 5.1 OPT.01.P	Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures	111	111	111	111
BLS 5.1 OPT.02.P	Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports 4/ 6/	29	26	21	21

- 1/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries. Although IPS covers 6-digit NAICS industries, the availability of source data at the 6-digit level is subject to frequent changes. Therefore, these industries are omitted in computing coverage measures.
- 2/ The FY 2012 target has been increased to reflect additional data series that will be published for each industry beginning in FY 2012. The publication of these additional series offsets a reduction in series caused by the discontinuation of labor productivity data for a number of industries, due to the collapse of 5- and 6-digit industry detail in source data from the Current Employment Statistics survey. The discontinuation of productivity series for some industries will result in a loss of industry detail, but not industry coverage.
- 3/ The number of series updated in FY 2011 includes the addition of truck transportation (NAICS 484) to the labor productivity series, as well as new employment and hours measures for 38 additional NIPA-level industries.
- 4/ The BLS proposes to eliminate the ILC program in the FY 2013 President's Budget.
- 5/ In FY 2011, three new series (Estonia, Finland, and the Czech Republic) were added after the FY 2011 target of 61 was established. In FY 2012, ILC is losing source data for three series (Luxembourg, Hong Kong, and Sri Lanka), keeping the target at 61.
- 6/ In FY 2011, OPT missed its target of publishing 29 major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports as a result of the pending proposed elimination of the ILC program.

## **PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Workload Narrative**

The BLS employs six strategies to ensure that it achieves its outcome goal, and to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information. The Productivity and Technology programs produce data on productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries, and examine the factors underlying productivity change. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity and which tie to its ongoing strategies. For example, in FY 2013, in support of its strategy to make data and other products and services on bls.gov accessible, understandable, and usable, the MSP program will improve the presentation, accessibility, and exportability of MSP data on the BLS website in order to better meet the needs of its customers.

In FY 2013, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons program, ceasing publication of 61 international labor comparison series and related measures.

A broad overview of the strategies being used to achieve the BLS outcome goal and address the societal problem is included in the Overview section beginning on page BLS-13.

## PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$7,046	\$7,209	\$5,843	-\$1,366
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	165	79	65	-14
11.9	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>-1,380</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,002	2,072	1,681	-391
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	54	54	47	-7
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	849	925	990	65
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	37	37	31	-6
24.0	Printing and reproduction	8	8	2	-6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	152	102	79	-23
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,147	752	751	-1
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	498	630	611	-19
26.0	Supplies and materials	39	39	24	-15
31.0	Equipment	81	106	81	-25
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,078</b>	<b>\$12,013</b>	<b>\$10,205</b>	<b>-\$1,808</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$988	\$563	\$563	\$0
	DHS Services	132	126	126	0
	Census Services	0	0	0	0

# PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

## CHANGES IN FY 2013

(Dollars in Thousands)

### Activity Changes

#### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$27
Personnel benefits	8
One day more of pay	36
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Rental payments to GSA	65
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Redesign)	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	13
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$149**

**Net Program** **-\$1,957**

**Direct FTE** **-15**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$12,162</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Program Decrease</b>	<b>-\$1,957</b>	<b>-15</b>



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY 13 Req. / FY 12 Enacted</b>
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	<b>\$34,342</b>	<b>\$34,236</b>	<b>\$34,978</b>	<b>\$742</b>
FTE	205	204	204	0

NOTE: FY 2011 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE was 210.

### **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.

By supporting the statistical programs, Executive Direction and Staff Services enable the BLS to directly support the Secretary's Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. Specifically, the BLS supports the DOL Strategic Goal to *Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families*, and the Outcome Goal to *Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans*.

### **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 and benefits services; workforce development and training; employee and labor management relations; equal employment opportunity programs; facilities and property management; procurement and contract administration; safety, health, and security; statistical confidentiality policy; management control and oversight; employee ethics; and legal guidance and legislative research.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

### Technology and Survey Processing

The Technology and Survey Processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development, management, and operation of systems that are used for collecting, editing, estimating, and tabulating 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 IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing Federal IT activities.

### Publications

The Publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications and information dissemination activities of the BLS. Utilizing current technology to improve efficiency and customer service, this program makes the statistical materials and research findings of the agency available to the public and responds to inquiries from the public and the media on a timely basis. Information is available to the public 24 hours a day via the BLS website. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by e-mail, telephone, mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD), fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available in print or online 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*, *Spotlight on Statistics*, and the *Customer Service Guide*, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses that cut across program lines.

### 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 Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of nonsampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, and focus-group studies of various stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of sampling and nonsampling error through, for example, the development of more efficient sample designs, evaluations of alternative estimators, modeling time series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment, model-based estimation,

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

and investigating alternative methods for handling missing data. In support of the BLS website, dissemination-related research activities conducted by this program address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

### **Field Operations**

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

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>Funding</u></b> (Dollars in Thousands)	<b><u>FTE</u></b>
2008	\$30,431	196
2009	\$33,261	209
2010	\$33,793	213
2011	\$34,342	210
2012	\$34,236	204

### **FY 2013 and FY 2012**

In FY 2013 and FY 2012, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

### **FY 2011**

In FY 2011, the Executive Direction and Staff Services programs provided agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

<b>DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE</b>					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Agency Request</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Executive Direction and Staff Services</b>					
<b>Strategic Goal 5 - Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.</b>					
<b>Outcome Goal 5.1 - Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.</b>					
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.13</b>	<b>Average number of Internet site user sessions each month (<i>Dissemination</i>).</b>	6,900,000	7,213,823	6,900,000	6,900,000
<b>BLS 5.1 IND.14</b>	<b>Measure customer satisfaction with the BLS website (<i>Mission Achievement</i>).</b>	75	75	75	75
BLS 5.1 ED.01	Percent of timeliness of reporting new injuries 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLS 5.1 ED.02	Percent of employees retained throughout entire career ladder	80%	79%	79%	80%
BLS 5.1 ED.03	Provide a current and reliable computing infrastructure for BLS programs / Maintain LAN reliability	≥99.00%	99.78%	≥99.00%	≥99.00%
BLS 5.1 ED.04	Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility	\$0.48	\$0.44	\$0.36	\$0.35
BLS 5.1 ED.05	Maintain high quality financial records: Receive no more than three audit findings	≤3	2	≤3	≤3
BLS 5.1 ED.06	Number of outreach activities	Baseline	349	350	350
BLS 5.1 ED.07	Number of people reached through outreach activities	Baseline	20,649	20,500	20,500

1/ 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.

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES**

### **Workload Narrative**

The BLS employs six strategies to ensure that it achieves its outcome goal, and to fulfill the societal need for objective, timely, accurate, and relevant economic information. On an annual basis, the BLS identifies individual improvements that can be made by each Budget Activity and which tie to its ongoing strategies. For example, in FY 2013, the BLS will continue tracking outreach efforts in support of its strategy to inform current and potential customers about the availability and uses of its products, to reach out to customers to better understand their needs for economic information, and to ensure that the content, presentation, and delivery of its information products are well-matched to customer needs. The primary goals of BLS outreach efforts are to facilitate voluntary participation in BLS surveys, disseminate BLS products and services more effectively, and increase the use and effectiveness of those products to current and new customers.

A broad overview of the strategies being used to achieve the BLS outcome goal and address the societal problem is included in the Overview section beginning on page BLS-13.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		<b>FY 2011 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Diff. FY13 Req./ FY12 Enacted</b>
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$19,398	\$20,054	\$20,207	\$153
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	145	143	145	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation	634	247	247	0
11.9	<b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>20,177</b>	<b>20,444</b>	<b>20,599</b>	<b>155</b>
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	5,628	5,825	6,202	377
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	56	56	56	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	338	311	311	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,145	1,900	2,033	133
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	10	10	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	383	277	377	100
24.0	Printing and reproduction	37	97	97	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	41	41	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	854	691	591	-100
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources 1/	1,944	1,274	1,274	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,285	2,597	2,874	277
26.0	Supplies and materials	167	226	126	-100
31.0	Equipment	310	487	387	-100
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	8	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,342</b>	<b>\$34,236</b>	<b>\$34,978</b>	<b>\$742</b>
1/ Other goods and services from Federal sources					
	Working Capital Fund	\$1,312	\$711	\$711	\$0
	DHS Services	482	461	461	0
	Census Services	0	0	0	0

# EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

## CHANGES IN FY 2013

(Dollars in Thousands)

### Activity Changes

#### Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$78
Personnel benefits	22
One day more of pay	102
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)	336
Rental payments to GSA	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	0
Other Federal sources (Census Bureau)	0
Other Federal sources (2010 Census Redesign)	71
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0

**Built-Ins Subtotal** **\$742**

**Net Program** **\$0**

**Direct FTE** **0**

	Estimate	FTE
<b>Base</b>	<b>\$34,978</b>	<b>204</b>