



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

OF THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEARS

2021/2022



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The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2021/2022* report, which is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This report covers a time period that includes some budget requests issued before the change in administration and does not imply an endorsement by the current Administration. The report can be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-regulatory-affairs/statistical-programs-standards.

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

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

The Federal statistical system continues to strengthen the Federal evidence base to meet increasing demands, while working collaboratively to reduce costs and burden for the American people. By exploring the use of new data sources, including reusing data the Government has already collected as part of administering programs, Federal statistical agencies and units are striving to supplement or replace surveys that are more burdensome, counter falling survey

response rates, increase accuracy and relevance, and save money. Agency Statistical Officials, newly appointed as required by the *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018*,¹ are playing a key role in assuring that statistical activities are high-quality, unbiased, objective, timely, and relevant. Statistical agencies and units are the trusted intermediaries to protect data confidentiality and privacy while assuring high-quality evidence is developed.

The share of budgetary resources spent on supporting the 109 statistical agencies, units, and programs described in this report is used to inform crucial decisions in a wide variety of spheres affecting hundreds of billions of dollars across the economy. For example, the Census Bureau found that in 2015 132 Federal programs used Census Bureau data to distribute more than \$675 billion in Federal funds.²

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

Sincerely,

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

Shalanda Young
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to The President of the Senate

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

² Marisa Hotchkiss & Jessica Phelan, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dep't of Com., *Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution* 3 (Sept. 2017), available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/working-papers/Uses-of-Census-Bureau-Data-in-Federal-Funds-Distribution.pdf>.

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INTRODUCTION

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2021/2022 outlines the funding requested for Federal statistical activities in the President's Budget, as well as Congressional appropriations and actual spending.

This report fulfills the responsibility of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to prepare a report on statistical program funding under the [Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 \(PRA\)](#).³ This report provides the U.S. Congress with a consolidated source for key budgetary and programmatic information about the Federal statistical system (FSS).

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

- **[Chapter 1](#)** provides an overview of the FSS.
- **[Chapter 2](#)** summarizes the budget across the entire FSS for fiscal years (FY) 2019 through 2022.
- **[Chapter 3](#)** describes funding for principal statistical agencies and units for FY 2019 through 2022.
- **[Chapter 4](#)** illustrates how the FSS maintains relevance and addressed coronavirus pandemic-related challenges.
- **[Chapter 5](#)** describes funding for other significant Federal statistical programs for FY 2019 through 2022.
- **[Appendices](#)** include detailed data on statistical agency, unit, or program direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing, as well as agency websites and acronyms.

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

Please direct inquiries regarding report content or policy to:

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Available electronically at:

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-regulatory-affairs/statistical-programs-standards/

³ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

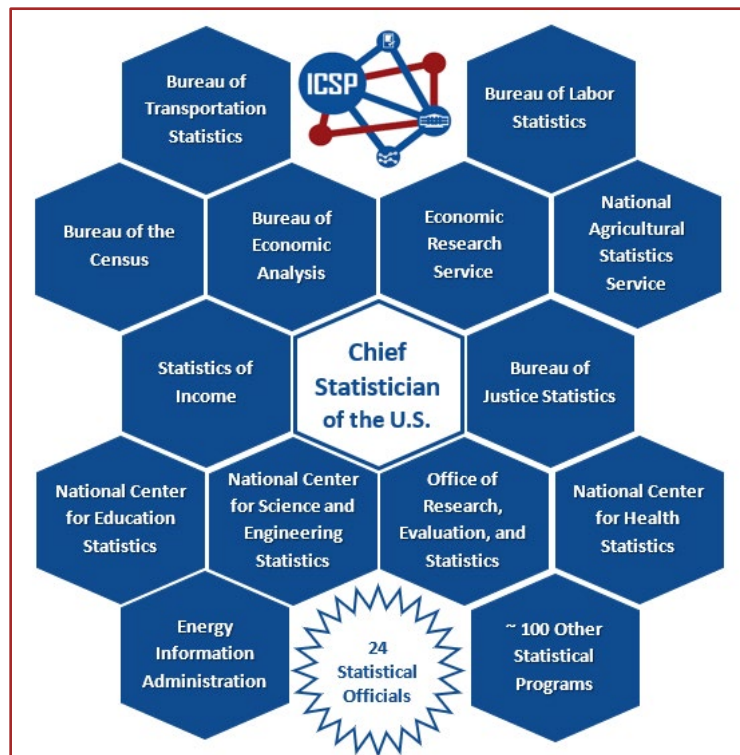
STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEARS 2021/2022 AT A GLANCE

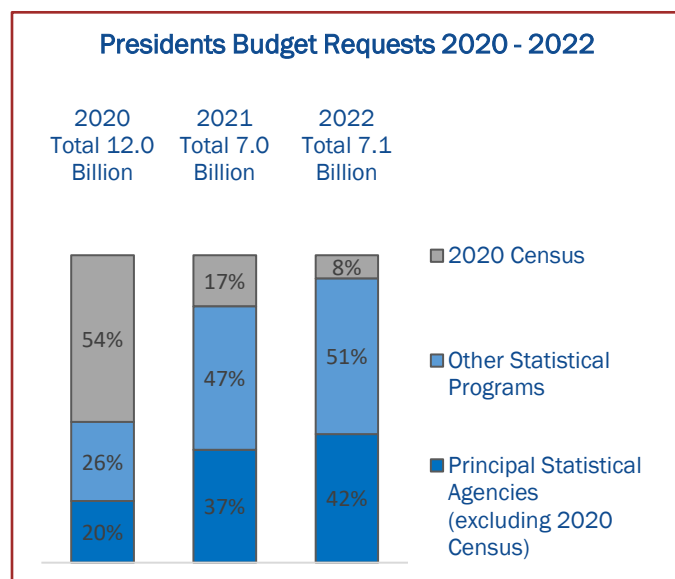


The **Federal statistical system** collects and transforms data into useful, objective information and makes it readily and equitably available to stakeholders while protecting the responses of individual data providers. Federal, State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments; businesses; and the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

Led by the **Chief Statistician of the United States** and the **Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP)**, the FSS is a decentralized, interconnected network of **13 principal statistical agencies** and **3 recognized statistical units**, **24 Statistical Officials** (across 24 major cabinet agencies), **approximately 100 additional Federal statistical programs** engaged in statistical activities, and several cross-system interagency and advisory bodies.



Total FSS President's Budget Requests for 2021 and 2022 were both approximately \$5 billion below the 2020 Request. This is due to the cyclical nature of the **2020 Census**, which accounted for 54 percent of the total 2020 President's Budget Request for the FSS.



Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2021 Request (\$millions)	2022 Request (\$ millions)
Bureau of the Census	1,869.4	1,518.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis	108.4	112.7
Bureau of Justice Statistics	56.6	54.4
Bureau of Labor Statistics	658.3	700.1
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	31.0	26.0
Economic Research Service	62.1	90.6
Energy Information Administration	128.7	126.8
National Agricultural Statistics Service	177.5	193.7
National Center for Education Statistics	331.4	333.6
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	175.4
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	63.3	72.6
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	37.9	37.8
Statistics of Income	37.4	41.3

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEARS 2021/2022 AT A GLANCE



Data in \$ millions

	Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
Total FSS	2022	7,056.9		
	2021	6,979.1	8,086.4	
	2020		12,587.6	11,987.3
	2019			8,955.9
Total Principal Statistical Agencies and Units (PSAs)	2022	3,484.4		
	2021	3,722.4	4,689.7	
	2020		9,229.6	8,707.7
	2019			5,645.4
PSAs minus Decennial Census	2022	2,952.9		
	2021	2,561.6	2,656.2	
	2020		2,517.8	2,470.5
	2019			2,418.8
Decennial Census	2022	531.5		
	2021	1,160.8	2,033.5	
	2020		6,711.8	6,237.2
	2019			3,226.6
Other Programs	2022	3,572.5		
	2021	3,256.6	3,396.6	
	2020		3,358.9	3,279.7
	2019			3,310.5

NOTE:

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

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Value of Federal Statistics

Federal statistics have informed decision making in the United States since its founding. The first constitutionally mandated census of population and housing was in 1790.⁴ This 1790 Census planted the seeds for what we refer to today as the Federal statistical system (FSS). Over the 19th century, the system continued to blossom into a specialized, decentralized, interconnected network to address emerging information demands, including tax, agriculture, education, and labor, for the growing Nation. The 20th century presented new and evolving policy needs leading to further expansion of the FSS to include commerce, public health, energy, justice, transportation, and more. More than two decades into the 21st century, the FSS continues to provide the gold standard for impartial, trusted Federal statistics foundational to informing decisions across the public and private sectors.

Widespread Use

The public, businesses, and governments rely on the Federal statistical data produced by the Federal Government's statistical agencies, units, and programs to make informed decisions. These statistical agencies, units, and programs are uniquely positioned, engaging in a wide variety of evidence-building functions, including collection, compilation, processing, analysis, and dissemination of data and information, to create general purpose, policy- and program-specific, or research-oriented statistics and datasets.⁵ Stakeholders trust these Federal statistics for such important decision making because of the long, rich history of the FSS to ensure quality throughout the entire data lifecycle, from planning to dissemination. Timely, accurate, objective, and relevant data are the bread and butter of the FSS.

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

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

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

the prior policies fit the needs of today and tomorrow. Access to timely, accurate, objective, and reliable statistical data facilitates informed decisions about where to target resources to get the biggest possible return for the American taxpayer. For example, the Census Bureau finds that across 132 Federal programs, more than \$675 billion in Federal funds are distributed using Census Bureau data.⁶

Effective and Efficient Return on Investment

The share of budgetary resources supporting the 109 statistical agencies, units, and programs, excluding the resources spent on the Decennial Census, is modest at about 0.03 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).⁷ These funds support production of up-to-date data, appropriate protection of individually identifiable data, research on new statistical methodologies and concepts, and more.

Evidence Building

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

Modernization of Methods and Approaches

Agencies are prioritizing cross-disciplinary engagement, including with data scientists, statisticians, subject matter experts, and information technology (IT) experts, to modernize the ways in which Federal statistics are created and disseminated while maintaining the core values of providing objective, accurate, timely, and relevant information. Reinforced by the passage of the Evidence Act, part of the approach includes exploring ways to take advantage of data that Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial governments already collect while administering programs (i.e., administrative data). Other potential new data sources include satellite data, aerial photography, and records from commercial and industrial transactions. Utilizing such data may allow for more timely and geographically detailed statistical data, while upholding data quality. In using these alternative data sources, Federal statistical agencies and units strive to:

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

⁶ . Marisa Hotchkiss & Jessica Phelan, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dep't of Com., *Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution 3* (Sept. 2017), available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/working-papers/Uses-of-Census-Bureau-Data-in-Federal-Funds-Distribution.pdf>.

⁷ For both 2021 and 2022, the share of GDP when including the resources spent on the Decennial Census roughly doubled. Mandated by the U.S. Constitution, the Decennial Census enumerates the U.S. population every 10 years and is the largest Federal statistical data collection. The Decennial Census is used to allocate the number of congressional representatives among the States, and is then used by States to form congressional districts.

⁸ Pub. L. No. 115-435, 132 Stat. 5529 (2019), available at <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf>.

Structure of the Federal Statistical System

The United States has a highly decentralized, interconnected statistical system, spanning 109 Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs⁹ engaged, to some degree, in conducting statistical activities. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to coordinate the Federal statistical system and appoints the Chief Statistician of the United States to carry out those duties. The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 (CIPSEA 2018, pronounced *sip-see*) assigned expanded responsibilities to the FSS to implement new policies and procedures for accessing, sharing, generating, protecting, and disseminating data in coordination with one another. To support the Federal statistical activities across the FSS, the 2021 President's Budget requested \$7.0 billion, and the 2022 President's Budget requested \$7.1 billion.

The decentralized, interconnected network includes

Chief Statistician of the United States

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

Sixteen Recognized Statistical Agencies and Units

Under CIPSEA 2002 and reauthorized in CIPSEA 2018, OMB currently recognizes 16 statistical agencies and units as agencies or organizational units of the Executive Branch whose activities are predominantly the collection, compilation, processing, or analysis of information for statistical purposes.¹¹ These agencies cover topics such as the economy, workforce, energy, agriculture, foreign trade, education, housing, crime, transportation, and health. Of these 16 recognized statistical agencies and units, 13 have guiding missions to produce statistics. These 13 have traditionally been referred to as the 13 principal statistical agencies and units (PSAs). The 2021 and 2022 President's Budgets requested \$3.7 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively, to support these 13 PSAs. In addition, OMB recognizes three additional units: the Microeconomic Surveys Unit (a component of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve System); the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (a component of the Department of Health and Human Services); and the National Animal Health Monitoring System, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (a component of the Department of Agriculture).

⁹ This count is based on data collected in March 2022, and may not reflect newly emerging statistical programs that meet inclusion criteria for statistical programs of which we are not yet aware. Consistent with changes implemented in the 2018 report, the inclusion threshold is defined as \$3 million in estimated or direct funding for statistical activities in the forthcoming or either of the past two fiscal years. Compared to the 2019/2020 report, this volume reflects the removal of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the National Institute of Mental Health and reflects the addition of the Patent and Trademark Office.

¹⁰ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(7).

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

Approximately 100 other statistical programs

These statistical programs produce and disseminate statistics in support of other mission areas and conduct a variety of evidence-building functions, including program evaluation, scientific research, data collection, policy and program analysis, and the provision of funding and other support for external research. There are 109 statistical programs identified by OMB as conducting at least \$3.0 million in annual statistical activities. The President's Budgets requested close to \$3.3 billion in 2021 and \$3.6 billion in 2022 to support the statistical work across these 96 programs.¹²

Twenty-four Statistical Officials

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

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

Chaired by the Chief Statistician of the United States, the [Interagency Council on Statistical Policy](#)¹³ (ICSP) advises and assists the Chief Statistician of the United States in the coordination of the FSS; the implementation of statistical policies, principles, standards, and guidelines; and the assessment of statistical program performance. ICSP currently includes 27 members:

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

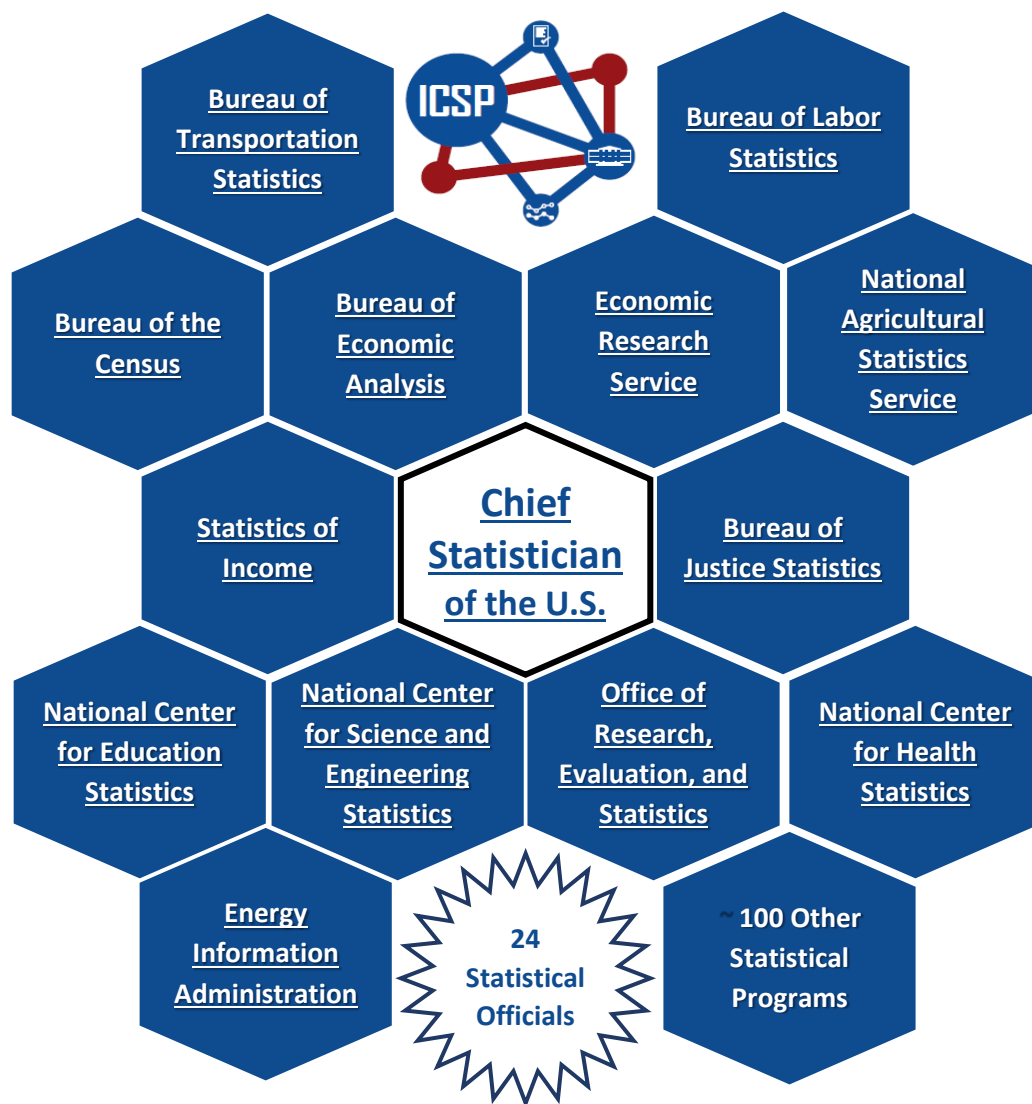
Note, however, 11 of the Statistical Officials are also heads of principal statistical agencies or units.

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

¹² Many other Federal agencies and units conduct statistical activities within the Executive Branch, however, their direct funding for these activities does not meet the inclusion criteria for this report. In addition, there are numerous other Federal agencies and units whose statistical activities are excluded from this annual compilation because they are not part of the Executive Branch. Among others, these include the [Congressional Budget Office](#), which develops and applies projection models for the budgetary impact of current and proposed Federal programs; the [Federal Reserve Board](#), which compiles the widely used Flow of Funds report and other statistical series, and periodically conducts the Survey of Consumer Finances; and the [Government Accountability Office](#), which uses statistical data in evaluations of Government programs.

¹³ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(8).

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



CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF STATISTICAL PROGRAM BUDGETS

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

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

Note: The budget data and narratives in this edition represent information collected in June 2020 for the 2021 reporting cycle and March 2022 for the 2022 reporting cycle. Consistent with prior editions of the "Statistical Programs of the United States," the information presented herein has not been updated to reflect more current information known at the time of publication.

Direct Funding

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

Appendix Table 1a presents direct program funding for 2019, 2020, and 2021 for statistical programs, by department and agency, as reported in June 2020.¹⁴ Appendix Table 1b presents direct program funding for 2020, 2021, and 2022, as reported in March 2022. Funding presented in this report covers all principal statistical agencies and units (PSAs) as well as agencies or administrative units of the Executive Branch that have a total budget authority of \$3 million or more for statistical activities in the current or either of the prior two fiscal years. PSAs report their full budget while other agencies report their direct funding for dedicated statistical activities.¹⁵

For 2021, the President's Budget requests \$7.0 billion¹⁶ to support the FSS. The funding request for statistical programs within the 13 PSAs amounted to 53.3 percent (or \$3.7 billion), while 46.6 percent (\$3.3 billion) would support other statistical agencies, units, and programs across the rest of the Executive Branch. For 2022, the total request for the FSS was \$7.1 billion, with PSAs accounting for 49.4 percent (\$3.5 billion) of the total and other statistical agencies, units, and programs making up 50.6 percent (\$3.6 billion).

¹⁴ Direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities performed in support of each agency's mission.

¹⁵ Statistical activities span a wide range of tasks. At their core, statistical activities include the collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation.

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

Requested funding levels in 2021 for the resources supporting the Decennial Census are \$1.2 billion. The substantial decline of 82.7 percent (\$5.6 billion) in direct operational funding and 74.7 percent (\$5.5 billion) in overall agency funding for the Census Bureau reflect the conclusion of the field enumeration stage of the Decennial Census, and affect overall budget numbers across the FSS. The isolated decline in proposed overall funding across the statistical system, excluding the Decennial Census, is \$85 million, or 1.5 percent, for the same period. In continuing the ramp down following the Decennial Census, for 2022, the requested funding for the Decennial Census decreased to \$531.5 million.

Among the PSAs, the 2021 request for the *Bureau of Transportation Statistics* was 10.3 percent more (\$2.9 million) than the 2020 appropriation. The 2022 request for the *Bureau of Transportation Statistics* was 7.8 percent lower (\$2.2 million) than the 2021 appropriation. The *Bureau of Justice Statistics* requested a 9.7 percent (\$5.0 million) increase for 2021 over their 2020 appropriation. The 2021 request for the *Economic Research Service* (ERS) was 26.8 percent lower (\$22.7 million) than the 2020 appropriation. However, requested funding for ERS increased to \$90.6 million in 2022 as the agency anticipated a return to full staffing levels.

Other notable increases for 2022 requested funding include a \$99.4 million increase at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as part of continued study of COVID and AIDS, as well as a \$36.3 million increase at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to study the continued effects of climate change. More information about funding levels is available in Chapter 3 for each PSA and in Chapter 5 for each statistical program.

Reimbursable and Purchase Programs

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

Agency estimates of total statistical program reimbursements and purchases (including intra-departmental) are shown in Appendix Table 2a for 2021 and Appendix Table 2b for 2022, by department and agency.

Reimbursements

Agencies whose missions are primarily or entirely statistical often perform statistical work for others on a reimbursable basis. These reimbursements may come from other Federal agencies; State, territorial, local, or Tribal governments; or the private sector or foreign governments. In 2021, \$715.1 million in funding for statistical activities is expected to be secured through reimbursable agreements across the FSS, with the majority of those transfers (95.1 percent, or \$680.0 million) expected to occur across Federal agencies. In 2022, the total for reimbursable funding was \$693.6 million, with 93.5 percent, or \$648.7 million, of that amount occurring across Federal agencies.

In 2021 and 2022, as in prior years, the Bureau of the Census expected to receive the largest reimbursement from other Federal agencies in support of various statistical data collections across the FSS, \$354.2 million and \$344.4 million, respectively.

Purchases

Agencies may also contract for statistical services with other Federal agencies; State, territorial, local, or Tribal governments; or private sector organizations. In certain cases, agencies may make purchases in excess of their direct statistical funding because they receive the difference through their reimbursable programs. In 2021, the FSS was expected to procure \$2.8 billion in purchases for statistical activities, with the majority of those purchases occurring with the private sector. In 2022, this total decreased to \$2.5 billion.

These purchases for statistical activities range from relatively small contracts for specialized statistical services to long-term contracts with research institutions to implement and conduct national household surveys. The largest purchases in 2021 occurred at the *Census Bureau*, largely related to the Decennial Census, and were estimated at \$794.3 million, or about 28.6 percent of the purchases across FSS. In 2022 purchases by the *Census Bureau* fell to \$524.3 million or 20.4 percent of FSS purchases. The second highest amount across agencies was at the *National Center for Education Statistics* for the total of \$292.3 million, or 10.5 percent of all purchases. For 2022, the *National Center for Education Statistics* purchased a total of \$296.3 million, or 11.5 percent of all purchases. In 2021, the overall amount of statistical services purchased from Federal agencies was \$616.9 million, or 22.1 percent of all purchases. For 2022, this total was \$513.3 million, or 20.9 percent of all purchases.

Integrated Funding and Processes

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

CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES AND UNITS

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

- Description of the agency or unit,
- Congressional action on the President's Budget Requests for 2020 and 2021, and
- Highlights of the 2021 and 2022 President's Budget Requests and major program changes.

Budgets shown here reflect actual funding received for 2019 and 2020; the enacted 2020 and 2021 appropriations; and direct funds requested in the 2021 and 2022 President's Budgets.¹⁷ These funds are used by PSAs to complete their missions providing accurate, objective, relevant, and timely information. Meeting their missions requires continuous modernization of data systems and methods to improve access while ensuring confidentiality.

However, it is no longer sufficient for individual principal statistical agencies or units to focus solely on their individual missions. As such, these funds also support the ability of these principal statistical agencies and units to begin operating as a seamless system under the common framework of CIPSEA 2018, as updated by the Evidence Act. CIPSEA 2018 promotes trust in these agencies and units by imposing four fundamental responsibilities on them,¹⁸ provides them the ability to request access to Federal administrative and other agency data to support evidence building,¹⁹ and requires these agencies and units to safely and securely expand access to protected data for research and evidence-building purposes.²⁰

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

Reflecting the scope of their statistical activities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau combined account for 68.3 percent of the \$3.7 billion in funding requested for the 13 PSAs, and 36.3 percent of the \$7.0 billion requested for the FSS in 2021. For 2022 these agencies accounted for 63.7 percent of the \$3.5 billion requested for the PSAs, and 31.5 percent of the \$7.1 billion requested for the

¹⁷ Given the timing of the data collection for the 2021 report (June 2020), 2019 values reflect actual funding received, 2020 values reflect the enacted appropriations, and 2021 values reflect the direct funds requested in the 2021 President's Budget.

¹⁸ These four responsibilities, which align with those outlined in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive No. 1, are to 1) produce and disseminate relevant and timely statistical information; 2) conduct credible, accurate statistical activities; 3) conduct objective statistical activities; and 4) protect the trust of information providers by ensuring the confidentiality and exclusive statistical use of their responses. See Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Office of the President, Statistical Policy Directive No. 1: Fundamental Responsibilities of Federal Statistical Agencies and Recognized Statistical Units, 79 Fed. Reg. 71610, 71614–15 (Dec. 2, 2014); 44 U.S.C. § 3563(a)(1).

¹⁹ 44 U.S.C. § 3581.

²⁰ Id. § 3582.

FSS. Additional information on direct funding, reimbursable and purchase programs, and staffing can be found in the Appendix Tables.

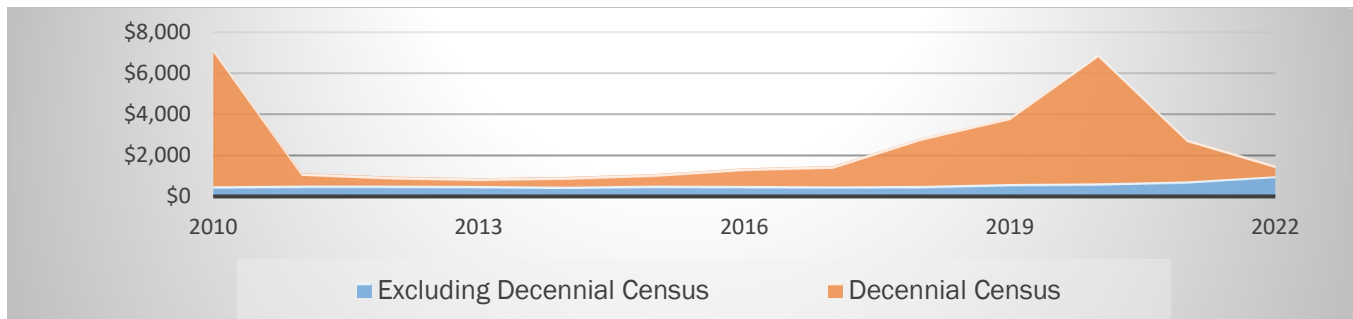
The [Bureau of the Census](#) (Census Bureau), within the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC), is a principal source of Federal current and periodic demographic and economic statistics.

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Direct Funding (\$ millions)	Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
Total	2022	1,518.8		
	2021	1,869.4	2,768.9	
	2020		7,379.8	6,874.2
	2019			3,836.6
Current	2022	18.9 ²¹		
	2021	299.3	307.3	
	2020		292.8	290.8
	2019			288.8
Periodic	2022	1,500.0		
	2021	1,570.2	2,461.6	
	2020		7,087.8	6,583.4
	2019			3,547.8
Decennial Census	2022	531.5		
	2021	1,160.8	2,033.5	
	2020		6,711.8	6,237.2
	2019			3,226.6

²¹ The Census Bureau has proposed a new budget structure for 2022 that combines discretionary appropriations from Current Surveys and Programs with Periodic Censuses and Programs into a single two-year appropriation entitled Censuses and Survey Programs. Mandatory appropriations for the State Children's Health Insurance Program are now under a new title, Supplemental Surveys.



Major Demographic Programs

2020 Census

The first decennial census was conducted in 1790, in the early years of the Nation. As required by the U.S. Constitution, data from the decennial census provide the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition, the 2020 Census provides block-level data necessary for each state to determine Congressional, State, and local legislative district boundaries. Throughout the decade leading up to the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau embraced automation and other technologies to redesign its operations and methods.

American Community Survey (ACS)

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

Current Demographic Statistics programs:

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

Major Economic Programs

Periodic economic censuses

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

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

Current Economic Statistics programs:

- The current economic statistics programs provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for most sectors of the U.S. economy, including manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation industries. This program significantly influences financial markets and is an input to many of the Nation's principal economic indicators, including measures of GDP.

Congressional Action on the President's Budget Request

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$2,768.9 million is \$899.4 million over the 2021 President's Budget Request. The appropriation level supports the post-enumeration operations for the 2020 Census, including data releases for apportionment and redistricting. It also supports the final data releases of the 2017 Economic Census, allows activities to begin for the 2022 Economic Census and Census of Governments, and supports continued efforts to collect and release monthly, quarterly, and annual statistics on our economy and society. Additionally, the Census Bureau began a multi-year process of transforming its organization and operations from a 20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources through the use of enterprise-wide data collection, processing, and dissemination systems. Funds provided by the appropriation support consolidation of household and business survey frames and enables those frames to be a potential source of new data. The appropriations also enable the Census Bureau to keep its data confidentiality promise to the American people through support for disclosure avoidance methods and management.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$7,379.8 million is \$194.0 million over the 2020 President's Budget Request. The Current Surveys and Programs continues support for the Survey of Income and Program Participation at a sample size of 53,000 households and continues research and development efforts to improve economic surveys. In addition to supporting the production of monthly, quarterly, and annual economic and demographic statistics and geographic data, the appropriation supports key activities for major cyclical demographic and economic programs that are foundational to the FSS. The appropriated level supports the conduct of the major operations for self-response and nonresponse follow-up activities for the 2020 Census; the Integrated Communications and Partnership Program in order to maximize self-response across all localities and population groups, including Mobile Questionnaire Assistance operation to increase the visibility of 2020 Census in hard-

to-count areas where low response rates are anticipated; allows the scale up and deployment of the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing program (CEDCaP) to support 2020 Census field operations; supports the release of data from the 2017 Economic Census and Census of Governments; begins planning for the 2022 Economic Census and Census of Governments; and finally, supports further transformation of Census Bureau data dissemination through the Center for Enterprise Data Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI).

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request of \$1,518.8 million is \$1,250.0 million below the 2021 enacted appropriation. The Census Bureau plans to have completed the major operations of 2020 Census and plans to have released data for apportionment and redistricting—thus fulfilling its Constitutional and legal mandates—and plans to continue data releases from the 2020 Census, measuring the quality of the data, evaluating the operations, and ramping down the infrastructure built for the peak operations of the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau would finalize the last releases related to the 2017 Economic Census, while continuing planning, development, and monitoring activities related to the 2022 Economic Census and Census of Governments.

The Census Bureau would also begin in earnest planning for the 2030 Census, organized around conducting key research and testing on the path to a 2030 Census design, transitioning robust program management investments, and maintenance and refinement of critical information technology investments made for the 2020 Census to the 2030 Census.

Through several proposed initiatives, the Census Bureau would provide more timely inputs to Principal Federal Economic Indicators, continue efforts to improve data dissemination and communication, and expand its capabilities for measuring impacts of significant events affecting the Nation's economy and people. The Census Bureau also would build upon the "pulse" surveys conducted in response to the coronavirus pandemic to expand capacity to measure the economic and societal impacts, in near-real time, of significant events or public policy challenges. Additionally, the Census Bureau would advance measures of manufacturing activity, improve measures of state and local tax revenues, and modernize measures of the construction sector of the economy, develop and test an internet self-response instrument for the Current Population Survey.

To support the proposed initiatives the Census Bureau proposes a change to its appropriations structure to provide the flexibility to adopt statistical innovations that increase the value of our data while maintaining transparency. The new structure would combine the discretionary appropriations from the Current Surveys and Programs and the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriations into a new, two-year appropriation entitled Censuses and Survey Programs. The mandatory appropriation for the State Children's Health Insurance Program would remain in what was the Current Surveys and Programs account under the new title, Supplemental Surveys.

Fiscal Year 2021

The President's Budget Request of \$1,869.4 million is \$5,510.4 million below the 2020 appropriation. As the Census Bureau moves beyond the major operations of the 2020 Census, it looks to the future. Current methods and data collection systems developed in the 20th century

continue to provide critical statistics on the health and performance of the economy, the demographic composition of our society, and have allowed the agency to meet its Constitutional and mission mandates well, but are increasingly inefficient and unsustainable. The Census Bureau, like the rest of the FSS, faces new headwinds that will require it to evolve: declining response rates, respondents that are less willing to engage with traditional survey designs, and greater disclosure risks due to the proliferation of non-governmental data sets and a growing field of data science.

To address these challenges, the Census Bureau is beginning a multi-year process of transforming its organization and operations from a 20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources. The budget initiatives for 2021 support this transformation.

First, the Census Bureau would fulfill its Constitutional mandate when it delivers data on the apportionment of congressional seats to the President and redistricting data to the states. Major activities would continue through 2021, including several significant field operations such as the post-enumeration survey, which would independently measure and later report the accuracy of the 2020 Census. With data quality, security, and confidentiality squarely in focus, the estimated nearly 147 million housing unit responses will continue through processing, editing, disclosure avoidance, storage, and preparation for publishing. These rigorous processes would ensure that the data from the 2020 Census are secure and ready to be tabulated, aggregated, and presented to the public. Soon after operations end, the massive coordination of people, IT, and infrastructure necessary to conduct the 2020 Census will begin the complex process of ramping-down, as field and office staff are released, Area Census Offices are closed, and devices and equipment are decommissioned.

Next, the new Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program would transition to the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) program to support data collection activities for Census Bureau censuses and surveys. DICE is a new way of doing business focusing on minimizing redundancy associated with multiple data collection systems and platforms to support different modes of collection/ingestion, lowering complexity, and avoiding duplicative costs for the Census Bureau's business and household data collection operations.

In addition, the Census Bureau plans to launch the Census Frames initiative, which would integrate full count data on persons, places, and the economy for streamlined use by all Census Bureau surveys, censuses, and official products.

Finally, the Census Bureau would finalize the last releases related for the 2017 Economic Census, and shift efforts to planning, development, and monitoring activities related to the 2022 Economic Census and Census of Governments.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

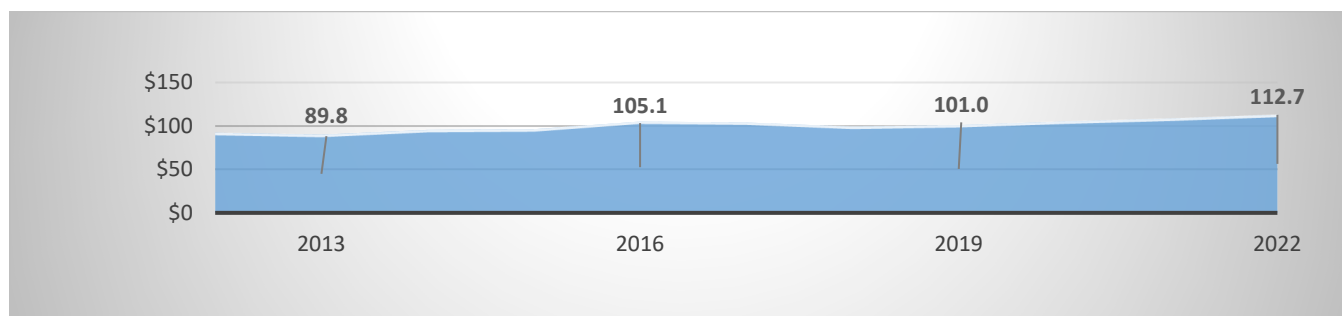
The [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) (BEA), of the [Department of Commerce](#) (DOC), is a principal source of Federal economic statistics.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	112.7		
2021	108.4	108.4	
2020		104.9	104.9
2019			101.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$108.4 million was \$3.5 million above the enacted 2020 level for BEA. The 2021 funding level provides continued support for BEA's core economic measurement programs and for other statistical programs, including measuring the outdoor recreation economy and Puerto Rico's economy.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$108.0 million was \$7.0 million above the enacted 2019 level for BEA, including funding for activities of the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. In addition

to supporting BEA's existing programs and products, the 2020 funding level provides \$2.1 million for the bureau's efforts to directly measure economic activity (GDP) for Puerto Rico and \$2 million for BEA's participation in government-wide efforts to modernize data collection, analysis, and dissemination through the Federal Data Strategy called for by the Evidence Act.

Notably, this budget formally recognizes an organizational change to the national economic and industry accounts programs to promote improvements to existing statistics and faster development of new data products. This change is a critical step in BEA's goal to accelerate the publication of quarterly GDP by industry and GDP by state statistics, so that they are released contemporaneously with the national GDP accounts.

Highlights of the Budget Request and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget requests \$112.7 million for BEA. This budget request preserves the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of some of the nation's most critical economic statistics. The 2022 request provides continued support and innovation of BEA's core measurement programs, for advancement of other statistical programs and for investment in the development of new measures to better understand our Nation's dynamic economy.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget requests \$108.4 million for BEA. This budget request preserves the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of some of the nation's most critical economic statistics and supports the bureau's continued work to produce GDP for Puerto Rico and efforts on the Federal Data Service.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

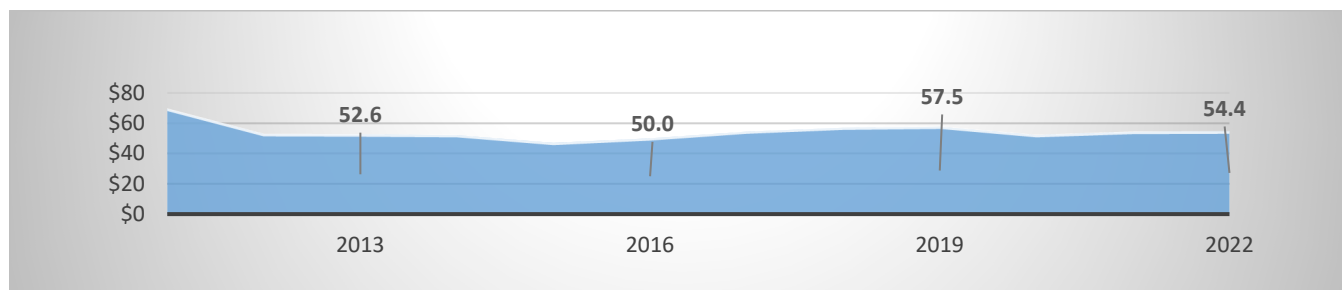
The [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS), of the [Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), is a principal source of Federal crime and justice statistics.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	54.4		
2021	56.6	54.3	
2020		51.6	52.1
2019			57.5



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation for BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP) was \$45.0 million. The Attorney General is also authorized to set aside 2 percent of Office of Justice Programs (OJP) funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs for use by BJS and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for statistical, research, or evaluation purposes.

Together with the OJP set-aside funds, the BJS 2021 appropriation supports maintaining its core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities and ongoing efforts. These efforts include implementation of the Evidence Act, collaborating with the DOJ Evaluation Officer and Chief Data

Officer teams to conduct DOJ's inaugural capacity assessment and provide input on the DOJ Learning Agenda and Annual Evaluation Plan, and improving secure data access and confidentiality protection. BJS staff participated actively on various [Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology](#) (FCSM) and [Interagency Council on Statistical Policy](#) (ICSP) committees and subcommittees to support Evidence Act-related efforts to improve data access and strengthen confidentiality protections, including implementing the Standard Application Process and supporting the ICSP Data Confidentiality and Access Initiative. BJS increased relevance and timeliness of statistical products and continued to make progress towards its data modernization goals of establishing new architecture that improves and streamlines its production and release of statistical data. BJS increased the number of statistical products it published in 2021, releasing 76 statistical reports, 17 third-party reports, 1 new dashboard and 2 updated data tools, 16 new or updated datasets, 21 one-page summaries, and 6 press releases.

Fiscal Year 2020

The enacted 2020 appropriation for BJS's CJSP was \$43.0 million, which was about \$5.0 million below the President's request. The Attorney General is authorized to set aside 2 percent of OJP funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs for use by BJS and the NIJ for statistical, research, or evaluation purposes.

BJS is using its 2020 appropriation, together with the OJP set-aside funds, to maintain its core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in the following areas: corrections; law enforcement; prosecution and judicial statistics; the federal justice system; recidivism; tribal justice systems; and victimization.

The 2020 appropriation will serve to also supporting BJS's ongoing efforts to enhance, modernize, and expand its statistical activities. For example, BJS is continuing its redesign efforts to improve its [Survey of Inmates in Local Jails](#) and [National Crime Victimization Survey](#). BJS is also working to develop national estimates on non-citizens in local jails and producing detailed estimates on the characteristics of jails and inmates. In addition, BJS is using the funds to collect data on felony filings in state criminal courts.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request includes \$45.0 million for BJS's CJSP, which is the same level of funding as the enacted 2021 appropriation. The request also includes up to 2 percent in OJP set-aside funding for BJS and NIJ's statistical and research work.

This level of funding would enable BJS to maintain its core statistical collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in the following areas: corrections, law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary, recidivism, tribal justice systems, and victimization. It will also support BJS's ongoing efforts to improve the quality, relevance, accessibility, and accuracy of its data. For example, BJS plans to modernize its operations to ensure efficient and timely processing, production and dissemination of BJS data and data products.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request includes \$48.0 million for BJS's CJSP, plus an additional \$8.6 million for salaries, representing an increase of about \$5.0 million over the enacted 2020 appropriation. The request also includes an increase to 3 percent in OJP set-aside funding for BJS and NIJ's statistical and research work.

This level of funding would enable BJS to maintain its core statistical work and data collections as well as support BJS's ongoing efforts to improve the quality, relevance, accessibility, and accuracy of its data. For example, BJS plans to use the funds to modernize the National Crime Victimization Survey, including making potential enhancements to its survey administration, methodology, and products. BJS would also expand its use of criminal history records to examine the recidivism patterns of prisoners and produce more detailed reports on recidivism.

The requested 2021 funds would support several major new BJS initiatives. For example, BJS plans to assess the feasibility of collecting individual-level inmate administrative data from the nation's largest jail jurisdictions to enhance BJS corrections data and expand the statistical coverage of its Criminal Cases in State Courts program to help produce national estimates of state and local court activity. BJS would also use the funds expand its collection of data on police calls for service to examine the workload of law enforcement officers and the types of enforcement activities requested by the public.



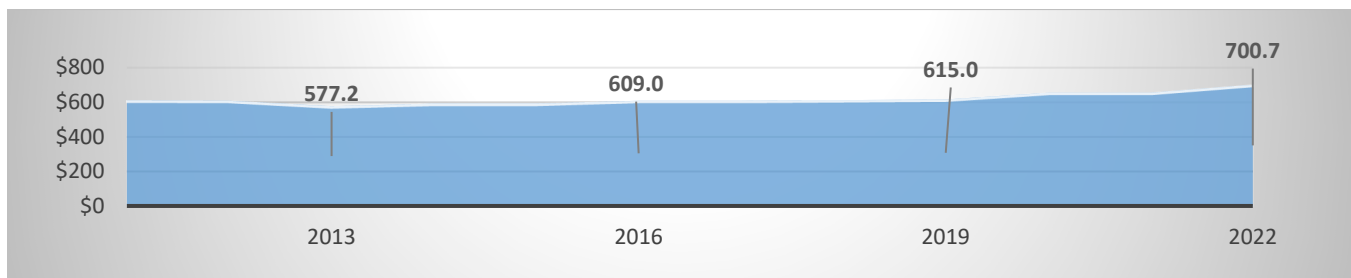
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	700.7		
2021	658.3	655.0	
2020		655.0	655.0
2019			615.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation for BLS was \$655.0 million, which kept BLS at the 2020 level. The 2021 enacted level provided \$13.0 million to support the BLS headquarters move to be co-located with the Census Bureau and BEA at the Suitland Federal Center (SFC) in Suitland, Maryland. Along with the \$27.0 million appropriated in 2020, these relocation funds will remain available for obligation through September 30, 2024. The 2021 appropriation level includes \$14.0 million for preparing for a Contingent Worker Supplement (CWS) and also supports planning, development, and implementation of a new [National Longitudinal Survey of Youth](#) (NLSY) cohort.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$655.0 million for BLS is an increase of \$40.0 million from the 2019 enacted funding level. This level provides \$27.0 million in partial funding for the BLS headquarters move to SFC to be co-located with the Census Bureau and BEA. The relocation funds will remain available for obligation through September 30, 2024. The remainder of this increase will enable BLS

to meet the additional mandates to rebuild capacity, including restoring Local Area Unemployment Statistics for New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations less than 1,000, providing in alternate years a CWS, and initiating spending on the planning and development of a new NLSY cohort.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget requests \$700.7 million in funding for BLS, which includes \$27.5 million for costs associated for the BLS headquarters move to SFC to be co-located with the Census Bureau and BEA with funds to remain available until September 30, 2026. In addition, BLS requests \$10.4 million to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency by restoring staffing levels that are critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking and \$1.0 million to improve the timeliness of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by reducing the lag by 3 months for publishing the final chained CPI for All Urban Consumers.

In addition, this level provides for development of the survey questionnaire for a new CWS, inclusive of considering recommendations from the consensus report of the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM), to be fielded in 2023 and released in 2024. The International Price Program would continue to improve its methodology by using administrative trade data for imports. The National Compensation Survey would publish expanded area occupational wage estimates for new work level categories. The Occupational Safety and Health Statistics would begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for all industries using a new sampling methodology that would enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) would create a single estimation system for industry and major sector total factor productivity data.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget requests \$658.3 million for BLS, which includes \$13.0 million for costs associated with the BLS headquarters move to SFC to be co-located with the Census Bureau and BEA. In addition, the BLS request includes \$7.1 million to improve the [Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey \(JOLTS\)](#) by expanding the sample to produce sample-based state estimates and more detailed industry data for the nation as a whole, accelerating data review and the production of estimates, and adding focused questions to provide more information about job openings, hires, and separations; as well as \$7.1 million to research the nature and construction of a potential consumption-based poverty measure and improve the Consumer Expenditure program in support of improved poverty measurement.

In addition, this funding would support development of a new CWS, inclusive of considering recommendations from the consensus report of CNSTAT of NASEM. The International Price Program would collaborate with the Census Bureau and BEA to analyze the best approach to calculate research export price unit value indexes from administrative trade data and begin calculating research import price unit value indexes from administrative trade data for select product areas that are homogenous.

BLS would also continue working with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to increase statistical efficiency and reduce burden for respondents asked to provide information to

both the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and OSHA's Internet Tracking Application while adhering to data confidentiality requirements. The Occupational Requirements Survey would continue its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to maximize occupational specific estimates without an increase in annual sample size. Additionally, OPT would incorporate detailed data from the 2017 Economic Census into its measures of labor productivity and multifactor productivity.



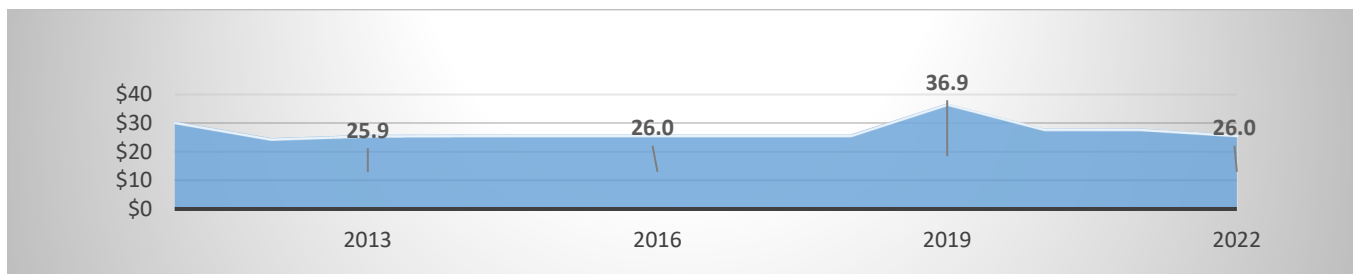
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	26.0		
2021	31.0	28.2	
2020		28.1	28.1
2019			36.9



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 funding level for BTS is \$26.0 million, which reflects the authorized funding level in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 6002(a)(6). As a reimbursement element, BTS maintains the Airline Transportation Statistics Program (funded by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)) and a Close Calls Reporting Program funded through various reimbursable agreements. At this funding level, BTS supports critical travel, freight, economic, and safety statistics programs, as well as work important in geospatial analysis, transportation economics, and the information preservation and dissemination services of the National Transportation Library.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 funding level for BTS is \$28.1 million, which reflects the authorized funding level in the FAST Act and other reimbursable funding. As a reimbursement element, BTS maintains the Airline

Transportation Statistics Program (funded by FAA) and a Close Calls Reporting Program funded through various reimbursable agreements. At this funding level, BTS supports critical travel, freight, economic, and safety statistics programs, as well as work important in geospatial analysis, transportation economics, and the information preservation and dissemination services of the National Transportation Library.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 funding level for BTS is \$26.0 million, which reflects the authorized funding level in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Pub. L. No. 117-58, § 11101(c)(1)(F). At this level, BTS would maintain its priority core programs mandated by the Congress and pursue efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the agency, while incorporating more current information from alternative and non-traditional data sources into BTS products. BTS will continue its transformation from a focus on printed reports and annual statistics to interactive statistical products and visualizations updated on a continuous basis.

In 2022, BTS plans to continue its Airline Transportation and Close Call Programs through reimbursable agreements with agency partners who seek better statistics and analysis on conditions that contribute to operational safety risks. BTS will also continue a railroad tank car modification reporting program with reimbursable funding from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request is \$31.0 million based on the Administration's proposed reauthorization of surface transportation programs. At this level, BTS would maintain its priority core programs mandated by the Congress and pursue efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the agency, while incorporating more current information from alternative and non-traditional data sources into BTS products. BTS will continue its transformation from a focus on printed reports and annual statistics to interactive statistical products and visualizations updated on a continuous basis.

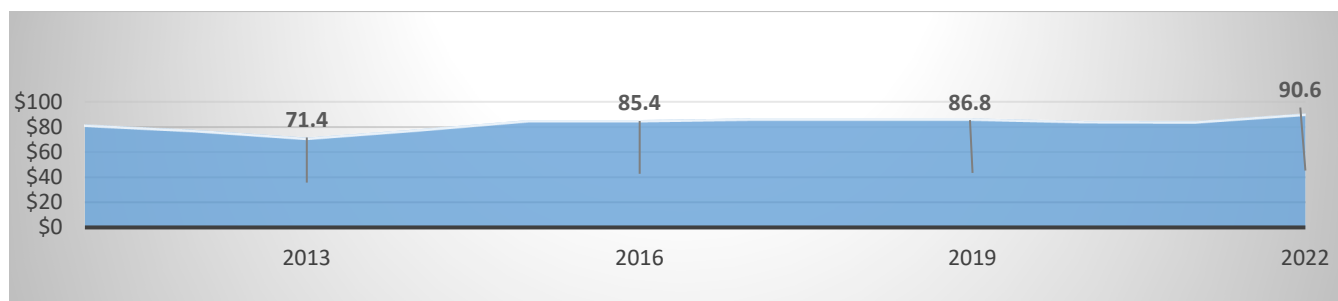
In 2021, BTS will continue its Close Calls Reporting Program through reimbursable agreements with agency partners who seek better statistics and analysis on conditions that contribute to operational safety risks. BTS will also continue a railroad tank car modification reporting program under section 7308 of the FAST Act with reimbursable funding from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	90.6		
2021	62.1	84.5	
2020		84.8	84.8
2019			86.8



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$87.5 million exceeded the 2021 President's Budget Request of \$62.1 million and was a \$2.7 million increase from the 2020 appropriation. ERS continues to maintain its highest priority core programs of research, data, and market outlook. ERS develops its research program in coordination with other USDA research agencies, USDA program agencies, and other external collaborators. Activities to support this mission in 2020 involved research and development of economic and statistical indicators on a broad range of topics, including but not limited to global agricultural market conditions trade restrictions, agribusiness concentration, farm business and household income, farm program participation and risk management, farm and retail food prices, foodborne illnesses, food labeling, local and organic products and markets, nutrition, food assistance programs, drought resilience, conservation, agricultural R&D, innovation and technology adoption, and rural employment and development. Research results and economic indicators on such important agricultural, food, natural resource, and rural issues were fully disseminated to public and

private decision makers through reports and articles; special staff analyses, briefings, and presentations; databases; and individual contact.

ERS headquarters is located in Washington, DC, with a field office established in Kansas City, MO, in 2019. ERS is recruiting aggressively in 2021 to continue rebuilding staff capacity and expertise needed to ensure mission continuity and fully staff the new Kansas City location following significant relocation-related attrition.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$84.8 million exceeded the 2020 President's Budget Request of \$60.5 million and was a \$2.0 million reduction in comparison to the 2019 appropriation. ERS continues to maintain its highest priority core programs of research, data, and market outlook. ERS develops its research program in coordination with other USDA research agencies, USDA program agencies, and other external collaborators. Activities to support this mission in 2020 involved research and development of economic and statistical indicators on a broad range of topics, including but not limited to global agricultural market conditions, trade restrictions, agribusiness concentration, farm business and household income, farm program participation and risk management, farm and retail food prices, foodborne illnesses, food labeling, local and organic products and markets, nutrition, food assistance programs, drought resilience, conservation, agricultural R&D, innovation and technology adoption, and rural employment and development. Research results and economic indicators on such important agricultural, food, natural resource, and rural issues were fully disseminated to public and private decision makers through reports and articles; special staff analyses, briefings, and presentations; databases; and individual contact.

ERS headquarters is located in Washington DC, with a field office established in Kansas City, MO in 2019. ERS is recruiting aggressively in 2020 to rebuild staff capacity and expertise needed to ensure mission continuity and fully staff the new Kansas City location following significant relocation-related attrition, while completing the build-out of the permanent office location and coordinating the local move of staff to occupy the space early in 2021.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The President's Budget requests \$90.6 million for 2022, which would represent a net increase of \$3.1 million from the 2021 appropriation of \$87.5 million. The 2022 budget estimates a full staffing level of 329 staff years, no change from the 2021 appropriated level. Funding is requested to increase research related to climate change as well as for ERS' core programs of research, analysis, market outlook, and data development. ERS budget priorities include research that (1) builds on unique or confidential data sources or investments at the Federal level; (2) provides coordination for a national perspective or framework; (3) requires sustained investment and large teams; (4) directly serves the U.S. Government's or USDA's long-term national goals; and (5) addresses questions with short-run payoff or that have immediate policy implications. ERS also seeks to cover the breadth of USDA programs (except forestry) and requests funding to ensure sustained expertise and to support the department through analysis of farming, commodity markets and trade, conservation, productivity growth, rural communities, food safety, food markets, and nutrition. ERS' strength in data linking, and in developing, modeling and monitoring outcome measures, including program performance and agricultural productivity growth, will contribute substantively to USDA's

implementation of the Evidence Act as well as to USDA's top priority goals for Agricultural Innovation and Sustainable Agricultural Intensification, to the extent that resources allow.

Fiscal Year 2021

The President's Budget requests \$62.1 million for 2021, which would represent a net decrease of \$22.7 million, or 27 percent, from the 2020 appropriation of \$84.8 million. It also includes a reduction of 142 staff years. Funding is requested for ERS' core programs of research, analysis, market outlook, and data development. ERS budget priorities include research that (1) builds on unique or confidential data sources or investments at the Federal level; (2) provides coordination for a national perspective or framework; (3) requires sustained investment and large teams; (4) directly serves the U.S. Government's and USDA's long-term national goals; and (5) addresses questions with short-run payoff or that have immediate policy implications. ERS also seeks to cover the breadth of USDA programs (except forestry) and requests funding to ensure sustained expertise and to support the department through analysis of farming, commodity markets and trade, conservation, productivity growth, rural communities, food safety, food markets, and nutrition. ERS' strength in data linking, and in developing, modeling and monitoring outcome measures, including program performance and agricultural productivity growth, will contribute substantively to USDA's implementation of the Evidence Act as well as to USDA's top priority goals for Agricultural Innovation and Sustainable Agricultural Intensification, to the extent that resources allow.



Energy Information Administration

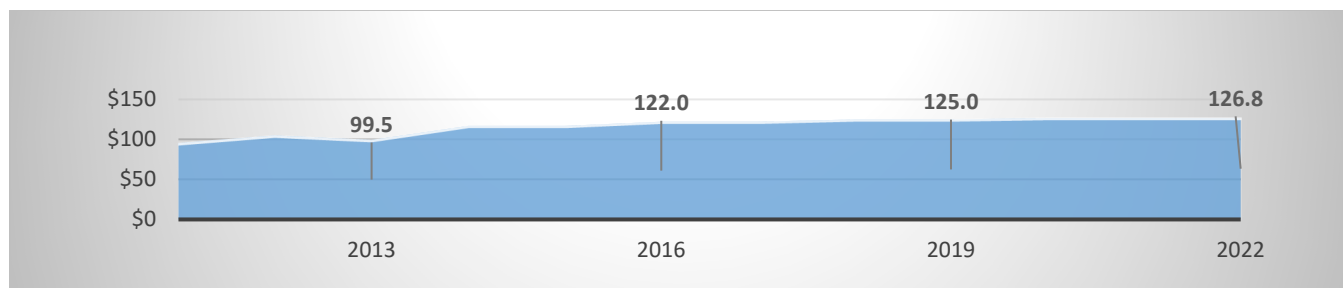
The [Energy Information Administration](#) (EIA), of the [Department of Energy](#) (DOE), is a principal source of Federal energy statistics.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	126.8		
2021	128.7	126.8	
2020		126.8	126.8
2019			125.0



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation for EIA was \$126.8 million. The 2021 funding enabled EIA to deliver information that has increased public understanding of a dynamic energy landscape, including data and analysis assessing the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on energy markets. For example, EIA delivered its closely followed weekly petroleum and natural gas inventory reports that inform markets; analysis of energy production, price, and consumption trends that bring context to EIA's data; and energy projections and forecasts that provide key benchmarks to market participants. The 2021 budget also enabled EIA to launch the U.S. Energy Atlas, an interactive mapping tool showing U.S. energy infrastructure, disruptions, and technologies. The Atlas builds on other existing EIA products and applications, such as our Energy Disruptions web page, Hourly Electric Grid Monitor, and New England and Southern California Energy Dashboards, that provide near real-time

information to help identify and track potential threats to energy infrastructure from disruptive events like severe weather, wildfires, and cyberattack.

Fiscal Year 2020

Congressional action on the 2020 President's Budget Request resulted in a \$126.8 million appropriation for EIA, which represents an increase of \$1.8 million from the 2019 appropriation. The 2020 funding enables EIA to deliver significant value by expanding program coverage to fill crucial information gaps. For example, in the spring of 2020, EIA began publishing new data on crude oil storage capacity utilization in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) to help policymakers and market participants better assess evolving market dynamics in the wake of COVID-19 demand impacts and uncertain global crude oil supply trends. The 2020 budget would also enable EIA to continue statistical and analysis activities that provide information critical to EIA's customers, including market-moving weekly petroleum and natural gas data reports, analysis of energy production, price, and consumption trends that bring context to EIA's data, and energy projections and forecasts that provide key benchmarks to market participants.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 request is \$126.8 million. EIA's programs have evolved in recent years to provide an expanding customer base with coverage of complex and interrelated energy markets. The 2022 request would allow EIA to continue statistical and analysis activities that produce reports critical to the nation, including: the [Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report \(WNGSR\)](#), which is designated as a Principal Federal Economic Indicator; the WPSR, which provides statistics on oil and petroleum product stocks, imports, and production; the [Short-Term Energy Outlook \(STEO\)](#), which provides monthly forecasts of U.S. and global supply, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices projected out 12 to 24 months; the [Annual Energy Outlook \(AEO\)](#), which projects U.S. energy supply, consumption, and trade over a 25- to 30-year period; and the [Energy Consumption and Efficiency Program](#), including activities to execute EIA's large-scale, multi-year commercial buildings, residential, and manufacturing energy end-use surveys.

Fiscal Year 2021

EIA's programs have evolved in recent years to provide an expanding customer base with coverage of complex and interrelated energy markets. The 2021 request of \$128.7 million would allow EIA to continue core statistical and analysis activities that produce reports critical to the nation, including the WNGSR, which is designated as a Principal Federal Economic Indicator; the WPSR, which provides statistics on oil and petroleum product stocks, imports, and production; the STEO, which provides monthly forecasts of U.S. and global supply, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices projected out 12 to 24 months; and the AEO, which projects U.S. energy supply, consumption, and trade over a 25- to 30-year period. EIA will also begin a multi-year effort to modernize its energy modeling capabilities to better address key current and emerging trends, for example, the increased prominence of natural gas in the U.S. domestic energy profile, growing penetration of renewables, and more flexible options for modeling energy-related CO2 emissions.



National Agricultural Statistics Service

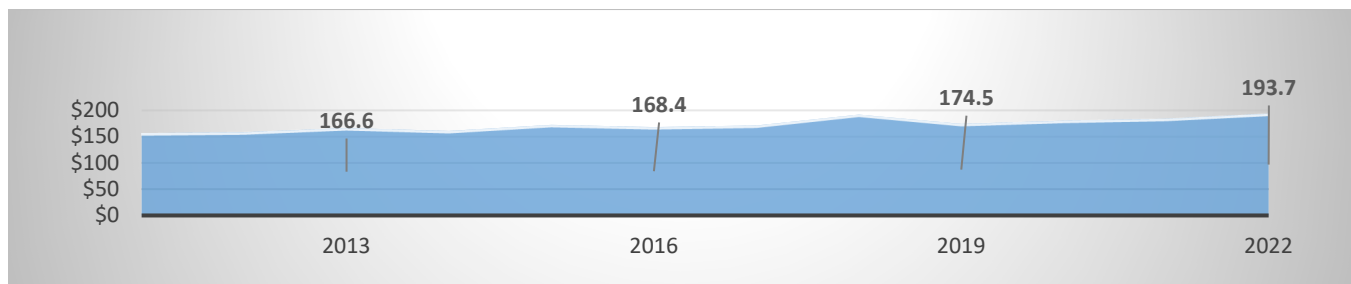
The [National Agricultural Statistics Service](#) (NASS), of the [Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA), is a principal source of Federal agricultural statistics.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	193.7		
2021	177.5	183.9	
2020		180.3	180.3
2019			174.5



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$183.9 million represents an increase of \$3.6 million over the 2020 appropriation and a net increase of \$6.5 million from the 2021 President's Budget Request of \$177.5 million. The appropriation reflects an increase of \$6.5 million in Agricultural Estimates program. NASS would conduct the National Animal Health Monitoring System and the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), continue chemical use and remain at the 2017 level for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators. In addition, the 2021 appropriation increased funding for the

Census of Agriculture (COA) program by \$1.0 million. The entire COA program consists of the COA conducted every five years; the Current Agricultural Industrial Report (CAIR) program; and Special Studies, for example, Irrigation and Water Management Survey and the Census of Aquaculture Survey. COA is broken down into five general categories: Direction and Planning, Content Determination and design, Mail List Development and Mail Out, Data Collection Processing, and Publication and Data Dissemination.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$180.3 million represents an increase of \$5.8 million over the 2019 appropriation and was \$17.3 million more than the 2020 President's Budget Request of \$163.0 million. The appropriation reflects an increase of \$17.3 million for the Agricultural Estimates program. NASS will conduct the National Animal Health Monitoring System and ARMS Survey, continue the Agricultural Chemical Use Survey and remain at 2017 funding levels for producing its Principal Federal Economic Indicators. In addition, the 2020 appropriation retained the same level of funding for the Census of Agriculture (COA) program. The entire COA program consists of the COA conducted every five years; the Current Agricultural Industrial Report (CAIR) program; and Special Studies, for example, Irrigation and Water Management Survey and the Census of Aquaculture Survey. COA is broken down into five general categories: Direction and Planning, Content Determination and design, Mail List Development and Mail Out, Data Collection Processing, and Publication and Data Dissemination.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request of \$193.7 million is \$9.7 million more than the 2021 appropriations. The additional funding would be used in the Agricultural Estimates program to support climate change and the existing geospatial program.

This funding also enables continuation of the annual COA program. The entire COA program consists of the COA, conducted every five years; the CAIR program; and Special Studies.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request of \$177.5 million is \$2.8 million less than the 2020 appropriations. At this level of funding, NASS would decrease its Agricultural Estimates program by eliminating the data collection associated with Fruit Chemical Use for 2021.

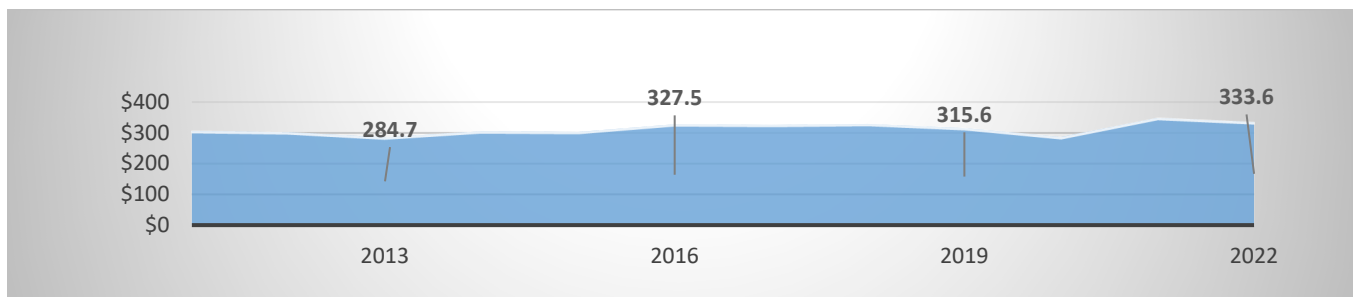
This funding also enables continuation of the annual COA program. The entire COA program consists of the COA, conducted every five years; the CAIR program; and Special Studies. NASS plans to conduct the Farm Structure Survey and the Local Foods Survey as part of the COA follow-on surveys in 2021.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	333.6		
2021	331.4	348.1	
2020		319.1	286.2
2019			315.6



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

For 2021, the NCES appropriation was \$348.1 million, which is \$16.7 million over the 2021 request. The 2021 appropriation includes \$28.0 million in supplemental Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act funds.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation for NCES was \$319.1 million, which is \$22.6 million over the 2020 request. The appropriation included \$33.0 million for the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS), which the 2020 request did not include.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request of \$333.6 million is \$14.5 million less than the 2021 appropriation. Funds would support the statistics program, salaries and expenses, statewide data systems grants, coordination, quality and use awards, private school survey, National teacher and principle survey, the National Household Education Survey, and the Joint Program for Survey Methodology. The \$9.1 million increase requested for the Statistics program would allow NCES to maintain its data collection and analysis activities, as well as to support the Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC), which has been supported under the SLDS program. The request for the Assessment program would provide support for the NAEP. No funding is requested for SLDS, which has fulfilled original purpose of enabling states to design, develop, and implement longitudinal data systems to collect, manage, and analyze individual student data.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request of \$331.4 million is \$12.3 million more than the 2020 appropriation. Funds would support the Statistics and Assessment programs. A \$3.0 million increase is requested for the Statistics program, which would allow NCES to maintain its data collection and analyses activities, as well as to support the Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC), which has been supported under the SLDS program. The request for the Assessment program would provide support for the NAEP. No funding is requested for SLDS, which has fulfilled original purpose of enabling states to design, develop, and implement longitudinal data systems to collect, manage, and analyze individual student data.



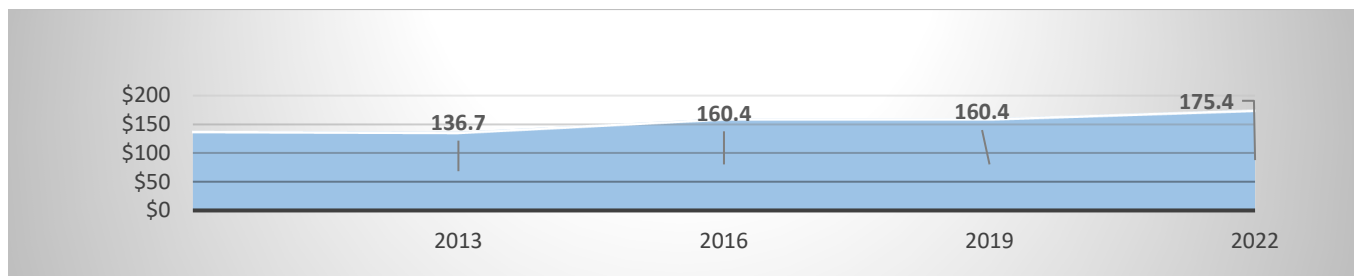
National Center for Health Statistics

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	175.4		
2021	169.0	186.5 ²²	
2020		160.4	174.4 ²³
2019			160.4



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$186.5 million (including \$11.1 million in Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act Supplemental funding) is \$26.1 million above the 2020 appropriated level and is a \$17.5 million above the 2021 President's Budget Request. This funding level allows NCHS to conduct the [National Health Interview Survey \(NHIS\)](#) to provide data for monitoring trends in illness and disability and to track progress toward achieving national health objectives; maintain operations for the [National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey \(NHANES\)](#) to provide nationally representative data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children; conduct the National Survey of Family Growth to provide data on reproductive health, fertility, and family life that can be used to plan health services and health education programs; collect a full 12 months of birth and death records from States and territories to provide the Nation's official vital statistics; conduct

²² FY 2021 Congressional Appropriation Estimate includes a realignment in funding to NCHS, and includes an increase of \$1.0 million in budget authority.

²³ FY 2020 Actual Funding includes a realignment of funding to NCHS of \$14.0 million, not a budget increase.

selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery; research and evaluate statistical methods for use by NCHS and the broader scientific community; and enhance the quality and usability of tools available to the public to access and analyze data.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, NCHS transformed its survey data collection to collect data by phone or internet to maintain operations. NCHS continued to use innovative data collection tools, such as the Household Pulse Survey and the Research and Development Survey, to collect more real-time data on the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriated amount of \$160.4 million represents level funding with the 2019 actual funding received and is \$5.4 million more than the 2020 President's Budget Request. The funded level allows NCHS to conduct the NHIS to provide data for monitoring trends in illness and disability and to track progress toward achieving national health objectives; maintain operations for the NHANES to provide nationally representative data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children; conduct the National Survey of Family Growth to provide data on reproductive health, fertility, and family life that can be used to plan health services and health education programs; collect a full 12 months of birth and death records from States and territories to provide the Nation's official vital statistics; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery; research and evaluate statistical methods for use by NCHS and the broader scientific community; and enhance the quality and usability of tools available to the public to access and analyze data. NCHS operations have been greatly impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic and, as such, has either modified survey operations when possible or ceased data collection. For surveys where data collection can continue remotely, NCHS has made rapid changes to collect data by phone or internet. In addition, the NCHS Research and Development Survey designed to investigate ways to combine web surveys with known biases with high quality surveys, launched a COVID-19-specific survey to test COVID-19 survey questions.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request of \$175.4 million is consistent with the 2021 appropriation excluding CARES Act Supplemental funding. The 2022 request maintains NCHS's capacity to monitor key health indicators by supporting its ongoing health and healthcare surveys and data collection systems, which obtain information from personal interviews, healthcare records, and physical examinations, including diagnostic procedures, lab tests, and vital event registrations. NCHS continues to integrate data collected from its hospital and facility surveys into the National Hospital Care Survey (NHCS), while also transitioning it from manual to electronic data collection through electronic health records, to improve the timeliness and quality of data. The 2022 request also maintains support for the electronic reporting of deaths by jurisdictions, including information on deaths of public health importance, such as drug overdose and COVID-19 deaths. With this support, NCHS has improved the timeliness of mortality reporting, while maintaining high data quality.

Additional data modernization priorities at NCHS include developing new data science techniques, such as incorporating model-based estimates into data releases to provide data for smaller demographic subgroups and geographical locations. NCHS is also exploring the use of synthetic data

files to increase accessibility while protecting respondent privacy. These investments support NCHS's goal of expanding secure access to restricted-use data for use in public health research.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request of \$169.0 million is \$8.6 million higher than the FY 2020 appropriation level. This total funding level reflects a realignment of \$14.0 million from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics line to support ongoing activities critical to data collection. These realigned funds support measuring priority national health indicators and support innovations that make survey methods more efficient and reduce burden of data collection.

The 2021 Budget request would maintain the capacity of NCHS to monitor key health indicators by supporting its ongoing health and healthcare surveys and data collection systems which obtain information from personal interviews, healthcare records, physical examinations including diagnostic procedures, lab tests, and vital event registrations. The request would maintain full field operations for the NHANES and the NHIS. NCHS would continue to integrate data collected from its hospital and facility surveys into one survey called the National Hospital Care Survey (NHCS). NCHS would continue transitioning from manual data collection to electronic data collection for the NHCS including the incorporation of electronic health records into the family of health care provider surveys, which is expected to improve both timeliness and quality of data. This funding would maintain support for electronic reporting of deaths by the States to provide information on deaths of public health importance, including prescription drug overdose related and COVID-19 deaths. This support has played a critical role in dramatically improving the timeliness of mortality reporting, and there is increased importance in improving vitals data quality.



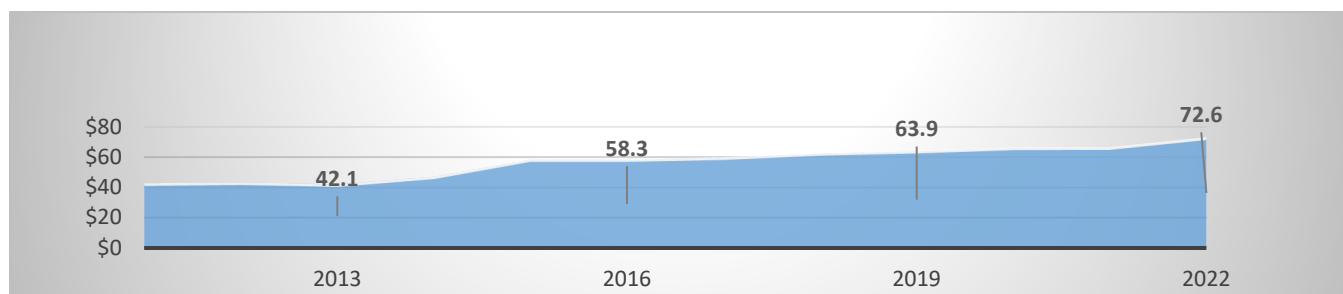
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	72.6		
2021	63.3	66.1	
2020		66.1	66.0
2019			63.9



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$66.1 million is \$2.8 million over the President's 2021 Budget Request. At the 2021 appropriation funding level, NCSES is maintaining established programs that provide the science policy community and researchers relevant, accurate, and timely information on the science and engineering enterprise. Questionnaire redesign and survey improvement projects are ongoing and support emerging data needs concerning the measurement of product and process innovation activities and career pathways for scientists, engineers, and workers in skilled technical occupations.

Commencing in 2021, NCSSES is also playing a critical role in expanding the government’s capacity for innovation and evidence building through activities such as [America’s DataHub](#) Consortium. The DataHub is an NCSSES-led collaboration of industry, academia, non-profits, and government that is enabling evidence building by developing new ways of safely and responsibly acquiring and integrating traditional, administrative, and other non-traditional data; securely linking data from government and private sources; and analyzing data and producing new and improved analytic and research products.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$66.1 million is \$8.1 million over the 2020 President’s Budget Request. At the 2020 appropriation funding level, NCSSES is maintaining established programs that provide the science policy community and researchers relevant, accurate, and timely information on the science and engineering enterprise. Questionnaire redesign and survey improvement projects are ongoing and support emerging data needs concerning the measurement of product and process innovation activities and career pathways for scientists, engineers, and workers in skilled technical occupations. NCSSES is developing a framework for producing reliable measurements of the education/training choices and employment outcomes of the skilled technical workforce. In addition, NCSSES is exploring administrative records and other data sources for concepts of interest such as innovation, entrepreneurship, and competitiveness, and is analyzing the potential data’s fitness for use and possible integration with NCSSES survey data. NCSSES is also expanding the scope and functionality of public-use tools for accessing and understanding NCSSES data, as well as investing in Center-wide training to augment staff skills related to data analytics and visualization. Finally, NCSSES is exploring ways to provide information on the impact of COVID-19 on the U.S. economy and population, including through the addition of questions to existing surveys.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 request of \$72.6 million represents an increase of \$6.6 million over the 2021 appropriation. The 2022 request supports NCSSES’s core data collection and analytic activities, including nationally representative surveys of U.S. investment in R&D across all sectors of the economy, innovation, the education of scientists and engineers, and the science and engineering workforce. This includes the preparation of two congressionally mandated biennial reports—[Science and Engineering Indicators \(SEI\)](#); and [Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering \(WMPD\)](#). In 2022, NCSSES would continue initiatives related to leading and innovating in critical evidence-building efforts such as the [Standard Application Process](#) and America’s DataHub, improving the data and informational infrastructure around understanding racial equity and participation by reimagining the WMPD report and supporting efforts to gather data necessary to inform government-wide equity efforts, furthering the Nation’s understanding of the impact of R&D funding on the U.S. and global scientific enterprises, informing U.S. policy on the foreign-trained S&E workforce by filling important gaps in knowledge of foreign-born and foreign-degreed scientists and engineers, studying the Skilled Technical Workforce (STW)—with emphasis on the STW’s current and potential future relevance to economic recovery and emerging industries such as, but not limited to artificial intelligence (AI), the bioeconomy, and future manufacturing, improving the government’s classification systems for defining cybersecurity, bioeconomy, and data science occupations, using of administrative and organic data to inform efforts to increase government effectiveness and efficiency through increased data integration, enhancing the experience of users

of NCSES data and information, modernizing systems and data tools to ease data access, and expanding support for cutting-edge research.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request of \$63.3 million is \$2.8 million below the 2020 appropriation. With the 2021 requested funding NCSES would maintain its core programmatic activities that measure research and development trends, the science and engineering workforce, U.S. competitiveness, and the condition and progress of STEM education. NCSES plans to address the funding decrease by decelerating ongoing efforts to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on the U.S. economy and to modernize systems and data tools, including projects that would expand the scope and functionality of public-use tools for accessing and understanding NCSES data. NCSES will also decelerate efforts related to projects that will address requirements of the Evidence Act to expand access to confidential data via advanced disclosure avoidance techniques and secure data facilities, and decelerate efforts to stand-up a nationally representative survey of the Skilled Technical Workforce and link that information with other, potentially non-survey, sources. Finally, NCSES will suspend preparations for new data collections on topics requested by stakeholders and policymakers including postsecondary faculty; sexual harassment; research and development in nonprofit organizations; AI and innovation; and sexual orientation and gender identity.

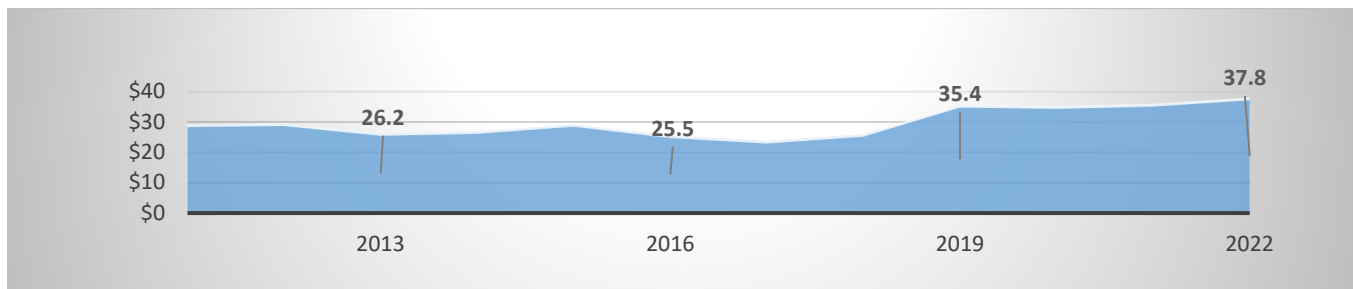


Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	37.8		
2021	37.9	35.7	
2020		36.8	35.0
2019			35.4



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$35.7 million is slightly below the 2021 President's Budget Request. In 2021, ORES continues to fund the [Retirement and Disability Research Consortium \(RDRC\)](#). The RDRC is an extramural research program that produces research on issues relating to Old Age Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI), SSI, and related Federal policies. The RDRC can also be used to fund quick turnaround projects that can be used to study emerging issues like COVID-19.

ORES funds design, development, testing, and data collection for a small set of questions within the Census Bureau's [Survey of Income and Program Participation \(SIPP\)](#), a survey that provides extensive

information about the incomes of American individuals, households, and their participation in income transfer programs.

ORES also supports University of Michigan's [Health and Retirement Study \(HRS\)](#) that surveys more than 20,000 Americans over the age of 51 every two years and provides an ongoing source of longitudinal data for research on retirement and aging. In 2021, researchers continue to use the HRS to better understand the American population aged 50 and older, including to measure income, poverty, and wealth for black and white elderly households.

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

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$36.8 million is slightly below the 2020 President's Budget Request. In 2020, ORES would continue to fund the RDRC. The RDRC is an external research program that produces research on issues relating to OASI, DI, SSI, and related Federal policies and can be used to fund quick turnaround projects that can be used to study emerging issues like COVID-19.

ORES funds design, development, testing, and data collection for a small set of questions within the Census Bureau's SIPP; supports University of Michigan's HRS; and through a jointly financed cooperative agreement with the NIA, funds the UAS.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 request for \$38.0 million is higher than the 2021 appropriation and would enable ORES to continue its core extramural research functions, including the continuation of the enhancement and modernization of our statistical publications and data development. In 2022, ORES would continue to conduct research through the RDRC, collecting and coding data from the SIPP, and supporting the HRS. This research would provide information on consumption changes through retirement, whether people have adequate retirement income to meet their needs, and the economic impact of COVID-19.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 request for \$37.9 million is higher than the 2020 appropriation and would enable ORES to continue its core extramural research functions, including the continuation of the enhancement and modernization of our statistical publications and data development. ORES will continue its core extramural research functions in 2021, including conducting research through the RDRC, collecting and coding data from the SIPP, and supporting the HRS. This research would provide information on consumption changes through retirement, whether people have adequate retirement income to meet their needs, and the economic impact of COVID-19.



Statistics of Income

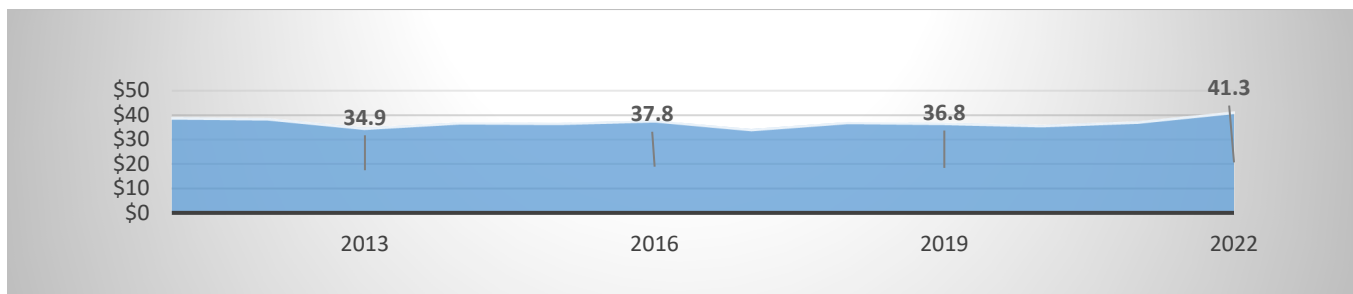
The [Statistics of Income](#) (SOI) program of the [Internal Revenue Service](#) (IRS), which resides in the [Treasury Department](#), is a principal source of Federal income statistics.

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

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

Direct Funding, nominal dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	President's Budget Request	Congressional Appropriation	Actual Spent
2022	41.3		
2021	37.4	37.4	
2020		35.9	35.9
2019			36.8



Congressional Action on the President's Budget Requests

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 appropriation of \$37.4 million reflected the amount requested in the President's Budget Request for SOI. This enables SOI to support its critical base program requirements, data releases and other products with these funds. In response to legislation passed in response to COVID-19, SOI expanded its products, releasing near real-time statistics related to legislation passed in response to COVID-19 to include statistics addressing each of the three rounds of Economic Impact Payments and the Advanced Child Tax Credit. SOI further contributed to new processes put in place to support

capturing data related to advance payment of employer credit requests due to COVID-19. Despite the ongoing pandemic, SOI continued implementing changes necessitated by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, including several items related to international tax, Section 965 tax, and Opportunity Zones. SOI continued to assess the impacts and implement changes resulting from the Taxpayer First Act including responding to the e-filing requirements for tax-exempt organizations. SOI continued working closely with other agencies, the Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building, and the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy on the implementation of the new regulations codified under the Evidence Act. The Evidence Act affects data formats, product offerings, release schedules, and accessibility requirements. SOI's engagement included supporting the development of technical requirements for a Single Application Process and governance regulations. SOI continued making improvements to its IT infrastructure to enhance security and efficiency. SOI has been actively engaged in expanding its reporting capabilities on race and ethnicity. Finally, SOI assumed responsibility for conducting the survey for the [American Customer Satisfaction Index](#), used to measure the quality of economic output as a complement to other measures of economic output.

Fiscal Year 2020

The 2020 appropriation of \$35.9 million exceeded the President's 2020 request by \$1.2 million. SOI supported its critical base program requirements and released data files and other products with these funds. SOI continued to implement changes necessitated by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, offering preliminary tables that provided snapshots of individual tax data throughout the calendar year and new international data to include a report on repatriated income. SOI continued to provide summary income data to support the Department of Education's Education Scorecard and is examining new disclosure avoidance techniques in conjunction with production of the Scorecard data. SOI made significant progress toward joining the [Federal Statistical Research Data Centers](#) (FSRDC) program and improving data produced for and in partnership with BEA. SOI continued its Joint Statistical Research Program, partnering external researchers with SOI staff on projects related to tax administration. SOI continued improving the security and efficiency of its IT infrastructure. SOI also continued transitioning its data entry and error resolution programs to two submission processing centers, as necessitated by the IRS' consolidation of its overall submission processing operations. SOI continued improving its Web content to enhance usability and developed a plan to modernize its flagship publication into a format more consistent with those of other statistical agencies. SOI also provided leadership within the IRS and Treasury to socialize elements of the Evidence Act, participating in agency governance boards and developing the first IRS Learning Agenda.

Highlights of the Budget Requests and Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The President's Budget Request of \$41.3 million for 2022 is higher than the 2021 appropriation. At this level of funding, SOI would prioritize minimizing the impact and continue to improve the efficiency and automation of its data collection methods and web products to facilitate evaluation of the effects of new tax laws and recent epidemiological and economic disruptions. SOI would continue making progress towards the implementation of machine learning, natural language processing, and optical character recognition to improve the availability and quality of IRS administrative data for statistical purposes. SOI would continue to implement provisions of the Evidence Act and foster new opportunities for interagency collaboration, expand support for innovative research, evaluate and continue implementing new disclosure methods that strengthen taxpayer privacy protections and conform to best practices used by statistical organizations, assess existing data to identify

opportunities to bring together data from multiple tax filing populations to provide more comprehensive and statistically useful information on broad economic sectors, and continue pursuing public outreach enhancements. In addition, SOI would further pursue efforts to substantially improve its individual public-use files, which provide anonymized information on individual taxpayers, continue research to produce a fully synthesized public-use data file, and continue to sponsor a robust research program. In coordination with the Census Bureau, SOI would finalize plans to join the FSRDC program. SOI would continue to advance product offerings and interagency coordination in support of Executive Order 13985 on *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*. Finally, SOI would continue to invest in critical data security features designed to ensure protection of confidential data, as well as expand its ability to support the development of a Federal Data Strategy and the implementation of a data governance process within the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department.

Fiscal Year 2021

The President's Budget Request of \$37.4 million for 2021 is higher than the 2020 appropriation. At this level of funding, SOI would be able to maintain current levels of service and support expanded statistical program requirements resulting from changes in the law. SOI would continue to work to ensure that high-quality data are available in a timely manner to facilitate evaluation of the effects of the new tax laws and recent economic changes on various filing populations. To further assist with assessment of economic developments and tax reform, SOI would provide more frequent interim releases of high-level statistics and develop additional product offerings, such as new sole proprietorship tables. SOI would also continue to identify and evaluate administrative data sources to replace or supplement sample-based datasets, thereby reducing costs incurred in statistical data collection, and explore ways to integrate processing routines and products offered for related studies, thereby improving efficiency and enriching available data. SOI would continue to assess the effectiveness of applying innovative automated processes and machine learning to its statistical editing functions. In support of the Evidence Act, SOI would pursue releasing more files in Open Data formats and formalize diverse mechanisms for soliciting public feedback, such as online surveys and public forums. SOI would continue its leadership role within the Treasury Department to foster improved data governance and greater use of evidence in decision making. SOI would further pursue its efforts to substantially improve its individual public-use files, which provide anonymized information on individual taxpayers, and continue research to produce a fully synthesized public-use data file. SOI would issue a redesigned *SOI Bulletin* and continue pursuing improvements to its public website. Finally, SOI would continue to sponsor a robust research program, and in coordination with the Census Bureau, SOI would finalize plans to join the FSRDC program.

CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND POLICY INSIGHTS

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

Several statutes serve as the foundation supporting the Federal statistical system (FSS) in carrying out its mission. These statutes include the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA),²⁴ the Information Quality Act (IQA),²⁵ and the Evidence Act, and each recognizes the importance of the relevance, accuracy, objectivity, and accessibility of Federal statistical products. The Evidence Act reauthorized and expanded the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA 2002), which establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes. This part of the Evidence Act is known as CIPSEA 2018. CIPSEA 2018 requires the FSS to adopt a common framework for protecting statistical data, acquiring administrative and program data, and disseminating statistical data securely.

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

Maintaining relevance

Issuance of new or periodic updates to statutes, Statistical Policy Directives, strategic priorities, and policy guidance occur to support the relevance of the FSS. The following summarize some of these changes since the *Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government: Fiscal Year 2019/2020* report.

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

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

- **Standard Application Process:** A subset of ICSP members are developing final recommendations to OMB for the SAP governance that accomplish the requirements of policy, routine operations, and active governance. Their final recommendations will be

²⁴ 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(2).

²⁵ 44 U.S.C. § 3516 note.

informed by the public comments received in response to the *Federal Register* notice published on January 14, 2022 (entitled [The Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's Recommendation for a Standard Application Process \(SAP\) for Requesting Access to Certain Confidential Data Assets](#)). That solicitation included the proposed governance policy for comment.

- **Collaboration of Executive Councils:** The [ICSP](#), in partnership with the [Chief Data Officer Council \(CDOC\)](#), the [Evaluation Officer Council \(EOC\)](#), and the [Federal Privacy Council \(FPC\)](#), has identified shared priorities and created a framework for collaboration through existing and future joint working groups. Periodic cross-council meetings promote increased coordination and collaboration on cross-cutting issues.
- **Development of regulations:** The Office of the Chief Statistician of the United States continues to develop proposed regulations for the following provisions of CIPSEA 2018:
 - Sec. 3563 Four Fundamental Responsibilities of Statistical Agencies and Units, referred to as the “Trust” regulation
 - Sec. 3581 Presumption of Accessibility of Federal Data for Evidence-Building Purposes
 - Sec. 3582 Expanding Secure Access to CIPSEA Assets

Statistical Policy Directive Updates

The Office of the Chief Statistician periodically reviews and revises statistical classification standards to maintain their relevance and utility.

- **Core-based statistical areas:** On July 16, 2021, OMB published the [2020 Standards for Delineating Core Based Statistical Areas \(CBSAs\)](#). The CBSAs include Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Micropolitan Statistical Areas (μSAs), and Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs). The new standards made minor changes to the previous 2010 standards. Notable revisions include the discontinuations of New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), updates to terminology, and the combination of the Decennial Census based delineation in 2023 with the first annual update, which previously took place shortly after the Decennial update. OMB plans to publish this combined update in Summer of 2023.
- **North American Industry Classification System:** On December 21, 2021, OMB published the 2022 revisions to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In large part, the series of revisions for NAICS are designed to address decreasing usefulness of employing the mode of delivery (online versus in store/print) as an industry delineation criterion in the Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Information sectors. In short, the internet has developed from a specialized activity to a generic method of delivery for goods and services. Therefore, the 2022 revisions to NAICS reflect a deemphasis on the delivery method as an industry function used in NAICS classification. In addition, OMB accepted the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) recommendations with respect to biobased products manufacturing and renewable chemicals manufacturing topic areas, including the decision to continue research and outreach in this important emerging area.
- **Updating the text of OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 8 from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of Establishments to NAICS:** The text of OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 8 now formally recognizes NAICS for business establishment classification by industry instead of SIC. OMB adopted NAICS as the replacement for the SIC for statistical purposes in 1997.

- **Elimination of OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 9: SIC of Enterprises:** Issued in 1974, this classification was static and had not been updated or widely adopted for over 45 years. Therefore, OMB decided to eliminate this as a Directive.

ICSP Priorities

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

The priority areas for the ICSP include:

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

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

The FCSM continues to advance work in two key areas in support of ICSP priorities, including

- **A Framework for Data Quality**, which identified best practices for measuring and reporting on the quality of data outputs from a wide variety of sources, advancing it by hosting a widely attended workshop of colleagues from across the data and evidence ecosystem, featuring practical case studies on how to apply the tool to inform decision making about a data assets fitness for purpose. Under sponsorship from ICSP and CDO

and EO Councils, FCSM will be creating additional case studies reflecting greater diversity of Federal data and evidence portfolios.

- **The Data Protection Toolkit**, which serves as a central resource to help agencies avoid the unintentional release of data assets that could be used to re-identify individual people or programs. It contains updated content from its long-standing Statistical Working Paper 22 on Statistical Disclosure Limitation Methodology. Over the past year, FCSM added to the DPT executive-level trainings and additional content and tools, created infrastructure to support anticipated communities of practice, including Privacy Officials and Chief Data Officers, and began to facilitate coordination on privacy-preserving technology research and development by identifying candidate case studies to develop from recent or current statistical system research and development projects.

In addition to recurring efforts such as staff mentoring and awards programs and the Federal Statistical Research Data Center program Executive Committee, examples of other ICSP groups active through 2022 included

- **Standard Application Process Subcommittee**, with support from three interagency working groups on policy development, technical requirements, and stakeholder engagement, led Federal efforts to implement the Evidence Act's requirement for statistical agencies and units to adopt a common application process for evidence builders to request access to restricted data. Under this group's leadership, ICSP recommended an SAP policy to OMB, supported review of public comments on the proposal, and is preparing an updated recommendation to OMB as a result. The group also developed a successor governance body proposal for ICSP consideration, and is overseeing progress towards a full-scale launch of the SAP portal and process.
- **Working Group on Safely Expanding Access to Restricted Data**, under direction from ICSP members, is drafting a proposed regulation for ICSP and eventual OMB consideration to implement an Evidence Act requirement for a regulation establishing common frameworks for determining data asset sensitivity levels, access levels, and reidentification risk mitigation strategies.
- **Working Group on the Use of Private Sector Datasets by Federal Statistical Programs**, which, with an academic partner, surveyed ICSP members in order to develop baseline information about current uses of private-sector data.

Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

In late spring 2020, recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting nearly all aspects of the work the statistical agencies, units, and programs were doing, the ICSP agreed to survey all ICSP member agencies to gather input on how each had adjusted to the COVID-19 pandemic. This effort was led by staff from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. ICSP administered a survey in August 2020 and issued a report²⁶ in January 2021 on the challenges faced related to the COVID-19 pandemic and key lessons learned. Some of the main takeaways of the report follow.

Like businesses and governments worldwide, ICSP agencies had to work quickly to ensure staff safety and determine how best to carry on their missions. The pandemic brought with it numerous

²⁶ Report is available at: https://www.statspolicy.gov/assets/docs/ICSP-COVID-19-Report_011521.pdf

operational challenges, as well as a heightened need for timely and relevant data on the rapidly changing landscape. As decision makers pushed for more data and faster, many statistical agencies reevaluated priorities among the elements of data quality, placing greater emphasis on timeliness.

The August 2020 survey of ICSP member agencies and units, of which 17 agencies provided detailed responses, covered the following topics:

- Staff and data collection changes
- Post-collection processing and publication changes
- Product innovations

The results and key takeaways by section of the survey underscore the resilience of the FSS and the impressive work of the staff:

The goal of the **Staff and Data Collection Changes** section was to highlight impacts to agency operations, including international operations, effects of remote communication, and hurdles encountered while moving to maximum telework.

- Overall, the results indicate that, while some obstacles arose, there was mild difficulty adjusting to maximum telework and finding workarounds for operational issues.
- **Key takeaways.** (1) Agencies are more resilient than they thought. In some way, whether large or small, the pandemic turned all statistical employees into the leaders they needed to be and, instead of dividing agencies, it reinforced the feeling that staff members are all human, and they are stronger together. (2) Agencies can adapt quickly when necessary. The U.S. Federal statistical system is large, decentralized, and responsible for some incredibly complex and critical functions; however, agencies moved very nimbly to address urgent issues and prioritize those with longer horizons. (3) As a population, statistical agencies rapidly learned to perform and communicate remotely. ICSP members learned to communicate better by WebEx, Zoom, Google Meet, and other remote platforms, as well as honed the skills and etiquette connected with those venues. Agency employees quickly made up for the awkwardness remote communication sometimes creates and learned to give each other latitude in meetings, whether by smiling at a child who wandered onscreen or being forgiving while colleagues struggled through their first “present slides” moments.

The goal of the **Post-Collection Processing and Publication Changes** section was to call out areas of survey operations that may have been affected by COVID-19, including data collection activities, the availability of source data, use of alternative data, sampling, estimation, data adjustments, outlier detection and treatment, publication, and dissemination vehicles.

- Six agencies reported making major changes in one or more survey programs. Most agencies were able to make changes that they considered to be successful at addressing COVID-19 impacts on their surveys. The six respondents made major methodological changes, and some agencies changed or added content to their release materials and made changes to the production of publications. Most agencies formally documented changes in either estimation or data collection.
- **Key takeaways.** (1) One shock spurs a multitude of responses. Just as no two sectors, industries, or states have been impacted by the pandemic in the same way, the effects on U.S. statistical agencies and their responses varied greatly depending on agencies’ unique objectives, structures, and programmatic constraints. (2) Flexibility fosters positive results.

ICSP members found innovative ways to adapt their estimation methods and publication procedures. Thanks to the agility and pioneering spirit of the cadres of dedicated employees supporting the U.S. Federal statistical system, most pandemic-related changes were deemed to be successful or very successful. (3) Documentation maps out the path to success. Documentation is a critical step in implementing successful changes. Agencies leveraged a wide variety of mechanisms for recording the impacts of COVID-19 and the related statistical changes. This wealth of information provides a rich historical catalogue for guiding future statistical decisions.

The goal of the **Product Innovations** section was to break out and categorize examples of innovations in developing new products across the statistical system, such as timelier or more frequent data releases, new surveys, new products based on alternative data sources, and adapted estimation methods.

- About 80 percent of survey respondents indicated that they developed product innovations related to COVID-19. The most common innovations included webpages devoted to the pandemic, new output like tables and graphs, research papers, and new questions added to existing surveys. Most innovations were developed through existing offices or structures or through new internal working groups; however, partnerships with other agencies, with other operating divisions, and with international or local teams were also critical to standing up new products and services. In addition, agencies intend to continue most of these innovations, even if only for an uncertain or indefinite amount of time.
- **Key takeaways.** (1) Crisis is an opportunity. The pandemic presented statistical agencies with unparalleled circumstances through which to develop new products and services in a rapidly changing environment with accelerated feedback loops. (2) Communication impacts everything. The uncertainties of the pandemic heightened the need for timely, transparent communication around the government's statistical offerings. (3) Get creative with resources. Statistical agencies are casting a wide net for pulling in the resources they need to continue to deliver timely, relevant, and high-quality products and services during the ongoing crisis.

It is clear that the pandemic has resulted in innovations that will continue and will propel the FSS to even greater success in the future. While the report paints a vibrant picture of the government's pandemic response, it did not attempt to provide an exhaustive inventory of what statistical agencies had done related to the coronavirus crisis.²⁷ More detailed information is available within the report itself, which is available at www.statpolicy.gov/assets/docs/ICSP-COVID-19-Report_011521.pdf.

²⁷ For example, while not specifically highlighted in the survey results, the U.S. Census Bureau made major changes related to the 2020 Census. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Census Bureau adjusted 2020 Census operations in order to (1) protect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees; (2) implement guidance from Federal, state, and local authorities regarding COVID-19; and (3) ensure a complete and accurate count for all communities. For more information, please visit www.census.gov.

CHAPTER 5: OTHER FEDERAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, BY DEPARTMENT

In addition to the 13 PSAs, there are 96 qualifying programs throughout the Federal Government that are engaged in statistical activities and have a program budget of at least \$3.0 million in either the forthcoming fiscal year or the two previous fiscal years.²⁸ Cumulatively, these other Federal statistical programs accounted for \$3.3 billion or 46.6 percent of the overall President's Budget Request for the Federal statistical system in 2021. For 2022, these programs accounted for \$3.6 billion, or 50.6 percent, of the FSS 2022 President's Budget Request. Where applicable, amounts reported for FY 2021 will include CARES Act Supplemental funding when used for statistical activities.

This chapter presents brief descriptions of these other statistical programs and a summary of major program changes for the programs in 2021 and 2022, organized by department or independent agency. Additional information on direct funding and reimbursable and purchase programs can be found in Appendix Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b.

²⁸ This count is based on data collected in June 2020 and March 2022. Consistent with changes implemented in the 2018 report, the inclusion threshold is defined as \$3 million in estimated or direct funding for statistical activities in the forthcoming or either of the past two fiscal years. Compared to the 2019–2020 report, this volume reflects the removal of the National Institute of Mental Health and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management for 2021, and includes adding the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management back in, as well as adding the Patent and Trademark Office, for 2022.



Department of Agriculture

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.7
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	42.0	35.7	36.4	35.7	36.4	44.2
Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.7	18.2	20.2
Forest Service (FS)	77.0	77.0	78.4	77.0	57.3	59.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	128.1	131.3	141.9	139.3	139.8	152.2
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding ERS and NASS, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical programs at USDA totaled \$291.6 million, 9.3 percent over 2021 funding levels.

In 2021, the **Forest Service (FS)** Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program received a direct investment of \$57.3 million from 2021 appropriations, representing about \$38.7 million in FIA direct S&E expenditures, \$17.6 million in operational funds, and \$1.5 million in IT funds. A new budget structure is responsible for the lower funding for 2021 compared to prior years. Additional Federal funds from prior years (R&D, NFS, and CARES, adding to a total of \$8.0 million) allowed FIA to pay for the total annual operational expenditures of \$27.2 million, about \$9.6 million above 2021 appropriations for FIA operations (*i.e.*, non-S&E expenses) of \$17.6 million. The 2020 appropriation of \$77.0 million reflects congressional support in delivering the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the 2014 Farm Bill instructing FIA to revise its Strategic Plan and address several new issues including an inventory of interior Alaska, improved forest carbon accounting, improved land use/land

cover monitoring and urban forest monitoring. FIA continues to make progress on the revised plan to address the Farm Bill requirements.

For the **Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)** Soil Survey, the increase in budget would be used to measure and assess static and dynamic soil properties, hydrologic properties, and ecosystem services as it relates to evaluating applied conservation practices for multiple land uses—including procurement of state-of-art monitoring field and laboratory equipment. A change was necessary for National Resources Inventory (Conservation Effects Assessment Project) to switch from film photography to direct digital imagery at a cost of an additional \$1.5 million, and an increase in funding for resource analyses of \$2.3 million was authorized related to Farm Bill requirements, both reflected in the 2020 actual. For the Snow Survey, the increase in funds would be used to upgrade standard sensor configurations, upgrade of air temperature sensors and solar radiation shields network-wide, program-wide datalogger upgrade, enhanced sensors to support development of process (conceptual) and physical hydrologic models, GOES/Iridium upgrades, soil moisture/soil temperature sensors and investments in the Water and Climate Information System (WCIS).

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding ERS and NASS, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical programs at USDA totaled \$294.1 million, 4.6 percent over 2020 funding levels.

The 2020 appropriation of \$77.0 million for the **Forest Service (FS)** reflects congressional support in delivering the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the 2014 Farm Bill, instructing the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) unit to revise its Strategic Plan and address several new issues including an inventory of interior Alaska, improved forest carbon accounting, improved land use/land cover monitoring, and added urban forest monitoring. Working with partners and user groups, FIA continues to make progress on the revised plan that provided Congress with cost estimates for various options to address the Farm Bill requirements. The decreased funding indicated addresses, in part, the key items mentioned above.

The increase in the **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)** budget would be used to measure and assess static and dynamic soil properties, hydrologic properties, and ecosystem services as it relates to evaluating applied conservation practices for multiple land uses—including procurement of state-of-art monitoring field and laboratory equipment. In addition, the agency is investing in upgrading telemetry (moving away from Meteorburst and converting to satellite and cellular telemetry) and expansion of the SNOTEL network. A change was necessary to switch from film photography to direct digital imagery at a cost of an additional \$1.5 million. Additional funding for resource analyses of \$2.3 million was authorized related to Farm Bill requirements.



Department of Commerce

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
International Trade Administration (ITA)	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.6	8.2
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS) ²⁹	54.2	61.6	52.5	62.6	63.0	88.1
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	67.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	69.4
Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs (OUSEA) ³⁰				3.1	3.5	12.9
U.S. Patent and Trade Office (USPTO) ³¹				2.0	2.2	3.1

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding BEA and Census Bureau, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOC totaled \$181.7 million, 32.6 percent over 2021 funding levels.

The 2021 appropriation of \$3.5 million was \$0.4 million higher than the enacted 2020 level for **Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs (OUSEA)**, which is new to reporting for 2022. The 2021

²⁹ In prior reports funding for NESDIS was reported as net withholdings. Program funding presented in this report include the full appropriated amounts.

³⁰ Prior to 2020 OUSEA did not meet the reporting threshold and so is a new entry in this report.

³¹ Prior to 2022 USPTO did not meet the reporting threshold and so is a new entry in this report.

funding level provides funding for the Chief Data Officer (CDO) position as required by the Evidence Act. The 2022 President's Budget requests \$12.9 million for OUSEA. In addition to supporting current programs, this budget request provides \$2.3 million in support of the Evidence Act implementation including funding additional capacity for the Evaluation Officer and \$7 million for the consolidation of the Federal Data Service activities under OUSEA. The Federal Data Service will promote government-wide data access and sharing, improve cross-agency data discovery and utilization, and enhance privacy and confidentiality practices.

The 2018 and 2019 **International Trade Administration (ITA)** National Travel and Tourism Office's (NTTO) budget requests eliminated ITA funding for the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT) in favor of funding the program through \$5 million dedicated from Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) fees collected by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The \$5 million request was not approved for either year; therefore, the Appropriation Estimate reflects ITA's level of funding support for NTTO statistical programs. The 2020, reflects an adjustment to ITA's base budget specifically for this program as directed by OMB. Additionally, ITA reduced funding for purchase of data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) by 50 percent and eliminated purchase of some Canada travel statistics.

The 2022 President's Budget Request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) **National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service (NESDIS)** National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) is \$88.1 million, which is 28.4 percent over the 2021 Enacted Budget of \$63.0 million. This would provide, among other increases, an increase of \$6.3 million for local, state, and regional climate services; an increase of \$5.3 million to enhance enterprise data stewardship and archiving; an increase of \$6.0 million for climate data records; and an increase of \$4.9 million for sustainment of cloud framework for environmental data.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is new to reporting for 2022. USPTO continues to develop, implement, and expand the trademark business intelligence platform, including the adoption of tools to explore advanced statistical models and simulations for filings, fees, costs, and revenues.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding BEA and Census Bureau, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOC totaled \$128.7 million, 6.3 percent below 2020 funding levels.

In 2021, the President's Budget Request for the NOAA NESDIS NCEI is \$52.5 million, 14.8 percent below the 2020 enacted budget of \$61.6 million. This is attributed to a \$4.6 million reduction in the request for external grant funding and a reduction of \$6.0 million to terminate Regional Climate Services, including Regional Climate Centers, and other administrative savings.



Department of Defense

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics (OPA)	36.9	38.7	39.5	39.0	39.7	40.0

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Statistical funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for DOD is 0.8 percent (\$0.3 million) over 2021 appropriated funding levels.

The 2022 President's Budget Request for **Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** would continue to enhance its information systems to accept real time domestic electronic data in order to improve accuracy of domestic transportation statistics. USACE would enhance its information systems to integrate foreign electronic data from the International Trade Data System in order to improve accuracy of foreign transportation statistics. USACE would also expand its water transportation data connection with landslide movements, and improve navigation information architecture to support national multimodal freight policy. USACE will continue to collaborate with Customs and Border Protection to improve data communications systems to better target delinquent shippers for Harbor Maintenance Tax audits.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **USACE** would continue to allow USACE to enhance its information systems, expand its water transportation data connection, and collaborate with CBP.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Office of People Analytics (OPA)** would continue to support the new data science mission to provide research on personnel and readiness issues, among its other statistical activities.



Department of Education

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

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

Direct Funding for Statistical Activities by Statistical Activity (\$millions)

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Civil Rights Data Collection	3.7	3.2	3.2	5.2	4.1	9.4
GEAR UP	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.0
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	2.9	4.5	0.0	3.4	4.2	4.5
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	15.1	19.6	19.6	20.4	20.7	23.1
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
International Education	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	8.1	7.6	8.5	7.2	7.9	8.3
Other Statistical Activities	32.2	28.9	18.6	24.6	28.8	24.0
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	15.6	23.5	15.0	23.5	21.2	24.4
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	3.1
TRIO	1.7	3.6	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.7

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding NCES, but not the [Institute of Education Statistics \(IES\)](#)—NCES parent organization, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical activities at ED totaled \$105.0 million, 9.2 percent over 2021 appropriation levels.

The 2022 President's Budget for **Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection** is higher due to additional funding made available under the American Rescue Plan (ARP).

For 2022, the President's Budget Requested \$4.5 million for the **Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund** after no funds were requested for the 2021 President's Budget.

The large increase for **Civil Rights Data Collection** for 2022 reflects increased staff dedicated to oversee the project and the scope of the work.

GEAR UP and **International Education** saw requests in the 2022 President's Budget at funding levels similar to those prior to the proposed elimination from the 2021 President's Budget.

For 2022, the requested increase for **Other - Program/Student Aid Administration** would support enterprise infrastructure.

For **Other Statistical Activities**, no funds were requested in the 2021 President's Budget for the Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII); however, the 2022 President's Budget requests \$4.5 million.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding NCES, but not the [Institute of Education Statistics \(IES\)](#)—NCES parent organization, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical activities at ED totaled \$73.7 million, 25.7 percent below 2020 appropriation levels.

The 2021 President's Budget proposed to eliminate GEAR UP, Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund, and the International Education programs. It also proposed to reduce funding for the Special Education Grants to States and technical assistance on State Data Collection to address carryover balances, without significant effect on planned activities. Due to increase in appropriations for the Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund, the Department of Education anticipated making a larger number of awards than previously expected, and would therefore require more funding for evaluation. This program was proposed for consolidation into a single formula grant in 2021 President's Budget Request.



Department of Energy

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Funding for statistical activities at the **Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)** is consistent with prior years. OEHSS does not expect any major program changes in 2022.

Fiscal Year 2021

Funding for statistical activities at the **Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security (OEHSS)** is largely consistent with prior years. OEHSS does not expect any major program changes in 2021.



Department of Health and Human Services

In addition to one PSA (NCHS, discussed in [Chapter 3](#)), the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) (HHS) has 32 additional units that maintain statistical programs. This includes 9 of the centers and offices within the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) and 13 of the institutes, offices, and centers within the [National Institutes of Health](#) (NIH). HHS is a source for health and current demographic statistics.

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Administration for Children and Families/ACF	174.1	183.3	159.6	181.9	205.7	185.0
Administration for Community Living/ACL	13.2	13.4	11.8	13.8	17.2	15.3
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8	165.8	165.8	165.8
CDC, Center for Global Health/CGH	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.2
CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	84.8	84.9	95.7	84.9	89.7	113.4
CDC, National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.5	6.5
CDC, National Center for Environmental Health	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	17.2	17.0	16.6	15.8	14.6	15.6
CDC, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
CDC, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	25.9	26.0	26.0	31.7	30.7	28.7
CDC, National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	6.7	7.3	7.6	5.4	6.2	6.8
CDC, Office of Public Health Scientific Services	17.1	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.5
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	48.5	49.1	52.0	56.7	58.4	59.3
Food and Drug Administration	15.1	17.1	16.3	17.4	16.8	17.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	35.6	38.3	37.2	40.7	43.2	52.7
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
NIH, National Cancer Institute	104.9	104.9	104.9	95.7	95.7	95.7
NIH, National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	8.3	8.6	7.9	13.8	11.2	11.2
NIH, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	169.5	183.4	203.1	184.8	197.4	201.4
NIH, National Human Genome Research Institute	9.5	9.3	11.0	10.3	14.5	12.8
NIH, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	252.5	267.7	248.2	335.5	346.4	347.6
NIH, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.3
NIH, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	167.3	172.6	172.6	190.7	194.5	195.4
NIH, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases/NIDDK	25.6	26.0	25.3	21.0	19.2	18.0

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
NIH, National Institute on Aging/NIA	6.7	11.2	14.0	5.1	4.1	4.5
NIH, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3
NIH, National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	9.8	9.6	9.5	19.7	20.2	17.9
NIH, National Institute on Drug Abuse	97.5	98.4	96.7	111.5	109.4	113.1
NIH, Office of the Director	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.9
Office of Population Affairs	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.1	4.5
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.2	20.2
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	159.2	158.5	125.8	158.5	158.3	214.1

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding NCHS, funding requested for other statistical programs at HHS totaled \$2.0 billion for 2022, 2.9 percent over 2021 appropriation levels. Aggregate requested funding for statistical programs within the CDC was \$178.9 million (1.9 percent higher), while funding at the National Institutes of Health was requested at \$936.4 million (0.5 percent higher) in 2022.

Needs arising from increased agency funding and implementation of new programs due to the COVID-19 public health emergency led **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** to increase the number of full-time equivalent agency statisticians at the agency.

The **Office of Population Affairs (OPA)** plans to conclude the development of and roll out its encounter-level data collection system in 2022.

For 2022, the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) saw a reinstatement in the President's Budget Request for the Partnerships for Success (PFS) grants, which were not included in the 2021 President's Budget Request. The 2022 President's Budget Request for **SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics**

and Quality (CBHSQ) was an increase over the 2021 President's Budget Request. That increase included \$5 million for the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) .

For 2021, the appropriations for the **National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)** were lower than the President's Budget Request due to several grants not being funded because of changes in priorities during the COVID-19 pandemic. . The difference in direct funding between 2021 and 2022 estimates is approximately 2 percent. For 2022, the requested increase in NHLBI funding is attributable to R&D Contracts for Statistical Activities, including increases for strategic areas like the Framingham Heart Study, the Jackson Heart Study, TOPMed, and other epidemiologic studies.

The 2022 **National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)** Budget Request Estimate is \$12.8 million, 12.0 percent below the NHGRI 2021 appropriation for Statistical Programs primarily due to the ending of a grant in the Clinical Sequencing Evidence Generating Research (CSER) program and a reduction in the funding for the Polygenic Risk Score Diversity Consortium due to a reduction in the genotyping funding needed in the second year of this award. The 2022 Budget request also includes less funding due to the closeout of the Syrian data collection contract.

The 2020 and 2021 **National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)** actual funding allocations were higher than anticipated in previous estimates primarily due to meritorious grant and contract opportunities previous not identified.

The 2021 appropriation for the **National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders' (NIDCD)** was \$20.2 million, \$10.7 million above the 2021 President's Budget Request. This higher figure is due to typical grant cycling with some grants renewing and funding of other new grants. However, NIDCD does not anticipate major program changes.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding NCHS, funding requested for other statistical programs at HHS totaled \$1.7 billion for 2021, 2.4 percent below 2020 appropriation levels. Aggregate requested funding for statistical programs within the CDC was \$214 million (6.2 percent lower), while funding at the National Institutes of Health was requested at \$907 million (0.14 percent lower) in 2021.

The 2021 President's Budget Request eliminated the PFS grants within CSAP, requesting \$118.9 million for **SAMHSA's CBHSQ** in the 2021 President's Budget, which would be a decrease from 2020 appropriations.

The increase of \$2.8 million in the President's Budget Request over the 2020 appropriation for the **National Institute on Aging (NIA)** would allow for an expanded scope for completing necessary research priorities.

Due to an unexpected increase in meritorious applications, the 2020 appropriation for the **National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)** was higher than the 2020 President's Budget Request. This increase enabled NHLBI to invest in high priority projects and contracts.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)** was \$11.0 million and is 17.6percent over the NHGRI appropriation for statistical programs. The main contributor to this increase is the additional funding for the Implementing Genomics in Clinical

Practice (IGNITE) program. The IGNITE Coordinating Center coordinates multiple complex pragmatic trials and organizes genomic medicine workshops. Additional funding was also provided to the Electronic Medical Records and Genomics Network (eMERGE) program to extend the program by one year. As the Genomic Sequencing Program reaches its final year, the Mendelian Genomic Data Coordinating Center (MGDCC) will be launching. These additional activities are essential to establish MGDCC. The Technology Development Coordinating Center also began work in 2021, contributing to the increase in the funding request.

Excluding NCHS, requested funding for statistical programs for 2021 (\$214.8 million) for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** is \$13.5 million (6.2 percent) above 2020 spending levels.

At the **National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD)**, the Division of Blood Disorders did a major rework of the Community Counts system. The Division of Infant Disorders began work on Matlink as well as the Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies Network (SET-NET), two large surveillance systems. The addition of new program activities generated a need for new permanent staff as well as contract labor to execute and manage these systems. Furthermore, NCBDDD began the process of IT Modernization, resulting in the build out of several new systems to replace old ones in need of modernization.

The 2021 President's Budget requested a \$12.3 million increase over the 2020 appropriation at the **National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** to provide funding for projects supporting activities to conduct opioid survey (one-time funding), cancer registry activities, statistical analysis, and modeling.



Department of Homeland Security

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Customs and Border Protection	41.1	59.3	57.5	45.9	50.4	51.4
Office of Immigration Statistics	3.5	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.2	9.4

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for statistical programs at DHS totaled \$60.8 million, 9.4 percent above 2021 funding levels.

Major Program Changes from 2021 to 2022 for **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** are the result of the Medical Contract Program increase in Operation and Support funding, and a decrease in the Border Technology and Border Wall System Program PC&I funding. The slight increase from 2021 to 2022 is associated with the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform (ATAP) Operation and Support costs, which will establish a service delivery model to allow the Office of Trade (OT) to develop customized solutions for the unique analytics questions presented to CBP on a frequent basis. The proposed increase is expected to impact performance by keeping deployed capabilities available; providing a consolidated, comprehensive transaction viewing history capability; and creating efficiencies in data sharing. Furthermore, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) reporting capabilities have been reassessed when compared to prior reporting cycles. Since entering Operations & Maintenance in 2019, ACE has maintained analytic competencies with a Reporting team and Outcomes & Measures support at an estimated \$4.5 million annually.

In 2021, Congress appropriated \$5.2 million to the **Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)** for the Immigration Data Integration Initiative (IDII), which is tasked with developing enterprise immigration reference data standards and building linked person-level dataset for enterprise reporting and analysis. In 2022, the President's Budget Request of \$9.4 million included additional funding to continue hiring IDII staff and to purchase contract services to support continued development of data standards, sharing, and storage protocols and data analysis, statistical modeling, and reporting methodologies.

Fiscal Year 2021

Funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for statistical programs at DHS totaled \$61.8 million, 4.7 percent below 2020 funding levels.

The 2021 budget request for **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** is largely consistent with prior years and does not anticipate major program changes. The differences in the totals from year to year are primarily due to the deployment of surveillance towers and the continuing construction of the Border Wall System. Major Program Changes in 2021 include Border Security Assets and Infrastructure End Items, incorporating funding for the development, procurement, and deployment of multiple technologies and assets for CBP.

The projected increase from 2020 to 2021 is associated with the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform (ATAP), which will establish a service delivery model to allow for customized solutions to address unique analytical questions presented to CBP.



Department of Housing and Urban Development

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Office of Housing	12.7	12.8	15.7	12.5	13.9	14.1
Office of Policy Development and Research	41.5	42.7	46.2	42.9	47.7	46.5
Office of Public and Indian Housing	14.7	17.6	26.7	17.7	26.7	18.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Requested funding in the 2022 President's Budget for statistical programs at HUD totaled \$78.9 million, 10.7 percent below 2021 appropriated levels.

Office of Housing's (Housing) and **Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R)** do not expect any major program changes in 2022.

The 2022 President's Budget Request for the **Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)** is \$18.3 million, \$8.5 million less than the previously reported 2021 appropriation. This change reflects a streamlining of PIH's contracts and a dedication to maximize its usage of its human and financial resources. This is manifested by an increase in the percentage of overall Salaries and Expenses funding used for Personnel Services. Also, PIH has increased its collaboration with the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) for major updates of its flagship systems, outside of the contracts considered here, with the PIH Modernization fund. The Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) is transitioning its legacy inspection and physical condition scoring standard to the National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate program (NSPIRE). Contracts support this effort to receive, process, analyze, and manage a large volume of data and perform specialized assessments on environmental hazards. It also supports data collection and reporting from Field Offices as well as financial assessment tools. The Office of Public Housing and Voucher Programs (OPHVP) contracts support data collection and analysis of energy performance benchmarking and the efficient and accurate receipt and interpretation of data from thousands of Public Housing Authorities.

Fiscal Year 2021

Requested funding in the 2021 President's Budget for statistical programs at HUD totaled \$88.6 million, 21.2 percent above 2020 appropriated levels.

The **Office of Housing's (Housing)** 2021 President's Budget Request of \$15.7 million is slightly above the 2020 appropriation and would support the entire statistical estimation process.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)** is \$26.7 million, \$9.1 million above the 2020 appropriation. Most of the increase would be allocated to the Office of Real Estates Assessment Center (REAC) for the Secretary's directive of implementing the National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE), and meet HUD's primary responsibility of ensuring the safety and strength of sustainable and quality affordable housing. The NSPIRE System is expected to have a significant impact on the ways Property Owners and Agents (POA) and HUD inspectors and analysts collect, transmit, receive, retain, process, evaluate, and report inspection data and information. One third of the increase would allow REAC to continue modernization and upgrade of the IMS-PIC System's capabilities to support new initiatives for public housing program, including the Operating and Capital Fund, the Moving-To-Work (MTW) Expansion and the Project Based Vouchers (PBV). And to procure several business support contract services to include the iNtegrated Assessment Subsystem (NASS) the Physical Assessment Subsystem (PASS) and the Financial Assessment Subsystem (FASS).



Department of the Interior

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management				4.7	3.5	2.3
Bureau of Reclamation	16.5	16.2	16.0	13.4	15.3	19.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	6.8	6.8	6.9	8.6	8.8	8.7
Geological Survey	67.2	61.4	43.6	36.0	35.7	38.1
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOI totaled \$73.1 million, 7.5 percent above the 2021 appropriation.

Fiscal Year 2021

Funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for statistical programs at DOI totaled \$71.4 million, 20.0 percent below the 2020 appropriation, largely attributed to significant decrease in budget of the **Geological Survey (GS)**.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Geological Survey (GS)** is below the 2020 enacted budget. The request prioritizes science investments that address critical needs and supports a resilient and robust economy, while also protecting the health and environment of the United States. The 2021 President's Budget Request strategically focuses on core science activities, which are aligned with Presidential priorities.



Department of Justice

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Bureau of Prisons	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.1	8.0	8.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17.3	18.5	19.6	6.6	7.5	9.2
National Institute of Justice/NIJ	4.9	7.0	3.0	10.3	13.7	5.4
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.1

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding BJS, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOJ totaled \$30.4 million, 19.4 percent below 2021 funding levels.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding BJS, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOJ totaled \$39.0 million, 6.7 percent below 2020 funding levels.



Department of Labor

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Chief Evaluation Office	11.3	8.0	8.0	11.3	10.3	8.3
Employment and Training Administration/ETA	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.4
Occupational Safety and Health Administration/OSHA	32.9	32.9	35.0	32.9	32.9	39.5
Wage and Hour Division	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.0	7.9

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding BLS, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOL totals \$109.1 million, 6.5 percent above 2021 appropriated levels.

The **Occupational Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA)** 2022 President's Budget requests an increase of \$2.5 million to expand and modernize IT resiliency and cybersecurity response and increase data transparency, as well as an increase of \$3.8 million for contract funds to target needed technology advancements for a modern compliance workforce.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding BLS, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOL totals \$101.7 million, 2 percent over 2020 appropriated levels, primarily to increase the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**'s budget.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for **OSHA** is \$35.0 million, \$2.1 million over the 2020 appropriation. That \$2.1 million increase would support training modernization for Worker Protection IT and migration of OSHA's IT applications to the DOL CLOUD Consolidation for enhanced mission effectiveness. Additionally, OSHA will utilize a shared service provider through DOL's IT Working Capital Fund to support the implementation of the President's Management Agenda and an Enterprise Shared Services delivery model for administrative functions.



Department of State

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	7.0	10.4	11.1	10.4	11.1	12.4

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

The 2022 President's Budget Request for the **Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)** would reflect an increase of \$1.3 million (or 11.7 percent) from 2021 spending levels. The increase is related to improving availability and accessibility for country programs to use site level data, which is key to achieving HIV epidemic control.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)** would reflect an increase of \$0.7 million (6.7 percent) from 2020 spending levels.



Department of Transportation

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Federal Aviation Administration	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	10.2
Federal Highway Administration	14.2	13.7	14.4	15.3	15.2	15.6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	4.7	7.8	12.6	7.9	5.4	7.9
Federal Railroad Administration	7.7	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2
Federal Transit Administration	11.8	10.5	10.5	9.0	13.0	14.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	59.5	60.0	60.2	61.6	59.1	74.4
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	17.3	17.7	17.7	14.3	15.5	14.6

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Excluding BTS, funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOT of \$143.9 million increased by 15.7 percent in comparison to the 2021 appropriation (\$124.4 million).

The 2022 President's Budget Request for the **Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA)** Aviation Safety Reporting Program (ASRP) is \$3.8 million. This is above 2021 funding levels and would be used for expanded report processing, special studies, and emerging safety issues. ASRP, administered by NASA under an interagency agreement, supports voluntary, confidential reporting that allows pilots and other aircraft crew members to confidentially report near misses and close calls in the interest of improving air safety. ASRP reviews all submitted reports and provides full processing for a subset of safety-critical reports.

For the **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)**, the 2022 President's Budget Request of \$7.9 million is \$2.5 million more than the 2021 appropriation. This funding would allow FMCSA to complete the planning process ahead of data collection in 2023 for the Large Truck Crash Causal Factors Study. The study is planned to collect data onsite at the crash from 2,000 large truck crashes to assess the causal factors leading to these crashes and determine mitigating strategies to prevent future crashes. The study will be supported through intra-agency agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center. The 2022 request also includes an increase in grant funding to the States for data quality improvements.

For 2022, the **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA)** budget includes additional funding due to enactment of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Authorization, which gave the agency additional funding in the highway trust fund accounts, including the Crash Data Program, over the next 5 years. With this funding, NHTSA would revise its crash data programs to collect information on personal conveyances (scooters, bicycles, etc.) in crashes, update the Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria (MMUCC), collect additional data elements related to vulnerable road users, coordinate with the CDC on national database of pedestrian injuries and fatalities, expand CISS to add more sites, expand the scope to include all crash types and utilize rapid response investigation protocols, and increase participation in the Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) protocol with a new State grant program and internal investment.

Fiscal Year 2021

Excluding BTS, funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for other statistical programs at DOT (\$132.1 million) is 5.2 percent above the 2020 appropriation (\$125.6 million).

For 2021, the President's Budget Request for Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was \$12.6 million, which would be higher than the 2020 appropriation, to provide for additional data quality grant funding. In addition, FMCSA plans to initiate a Large Truck Crash Causal Factors Study in 2021, and \$5.3 million of the request for an increase for 2021 is attributable to this study.

For 2021, the **Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)** is requesting an increase to support the Railroad Safety Information System (RSIS).



Department of Veterans Affairs

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	6.9	5.7	6.0	7.6	7.6	10.8
Veterans Benefits Administration	15.6	15.6	16.0	15.7	15.7	16.7
Veterans Health Administration	109.3	117.8	132.6	119.9	125.2	135.7

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

Funding requested in the 2022 President's Budget for statistical programs within the VA is \$163.2 million, a 9.9 percent increase over 2021 levels.

For 2022, the President's Budget requested an increase for the **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)** to support an increased number of staff and contract expenditures to support the VA Data Strategy.

Fiscal Year 2021

Funding requested in the 2021 President's Budget for statistical programs within the VA is \$154.6 million, 11.1 percent over the 2020 appropriation, driven by the request for a significant increase in funding for the **Veterans Health Administration (VHA)**.

For 2021, the **VHA** Office of Reporting, Analytics, Performance, Improvement and Deployment (RAPID) would use this increase to support studies to gauge the impact of telehealth modalities on patient experience survey activities resulting from COVID-19. Post Deployment Health Services (PDHS) reports led to an increased funding for Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit work at the newly designated Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Center of Excellence. Additional funding is required to ensure the Individual Longitudinal Exposure Record (ILER) becomes part of the electronic health record program to collect, present, and/or provide individual and population-level exposure-related information for current and former service members. Other funding increases are related to required contract work to continue to manage the payer relations program and Office of Research and Development adjustments due to account for inflation using the National Institutes of Health biomedical inflation index.



Environmental Protection Agency

The [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) is a source of natural resources, energy, and environment statistics. EPA monitors the quality of air; drinking, surface, and ground water; ecosystem status; and use and release of toxic or hazardous substances.

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Environmental Protection Agency	32.1	38.4	27.3	40.1	37.9	32.2

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

In alignment with the 2021 President's Budget Request, the 2022 President's Budget Request for the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA)** State National Aquatic Resource Survey is proposed to be reduced from the 2021 appropriation of \$11.2 million to \$8.4 million. This funding decrease would reduce the number of sites sampled and is likely to increase the margin of error for condition estimates for some regions of the country, though it is not expected to have a significant effect on the margins of error for the nation overall.

Fiscal Year 2021

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** is 28.8 percent (\$11.1 million) below the 2020 appropriation. This requested decrease is attributed to changes in policy and regulatory priorities, including reduced spending on data collection (surveys) supporting water quality benefits and human health benefits projects. More specifically, funding for the State National Aquatic Resource Survey would be reduced from \$11.2 million to \$8.4 million, reducing the number of sites sampled in 2021 and likely increasing the margin of error for condition estimates for some regions of the country. However, it is expected this would not result in a significant increase in the margins of error for the overall national estimates.

Statistical Programs of Other Federal Agencies and Units

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

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

	2019 Actual Funding	2020 Congressional Appropriation	2021 Budget Request	2020 Actual Funding	2021 Congressional Appropriation	2022 Budget Request
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16.0	19.1	18.6	18.0	18.6	29.3
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	8.9	7.7	8.9	8.0	5.8	5.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.2	11.3	13.6
NSF, National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	26.2	11.9	14.9	14.4	21.1	15.0
SSA, Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	124.6	106.4	65.8	49.5	105.9	75.2
U.S. Agency for Global Media	7.8	8.6	8.3	6.7	6.6	7.8
U.S. Agency for International Development	226.7	177.3	170.7	115.5	101.6	136.3

Major Program Changes

Fiscal Year 2022

In the **Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC)** 2022 President's Budget Request, CPSC requested program increases for the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) program, Artificial Intelligence, Enhancing Data Collections, Augmenting Applied Research, and Focusing on Chronic Hazards.

For 2022, the President's Budget Request for the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA)** Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) proposes an increase over the 2021 appropriation. This increase would support earth science research to enhance NASA's ability to address important climate research priorities such as: coastal resilience and infrastructure,

renewable energy, water availability (including subseasonal-to-seasonal modeling), as well as carbon monitoring and carbon cycle science.

The 2022 President's Budget Request for the **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** is below the 2021 appropriation due to the completion of collection and analysis of the EEO-1 Component 2 data on private sector compensation, which was collected only for the 2017 and 2018 calendar years.

National Science Foundation's (excluding NCSES) 2022 President's Budget Request is consistent with the 2021 President's Budget Request. This funding level would support the Division of Social and Economic Science's (SES) methods and statistics applicable across the social, economic, and behavioral sciences that include multi-million dollar survey awards such as Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), American National Election Study (ANES), Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences (TESS), and the Graduate Students and Post doctorates in Science and Engineering survey (GSS). These surveys are national resources for research, teaching, and decision making and have become models for similar undertakings in other fields.

For 2022, the President's Budget Request for **Social Security Administration (SSA) Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support's (ORDES)** is below the 2021 appropriation, but is an increase over the 2021 President's Budget Request. This funding level would support ORDES in executing ongoing and new research and statistical projects that would play an important role in supporting SSA's 2022–2026 Learning Agenda. In 2022, ORDES plans to award the second cooperative agreement through the Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program (ICAP) for interventional research into employment and self-sufficiency of individuals with disabilities. The 2022 President's Budget Request also proposes an increase to support work on the Occupational Information System (OIS). Finally, in 2022, ORDES would continue the National Beneficiary Survey and conduct two additional surveys.

Fiscal Year 2021

For 2021, the **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** requested \$8.9 million in the President's Budget for statistical activities. EEOC's Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics (OEDA), led by its Chief Data Officer, researches, collects and analyzes relevant data on demographic employment statistics and discrimination charge statistics. The 2021 request is \$1.2 million higher than the 2020 appropriation and supports additional staff and increases to improve data security protocols and expand the Enterprise Data Warehouse. In addition, EEOC plans to begin to offer data sharing with the academic research community, and the increased funding would help implement survey modernization efforts to improve the quality of data collection and dissemination.

The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** (excluding NCSES) request is \$3.0 million (24.8 percent) higher than the 2020 appropriation. For 2021, NSF's Division of Social and Economic Science (SES) expects out-year funding profiles for existing surveys funded in prior years and the scheduled re-competitions for other surveys to be higher than originally estimated.

The 2021 President's Budget Request for the **Social Security Administration (SSA) Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support (ORDES)** is significantly below the 2020 appropriation. This proposed decrease is attributed to the completion of the Retaining Employment and Talent After Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) project, which focuses on populations that may be at risk of needing disability benefits and seeks to prevent or delay the receipt of DI and SSI benefits by providing services and support to maintain or strengthen attachment to the labor market. The goal of this effort is to test the potential of certain interventions to (1) increase labor force participation of people with disabilities, and (2) reduce or delay applications for DI and SSI benefits. The 2021 request supports the Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program (ICAP) for interventional research into employment and self-sufficiency of individuals with disabilities and continued work on the Occupational Information System (OIS).

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

Appendix Table 1a presents direct program funding for 2019, 2020, and 2021 for statistical programs by department and agency or unit as reported in June 2020. Appendix Table 1b presents direct program funding for 2020, 2021, and 2022 for statistical programs by department and agency or unit as reported in May 2022. Direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities performed in support of each agency's or unit's mission. Principal statistical agencies and units report their full budget while other agencies and units report their direct funding for dedicated statistical activities. In both tables, the earliest year represents actual spending, the second year represents the amount Congress appropriated, and the most recent year represents the amount requested in the President's Budget.

Appendix Table 1a. Direct Funding for Statistical Programs, 2019–2021
(In millions of dollars) *See notes at end of table.*

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	7.2	7.2	7.2
Economic Research Service	86.8	84.8	62.1
Food and Nutrition Service	42.0	35.7	36.4
Foreign Agricultural Service	21.5	21.5	21.5
Forest Service	77.0	77.0	78.4
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	174.5	180.3	177.5
Census of Agriculture	45.3	45.3	46.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service	128.1	131.3	141.9
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board	5.0	4.6	4.7
COMMERCE			
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)	3,836.6	7,379.8	1,869.5
Current	288.8	292.8	299.3
Periodic	3,547.8	7,087.0	1,570.2
Decennial Census	3,226.6	6,711.8	1,160.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	101.0	104.9	108.4
International Trade Administration	7.3	7.6	7.9
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	121.5	129.9	121.2
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	54.2	61.6	52.5
National Marine Fisheries Service	67.3	68.3	68.7

DEFENSE

Army Corps of Engineers	7.0	5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics	36.9	38.7	39.5

EDUCATION

Civil Rights Data Collection	3.7	3.2	3.2
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	0.1	0.9	0.0
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	2.9	4.5	0.0
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0
International Education	0.5	0.4	0.0
Institute of Education Sciences	330.7	338.7	351.0
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	15.1	19.6	19.6
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	315.6	319.1	331.4
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	8.1	7.6	8.5
Other Statistical Activities	32.2	28.9	18.6
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	15.6	23.5	15
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	2.0	2.0	0.0
TRIO	1.7	3.6	3.8

ENERGY

Energy Information Administration (EIA)	125.0	126.8	128.7
Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	12.4	12.3	12.3

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families	174.1	183.3	159.6
Administration for Community Living	13.2	13.4	11.8
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	362.5	362.0	374.4
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	160.4	160.4	169.0
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	202.1	201.6	214.0
Center for Global Health	3.0	3.2	3.2
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	84.8	83.4	95.7
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.8	6.0	6.2
National Center for Environmental Health	21.0	21.0	21.0
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	17.2	17.0	16.6
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	6.7	7.3	7.6
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	25.9	26.0	26.0
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	6.7	7.3	7.6
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	48.5	49.1	52.0
Food and Drug Administration	17.1	16.9	16.9
Health Resources and Services Administration	35.6	38.3	37.2
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Institutes of Health	868.2	905.5	907.0
National Cancer Institute	104.9	104.9	104.9

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	8.3	8.6	7.9
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	169.5	183.4	203.1
National Human Genome Research Institute	9.5	9.3	11.0
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	252.5	267.7	248.2
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	6.1	4.7	4.7
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	167.3	172.6	172.6
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	25.6	26.0	25.3
National Institute on Aging	6.7	11.2	14.0
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.1	6.0	6.0
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	9.8	9.6	9.5
National Institute on Drug Abuse	97.5	98.4	96.7
Office of the Director	4.4	3.1	3.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	18.8	18.8	19.3
Office of Population Affairs	2.6	3.0	2.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	159.2	158.5	125.8

HOMELAND SECURITY

Customs and Border Protection	41.1	59.3	57.5
Office of Immigration Statistics	3.5	5.6	4.3

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Housing	12.7	12.8	15.7
Office of Policy Development and Research	41.5	42.7	46.2
Office of Public and Indian Housing	14.7	17.6	26.7

INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation	16.5	16.2	16.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	6.8	6.8	6.9
Geological Survey	67.2	61.4	43.6
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	4.8	4.9

JUSTICE

<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	57.5	51.6	56.6
Bureau of Prisons	6.6	7.0	7.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	3.3	3.6	3.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17.3	18.5	19.6
National Institute of Justice	4.9	7.0	3.0
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4.5	5.7	5.0

LABOR

<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	615.0	655.0	658.3
Chief Evaluation Office	11.3	8.0	8.0
Employment and Training Administration	51.1	52.8	52.7
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	32.9	35.0
Wage and Hour Division	5.9	6.0	6.0

STATE

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	7.0	10.4	11.1
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TRANSPORTATION

<u>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</u>	36.9	28.1	31.0
Federal Aviation Administration	9.1	9.2	9.3
Federal Highway Administration	14.2	13.7	14.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	4.7	7.8	12.6
Federal Railroad Administration	7.7	6.7	7.4
Federal Transit Administration	11.8	10.5	10.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	59.5	60.0	60.2
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	17.3	17.7	17.7

TREASURY

<u>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</u>	36.8	35.9	37.4
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VETERANS AFFAIRS

National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	6.9	5.7	6.0
Veterans Benefits Administration	15.6	15.6	16.0
Veterans Health Administration	109.3	117.8	132.6

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Environmental Protection Agency	32.1	38.4	27.3
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OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS

Consumer Product Safety Commission	16.0	19.1	18.6
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	8.9	7.7	8.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.4	10.4	10.9
National Science Foundation	90.1	78.0	78.2
<u>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</u>	63.9	66.1	63.3
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	26.2	11.9	14.9
Social Security Administration	160.0	143.2	103.6
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	124.6	106.4	65.8
<u>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</u>	35.4	36.8	37.9
U.S. Agency for International Development	226.7	177.3	170.7

TOTAL

	8,955.9	12,587.6	6,979.1
Total minus Decennial Census	5,729.3	5,875.8	5,818.9

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Figures shown in Appendix Table 1a have been provided by the agencies and units and are derived from "total budget authority" shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies and units in the 2021 President's Budget. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; these agencies' budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding.

Appendix Table 1b. Direct Funding for Statistical Programs, 2020–2022
(In millions of dollars) *See notes at end of table.*

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2020	2021	2022
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	7.2	6.7	6.7
Economic Research Service	84.8	87.5	90.6
Food and Nutrition Service	35.7	36.4	44.2
Foreign Agricultural Service	22.7	18.2	20.1
Forest Service	77.0	57.3	59.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	180.3	183.9	193.7
Census of Agriculture	4.0	4.0	46.9
Natural Resources Conservation Service	139.3	139.8	152.2
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
World Agricultural Outlook Board	4.4	4.4	5.0
COMMERCE			
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)	6,874.2	2,768.9	1,518.8
Current	290.8	307.3	18.9
Periodic	6,583.4	2,461.6	1,500.0
Decennial Census	6,237.2	2,033.5	531.5
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	104.9	108.4	112.7
Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	3.1	3.5	12.9
International Trade Administration	0.0	0.0	8.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	130.9	131.3	157.5
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	62.6	63.0	88.1
National Marine Fisheries Service	68.3	68.3	69.4
Patent and Trademark Office	2.0	2.2	3.1
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers		5.5	5.5
Office of People Analytics	39.0	39.7	40.0
EDUCATION			
Civil Rights Data Collection	5.1	4.1	9.4
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	0.8	0.4	1.0
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	3.4	4.2	4.5
International Education	0.6	0.6	0.5
Institute of Education Sciences	306.6	368.8	356.7
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	20.4	20.7	23.1
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	286.2	348.1	333.6
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	5.0	5.0	5.0
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	7.2	7.9	8.3
Other Statistical Activities	24.6	28.8	24.0
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	23.5	21.2	24.4
TRIO	1.9	1.4	1.7
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	126.8	126.8	126.8

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2020	2021	2022
Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	12.3	12.3	12.3
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families	181.9	205.7	185.0
Administration for Community Living	13.7	17.2	15.3
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	165.8	165.8	165.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	351.5	361.0	354.3
<i>National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)</i>	174.4	185.5	175.4
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	177.1	175.5	178.9
Center for Global Health	2.8	2.6	3.2
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	65.4	64.7	67.0
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	5.6	5.5	6.5
National Center for Environmental Health	21.0	21.0	21.0
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	15.8	14.6	15.6
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.8	20.8	20.8
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	31.7	30.7	28.7
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	5.4	6.2	6.8
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	8.5	9.3	9.3
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	56.7	58.4	59.3
Food and Drug Administration	17.4	16.8	17.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	40.7	43.2	52.7
Indian Health Service	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Institutes of Health	999.7	1,023.5	1,028.0
National Cancer Institute	95.7	95.7	95.7
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	13.8	11.2	11.2
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	184.8	197.4	201.4
National Human Genome Research Institute	10.3	14.5	12.8
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	335.5	346.4	347.6
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	5.3	4.3	4.3
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	190.7	194.5	195.4
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	19.7	20.2	17.9
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	21.0	19.2	18.0
National Institute on Aging	5.1	4.1	4.5
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	6.0	6.3	6.3
National Institute on Drug Abuse	111.5	109.4	113.1
Office of the Director	0.4	0.4	3.9
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	19.6	20.2	20.2
Office of Population Affairs	3.0	2.1	4.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	158.4	158.3	214.1
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Customs and Border Protection	45.9	50.4	51.4
Office of Immigration Statistics	5.6	5.2	9.4
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of Housing	12.5	13.9	14.1
Office of Policy Development and Research	42.9	47.6	46.5
Office of Public and Indian Housing	17.6	26.7	18.3

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2020	2021	2022
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	4.7	3.5	2.3
Bureau of Reclamation	13.4	15.3	19.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	8.6	8.8	8.7
Geological Survey	36.0	35.7	38.1
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	4.7	4.7	4.9
JUSTICE			
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	52.1	54.3	54.4
Bureau of Prisons	7.1	8.0	8.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	3.6	3.5	3.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6.6	7.5	9.2
National Institute of Justice	10.3	13.7	5.4
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	5.7	5.0	4.1
LABOR			
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	655.0	655.0	700.7
Chief Evaluation Office	11.3	10.3	8.3
Employment and Training Administration	52.9	53.2	53.4
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	32.9	32.9	39.5
Wage and Hour Division	5.4	6.0	7.9
STATE			
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	10.4	11.1	12.4
TRANSPORTATION			
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	28.1	28.2	26.0
Federal Aviation Administration	9.4	9.9	10.2
Federal Highway Administration	15.3	15.2	15.6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	7.9	5.4	7.9
Federal Railroad Administration	7.1	7.3	7.2
Federal Transit Administration	9.0	13.0	13.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	61.6	59.1	74.4
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	14.3	14.5	14.6
TREASURY			
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i>	35.9	37.4	41.3
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	7.6	7.6	10.8
Veterans Benefits Administration	15.4	15.7	16.7
Veterans Health Administration	119.9	125.2	135.7
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Environmental Protection Agency	40.1	37.9	32.2
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS			
Consumer Product Safety Commission	18.0	18.6	29.3
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	8.0	8.0	5.4

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit	2020	2021	2022
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.2	11.3	13.6
National Science Foundation	80.4	87.1	87.6
<i><u>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</u></i>	66.0	66.1	72.6
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	14.4	21.1	15.0
Social Security Administration	84.5	141.6	113.0
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	49.5	105.9	75.2
<i><u>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</u></i>	35.0	35.7	37.8
U.S Agency for Global Media	6.7	6.6	7.8
U.S. Agency for International Development	115.5	101.6	136.3
TOTAL	11,987.3	8,086.4	7,056.9
Total minus Decennial Census	5,750.1	6,052.7	6,525.4

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Figures shown in Appendix Table 1b have been provided by the agencies and units and are derived from "total budget authority" shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies and units in the 2022 President's Budget. The names of certain agencies and units are indented in the table to indicate that an agency or unit is a component of the larger organizational unit listed above it; these agencies' budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Principal statistical agencies and units appear in underlined italics for ease of reference. Component amounts may not sum to the larger organizational unit amount because of rounding. Amounts reported for FY 2021 include CARES Act Supplemental funding used for statistical activities.

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

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

The Appendix Table 2a below presents total statistical program reimbursements and purchases for 2021 and Table 2b presents total statistical program reimbursements and purchases for 2022. Both reimbursements and purchases are disaggregated by source, including State, local, Tribal, or Territorial governments; the private sector; and other Federal agencies and units.

Appendix Table 2a. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2021
(In millions of dollars)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
AGRICULTURE								
Agricultural Research Service	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
Economic Research Service (ERS)	2.2	-	-	2.2	19.2	-	6.0	13.2
Food and Nutrition Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Agricultural Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Service	11.3	8.2	1.5	1.6	19.1	10.0	7.3	1.8
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	18.7	2.4	-	16.3	42.3	40.0	-	2.3
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4.1	0.1	-	4.0	4.7	3.7	0.7	0.3
Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-
World Agricultural Outlook Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
COMMERCE								
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)	371	-	16.8	354.2	794.3	-	727.9	66.4
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	4.0	-	0.5	3.5	1.7	-	-	1.7
Economics and Statistics Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Trade Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	3.4	-	1.3	2.1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2.9	-	-	2.9	47.9	38.8	9.1	-
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	2.9	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
National Marine Fisheries Service	-	-	-	-	47.9	38.8	9.1	-
DEFENSE								
Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Office of People Analytics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION								
Civil Rights Data Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEAR UP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute of Education Sciences	19.2	0.5	-	18.7	318.9	5.4	293.3	20.2
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	11.6	0.5	-	11.1	26.3	-	26.3	-
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	7.6	-	-	7.6	292.6	5.4	267	20.2
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
International Education	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Activities	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.4	0.1

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	15.0	-
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRIO	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	3.8	-
ENERGY								
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	2.3
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
Administration for Children and Families	-	-	-	-	111.7	-	111.5	0.2
Administration for Community Living	1.4	-	-	1.4	10.4	-	10.3	0.1
Agency for Healthcare and Research and Quality	-	-	-	-	69.9	-	59.9	10.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	87.0	-	6.6	80.4	218.7	100.7	78.3	39.7
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	83.0	-	6.6	76.4	114.1	23.4	52.3	38.4
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	4.0	-	-	4.0	104.5	77.3	26.0	1.2
Center for Global Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	-	-	-	-	71.0	67.2	3.1	0.7
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Environmental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.2	0.3

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)		Reimbursements				Purchases		
		TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	20.8	-	20.6	0.2
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	4.0	-	-	4.0	0.1	-	0.1	-
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	-	-	-	-	10.1	10.1	-	-
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	51.6	-	51.5	0.1
Food and Drug Administration	-	-	-	-	110.7	-	-	110.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	1.6	-	-	1.6	0.8	-	0.8	-
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institutes of Health	112.8	-	-	112.8	65.5	0.2	40.6	24.7
National Cancer Institute	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.6
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
National Human Genome Research Institute	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	-
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	2.6
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	16.9	2.1
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	5.5	4.3
National Institute on Aging	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	6.1	3.7
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	5.1	4.3
National Institute on Drug Abuse	111.6	-	-	111.6	4.2	-	4.1	0.1
Office of the Director	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	1.9	-	-	1.9	5.0	-	1.0	4.0
Office of Population Affairs	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	1.7	0.4
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOMELAND SECURITY								
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Immigration Statistics	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.9	0.4
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
Office of Housing	-	-	-	-	13.6	-	13.6	-
Office of Policy Development and Research	-	-	-	-	46.2	-	2.6	43.6
Office of Public and Indian Housing	-	-	-	-	17.6	-	17.6	-
INTERIOR								
Bureau of Reclamation	-	-	-	-	6.9	0.4	-	6.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological Survey	5.1	2.3	0.2	2.6	-	-	-	-
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUSTICE								

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
<i>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</i>	15.0	-	-	15.0	76.4	5.0	16.0	55.4
Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Justice	1.3	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	3.3	1.2
LABOR								
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</i>	36.3	-	0.5	35.8	186.6	78.4	15.6	92.6
Chief Evaluation Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training Administration	0.4	-	-	0.4	45.8	45.4	0.4	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4	-
Wage and Hour Division	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.0	0.5	-
STATE								
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	10.4	-
TRANSPORTATION								
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	8.5	-	-	8.5	4.9	-	-	4.9
Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Highway Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	12.5	2.9	0.7	8.9
Federal Railroad Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.1	-	4.1	-
Federal Transit Administration	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	10.4	0.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	35.7	-	35.7	-
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.5	-	-	2.5

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
TREASURY								
Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service	2.6	-	-	2.6	0.5	-	0.4	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS								
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)	1.4	-	-	1.4	0.4	-	-	0.4
Veterans Benefits Administration	-	-	-	-	13.9	-	13.9	-
Veterans Health Administration	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY								
	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.3	0.1
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS								
Consumer Product Safety Commission	3.5	-	-	3.5	6.1	0.2	5.9	-
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	4.0	-	-	4.0	64.4	11.8	32.0	20.6
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)	2.0	-	-	2.0	47.6	-	27.0	20.6
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	1.9	-	-	1.9	16.8	11.8	5.0	-
Social Security Administration	-	-	-	-	84	0.1	38.9	45
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	23.3	36.7
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)	1.3	-	0.3	1.0	23.9	-	15.6	8.3
US Agency for Global Media	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	-	-	168.4	4.6	144.1	19.7

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
TOTAL	720.2	13.5	26.7	680.0	2781.0	353.8	1810.3	616.9

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

Appendix Table 2b. Reimbursable and Purchase Programs, 2022
(In millions of dollars)

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases		
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector Other Federal Agencies and Units
AGRICULTURE							
Agricultural Research Service	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	- 1.7
Economic Research Service (ERS)	2.2	-	-	2.2	19.2	- 6.0	13.2
Food and Nutrition Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Agricultural Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Service	12.4	5.5	3.2	3.7	22.9	11.1 11.1	0.7
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	21.3	3.0	-	18.3	40.1	40.0	- 0.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4.9	0.1	-	4.8	5.2	4.3 0.7	0.2
Risk Management Agency	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-
World Agricultural Outlook Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMERCE							
Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)	362.0	-	17.6	344.4	524.3	- 467.9	56.3
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	3.2	-	0.5	2.8	1.7	-	- 1.7
Economics and Statistics Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Trade Administration	-	-	-	-	5.5	- 5.3	0.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3.0	-	-	3.0	48.9	39.7 9.3	-
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
National Marine Fisheries Service	-	-	-	-	48.9	39.7 9.3	-

DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-
Office of People Analytics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION								
Civil Rights Data Collection	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	3.3	-
GEAR UP	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Impact of the Investing in Innovation Fund	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.5	-
Intercensal Estimates of Poverty from Census	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
International Education	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
Institute of Education Sciences	24.9	-	-	24.9	314.8	13.4	269.9	31.5
Institute of Education Sciences (excluding NCES)	17.9	-	-	17.9	18.5	3.8	14.8	-
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)	7.0	-	-	7.0	296.3	9.7	255.2	31.5
Other - Program/Student Aid Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Activities	-	-	-	-	21.5	-	19.1	2.4
Special Education Grants to States Technical Assistance on State Data Collection	-	-	-	-	24.4	24.4	-	-
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.1	-
TRIO	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-
ENERGY								
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	1.0	-	-	1.0	30.8	0.2	29.2	1.4
Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
Administration for Children and Families	-	-	-	-	111.7	-	111.5	0.2
Administration for Community Living	2.0	-	-	2.0	13.3	-	13.2	0.1

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Agency for Healthcare and Research and Quality	-	-	-	-	69.9	-	59.9	10.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	80.5	-	12.6	67.9	207.9	67.3	101.1	39.5
National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)	80.5	-	12.6	67.9	129.4	28.3	62.9	38.2
CDC (Excluding NCHS)	-	-	-	-	78.5	39.1	38.2	1.3
Center for Global Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	-	-	-	-	51.7	38.5	12.7	0.5
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for Environmental Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	-	-	-	-	5.6	0.6	4.7	0.3
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	20.8	-	20.6	0.2
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Public Health Scientific Services	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	0.3
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	58.8	-	58.7	0.1
Food and Drug Administration	-	-	-	-	55.8	-	-	55.8
Health Resources and Services Administration	1.8	-	-	1.8	102.0	-	102.0	-
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institutes of Health	79.1	-	-	79.1	75.1	0.2	41.5	33.4

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
National Cancer Institute	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	4.1
National Human Genome Research Institute	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	-
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	-	-	-	-	13.8	-	12.6	1.2
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	6.0	4.3
National Institute on Aging	-	-	-	-	14.9	-	-	14.9
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	-
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	-	-	-	-	17.9	-	14.8	3.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse	79.1	-	-	79.1	4.4	-	4.3	0.1
Office of the Director	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	0.7	2.2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	1.9	-	-	1.9	5.1	-	1.0	4.1
Office of Population Affairs	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	3.6	0.9
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOMELAND SECURITY

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Immigration Statistics	0.8	-	-	0.8	5.3	-	0.0	5.3
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
Office of Housing	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	10.7	-
Office of Policy Development and Research	-	-	-	-	46.5	-	3.2	43.4
Office of Public and Indian Housing	-	-	-	-	18.3	-	18.3	-
INTERIOR								
Bureau of Reclamation	-	-	-	-	5.6	0.4	-	5.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological Survey	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUSTICE								
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)	21.8	-	-	21.8	89.4	4.8	19.3	65.3
Bureau of Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Justice	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.5	-	1.5	-
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	2.8	1.3
LABOR								
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	43.2	-	0.9	42.3	194.0	80.2	17.7	96.1
Chief Evaluation Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
Employment and Training Administration	1.5	-	-	1.5	46.4	44.9	1.5	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Wage and Hour Division	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.2	0.5	-
STATE								
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	12.4	-
TRANSPORTATION								
<i>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</i>	9.5	-	0.4	9.2	4.9	-	-	4.9
Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Highway Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	7.9	3.0	0.6	4.3
Federal Railroad Administration	0.2	-	-	0.2	5.3	-	5.3	-
Federal Transit Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-	-	-	-	34.2	-	34.2	-
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	1.0	-	-	1.0	2.5	-	-	2.5
TREASURY								
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI)</i> Internal Revenue Service	2.6	-	-	2.6	0.9	-	0.7	0.2
VETERANS AFFAIRS								
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)	2.6	-	-	2.6	0.3	-	-	0.3
Veterans Benefits Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Health Administration	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.3

DEPARTMENT Agency or Unit (See notes at end of table.)	Reimbursements				Purchases			
	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units	TOTAL	State/Local/Tribal Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies and Units
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-
OTHER AGENCIES AND UNITS								
Consumer Product Safety Commission	4.8	-	-	4.8	6.1	0.2	5.9	-
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	2.1	-	-	2.1	48.7	-	33.0	15.7
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)	2.1	-	-	2.1	48.7	-	33.0	15.7
National Science Foundation (Excluding NCSES)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security Administration	1.0	-	0.2	0.8	94.2	-	42.7	51.5
Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	-	-	-	-	69.5	-	28.7	40.8
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)	1.0	-	0.2	0.8	24.8	-	14.1	10.7
US Agency for Global Media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	-	-	135.8	2.1	120.3	13.4
TOTAL	693.6	9.7	35.4	648.7	2,566.8	342.5	1,596.3	513.3

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3: STAFFING LEVELS BY PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCY OR UNIT

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

Staff engaged in statistical activities span a range of professional backgrounds. In addition to statisticians, professionals such as economists, research scientists, geographers, analysts, and engineers engage in significant statistical work.³² As discussed in [Chapter 4](#), the ICSP has committed to employee development, which includes efforts to invest in developing and hiring staff across disciplines ensuring the Federal statistical workforce has the skills necessary to promote innovation and capitalize on emerging technologies and practices.

In 2021 and 2022, personnel changes among the principal statistical agencies and units are expected to be largest at the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) and the Economic Research Service (ERS). The number of part-time employees at the Census Bureau will decrease significantly following the completion of the 2020 Census field enumeration. ERS on the other hand expected a significant drop in total staff for 2021 due to the proposed budget request reduction and staff attrition due to its recent headquarters relocation; however, ERS expected to rebound to approximately 2020 staffing levels in 2022.

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)</i>				
Total	46,117	317,661	37,573	17,403
Full-time permanent	6,728	6,253	8,519	7,377
Other than full-time permanent	39,389	311,408	29,054	10,026
Statisticians	2,204	2,143	2,134	2,252
Economists	89	101	106	117
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	-

³² See Appendix Table 3 footnotes for detail on occupation classifications and series included.

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i><u>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</u></i>				
Total	503	455	495	495
Full-time permanent	489	453	472	472
Other than full-time permanent	14	2	23	23
Statisticians	12	8	8	8
Economists	279	273	284	284
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	53	49	51	51
<i><u>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</u></i>				
Total	56	50	53	53
Full-time permanent	55	49	52	52
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1	1
Statisticians	36	30	33	33
Economists	-	-	-	-
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	-
<i><u>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</u></i>				
Total	2,193	2,200	2,228	2,360
Full-time permanent	1,838	1,840	1,890	2,000
Other than full-time permanent	355	360	338	360
Statisticians	145	159	163	165
Economists	1,104	1,125	1,147	1,169

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
Research Scientists	5	8	9	10
Other Statistical Personnel	372	370	350	370
<i><u>Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)</u></i>				
Total	60	61	63	80
Full-time permanent	57	57	59	77
Other than full-time permanent	3	4	4	3
Statisticians	11	10	13	24
Economists	8	9	9	15
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	35	40	41	41
<i><u>Economic Research Service (ERS)</u></i>				
Total	316	329	275	332
Full-time permanent	308	300	249	329
Other than full-time permanent	8	29	26	3
Statisticians	2	3	3	3
Economists	199	199	178	248
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	8	5	3	3
<i><u>Energy Information Administration (EIA)</u></i>				
Total	333	359	359	366
Full-time permanent	326	357	357	364

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other than full-time permanent	7	2	2	2
Statisticians	59	79	83	84
Economists	74	78	82	84
Research Scientists	60	63	66	66
Other Statistical Personnel	6	6	7	10
<i>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</i>				
Total	894	870	892	911
Full-time permanent	845	821	843	862
Other than full-time permanent	49	49	49	49
Statisticians	659	659	659	591
Economists	-	-	-	-
Research Scientists	1	1	1	1
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	-
<i>National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)</i>				
Total	93	93	96	98
Full-time permanent	79	79	74	84
Other than full-time permanent	14	14	22	14
Statisticians	60	60	55	55
Economists	1	1	1	1
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
<u>National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)</u>				
Total	501	481	486	481
Full-time permanent	484	470	476	474
Other than full-time permanent	17	11	10	7
Statisticians	155	155	166	168
Economists	-	-	-	-
Research Scientists	95	89	80	87
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	-
<u>National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)</u>				
Total	57	57	54	54
Full-time permanent	56	56	51	51
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	3	3
Statisticians	26	26	25	25
Economists	14	14	3	3
Research Scientists	5	5	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	14	14
<u>Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES)</u>				
Total	80	70	69	68
Full-time permanent	79	69	67	66
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	2	2
Statisticians	1	1	2	2

Appendix Table 3. Staffing Levels

Principal Statistical Agency or Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
Economists	21	19	17	17
Research Scientists	19	17	18	17
Other Statistical Personnel	38	33	32	32
<i>Statistics of Income (SOI) Internal Revenue Service</i>				
Total	139	140	144	138
Full-time permanent	135	136	140	136
Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4	2
Statisticians	27	24	25	21
Economists	42	42	43	42
Research Scientists	-	-	-	-
Other Statistical Personnel	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	51,342	322,826	42,787	22,839
Full-time permanent	11,479	10,940	13,249	12,344
Other than full-time permanent	39,863	311,886	29,538	10,495
Statisticians	3,397	3,357	3,369	3,431
Economists	1,831	1,861	1,870	1,980
Research Scientists	185	183	174	181
Other Statistical Personnel	512	503	498	522

NOTE: All years are fiscal unless referring to the 2020 Census or otherwise noted. Statisticians include statisticians and mathematical statisticians, position series 1529 and 1530, respectively. Economists include position series 0110. Research scientists include health scientists, epidemiologists, and educational research scientists, position series 0601, 0605, and 1730, respectively. Other statistical personnel may include social science analysts, social insurance administrators, economic assistants, geographers, spatial data analysts, program

supervisors, program managers, program analysts, accountants, general engineers, mechanical engineers, writers and editors, visual designers, geologists, cartographers, librarians, operations research analysts, mathematicians, statistical assistants, transportation specialists, transportation industry analysts, and information technology managers—position series 0101, 0105, 0119, 0150, 0301, 0301, 0340, 0343, 0510, 0801, 0881, 1082, 1084, 1350, 1370, 1410, 1515, 1520, 1531, 2101, 2110, and 2210, respectively.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: GLOSSARY AND WEBSITE RESOURCES

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

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

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
OCR	Office for Civil Rights	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/data.html	ED
OCTAE	Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/	ED
OEHSS	Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security	energy.gov/ehss/environment-health-safety-security	DOE
OESE	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese	ED
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	state.gov/pepfar/	State
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics	dhs.gov/immigration-statistics	DHS
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	ojjdp.gov	DOJ
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	WhiteHouse.gov/omb	EOP
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy	WhiteHouse.gov/ondcp	EOP
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	onrr.gov	DOI
OPA	Office of People Analytics	opadefense.org	DOD
OPA	Office of Population Affairs	hhs.gov/opa	HHS
OPE	Office of Postsecondary Education	ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope	ED
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	ed.gov/about/offices/list/opepd	ED
ORDES	Office of Research, Demonstration, and Employment Support	ssa.gov/disabilityresearch	SSA
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	ssa.gov/policy/about/ORES.html	SSA
ORP	Office of Retirement Policy	ssa.gov/policy/index.html	SSA
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers	ED
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	osha.gov	DOL
PD&R	Office of Policy Development and Research	huduser.gov/portal	HUD
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	phmsa.dot.gov	DOT
PHSS	Office of Public Health Scientific Services	cdc.gov/ddphss/	HHS
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing	hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing	HUD
RMA	Risk Management Agency	rma.usda.gov	USDA
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	samhsa.gov	HHS
SOI	Statistics of Income Division	irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-statistics-of-income	IRS

Appendix Table 4. Glossary and Website Resources

Acronym	Name	Website	Higher-Level Functional Unit
SSA	Social Security Administration	ssa.gov	¹
USACE	Army Corps of Engineers	usace.army.mil	DOD
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development	usaid.gov	¹
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration	benefits.va.gov	VA
VHA	Veterans Health Administration	va.gov/health	VA
WAOB	World Agricultural Outlook Board	usda.gov/oce/commodity-markets/waob	USDA
WHD	Wage and Hour Division	dol.gov/whd	DOL

NOTE: Web addresses current as of January 2023.

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