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4. STRENGTHENING FEDERAL STATISTICS

Federal statistical programs produce key information to inform public and private decision makers about a range of topics of interest, including the economy, the population, agriculture, crime, education, energy, the environment, health, science, and transportation. The ability of governments, businesses, and citizens to make appropriate decisions about budgets, employment, investments, taxes, and a host of other important matters depends critically on the ready availability of relevant, accurate, and timely Federal statistics.

The Federal statistical community remains on alert for opportunities to improve these measures of our Nation's performance. For example, during 2007, Federal statistical agencies (i) published prototype estimates of Gross Domestic Product by metropolitan area for 2001–2005, which can be used to determine the overall size and growth of metropolitan economies, to assess the impacts of natural or man-made disasters on cities, and to analyze comparative industrial growth across metropolitan America (Bureau of Economic Analysis); (ii) developed a website that presents recent trends in mortality in State prisons, local jails, and State juvenile correctional facilities (Bureau of Justice Statistics); (iii) expanded coverage of the Producer Price Index to over 70 percent of services output, by publishing new service sector indexes for management consulting, blood banks, computer training schools, and machinery and equipment repair (Bureau of Labor Statistics); (iv) developed an innovative software tool, called GeoMiler, to compute likely transportation routes more efficiently for the nearly 6 million freight shipments reported in the Commodity Flow Survey (Bureau of Transportation Statistics); (v) completed street features in the Decennial Census geographic database for 737 additional counties, bringing the total completed to about 90 percent of all 3,232 counties in the United States and Puerto Rico (Census Bureau); (vi) launched two new Internet gateways for State Energy Profiles and Country Energy Profiles (Energy Information Administration); (vii) enhanced representation of the Nation's socially disadvantaged and minority farm operators in the Census of Agriculture (National Agricultural Statistics Service); and (viii) offered significantly more timely access to National Health Interview Survey data on the Internet (National Center for Health Statistics).

For Federal statistical programs to benefit effectively their wide range of users, the underlying data systems must be viewed as credible. In order to foster this credibility, Federal statistical programs seek to adhere to high quality standards and to maintain integrity and efficiency in the production of data. As the collectors and providers of these basic statistics, the responsible agencies act as data stewards—balancing public and private decision makers' needs for information with legal and ethical obligations to minimize reporting burden, respect respondents' privacy, and protect the confidentiality of the data provided to the Government. This chapter discusses the development of standards that principal statistical programs use to assess their performance and presents highlights of their 2009 budget proposals.

Performance Standards

Statistical programs maintain the quality of their data or information products as well as their credibility by setting high performance standards for their activities. The statistical agencies and statistical units represented on the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) have collaborated on developing a set of common performance standards for use under the Government Performance and Results Act and in completing the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). Federal statistical agencies agreed that there are six conceptual dimensions within two general areas of focus that are key to measuring and monitoring statistical programs. The first area of focus is Product Quality, encompassing the traditional dimensions of relevance, accuracy, and timeliness. The second area of focus is Program Performance, encompassing the dimensions of cost, dissemination, and mission achievement.

Statistical agencies historically have focused on measuring performance in the area of product quality, especially dimensions of accuracy and timeliness that are most amenable to quantitative measurement. Relevance, also an accepted measure of quality, can be either a qualitative description of the usefulness of products or a quantitative measure such as a customer satisfaction score. Relevance is more difficult to measure, and the indicators that do exist are more varied.

Program performance standards form the basis for evaluating effectiveness. They address questions such as: Are taxpayer dollars being spent most effectively? Are products being made available to those who need them? Are agencies meeting their mission requirements or making it possible for other agencies to meet their missions? The indicators available to measure program performance for statistical activities were historically less well developed than those for product quality, but nearly all principal statistical agencies have now devel-

Chart 4-1. ICSP Statistical Quality and Program Performance Dimensions

Dimension	BEA	BJS	BLS	BTS	Census	EIA	ERS	NASS	NCES	NCHS	ORES	SOI	SRS
Product Quality													
Relevance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Accuracy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timeliness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Program Performance													
Cost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	✓	✓	✓
Dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mission Achievement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Indicator Available P Indicator Planned

Description of Dimensions

Product Quality

Relevance: Qualitative or quantitative descriptions of the degree to which products and services are useful to users and responsive to users' needs.

Accuracy: Qualitative or quantitative measure of important features of correctness, validity, and reliability of data and information products measured as degree of closeness to target values.

Timeliness: Qualitative or quantitative measure of the timing of information releases.

Program Performance

Cost: Quantitative measure of the dollar amount used to produce data products and services.

Dissemination: Qualitative or quantitative information on the availability, accessibility, and distribution of products and services.

Mission Achievement: Qualitative or quantitative information about the effect of, or satisfaction with, statistical programs.

Key to Statistical Agencies

BEA = Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce
BJS = Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice
BLS = Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
BTS = Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Department of Transportation
Census = Census Bureau, Department of Commerce
EIA = Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy
ERS = Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture
NASS = National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture
NCES = National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Education
NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services
ORES = Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, Social Security Administration
SOI = Statistics of Income, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury
SRS = Science Resources Statistics Division, National Science Foundation

oped and implemented a complete set of program performance standards.

Product quality and program performance standards are designed to serve as indicators when answering specific questions in the Administration's PART process. Chart 4–1 presents each principal Federal statistical agency's assessment of the status of its current and planned use of indicators on the six dimensions. With the exception of cost indicators, where one agency (NCHS) is still planning its measure, each ICSP agency has now developed performance measures for all six dimensions. Use of the indicators may be for internal management, strategic planning, or annual performance reporting. The dimensions shown in the chart re-

flect an overall set of indicators for statistical activities, but the specific measures vary among the individual programs depending on their unique characteristics and requirements. Annual performance reports and PARTs provide these specific measures, as well as additional information about performance goals and targets and whether a program is meeting, or making measurable progress toward meeting, its performance goals. The examples below illustrate different ways agencies track their performance on each dimension.

Product Quality: Statistical agencies agree that product quality encompasses many attributes, including (but not limited to) *relevance*, *accuracy,* and *timeliness*. The basic measures in this group relate to the quality of specific products, thereby providing actionable information to managers. These are "outcome-oriented" measures and are key to the usability of information products. Statistical agencies or units establish targets and monitor how well targets are met. In some sense, relevance relates to "doing the right things," while accuracy and timeliness relate to "doing things right."

Relevance: Qualitative or quantitative descriptions of the degree to which products and services are useful and responsive to users' needs. Relevance of data products and analytic reports may be monitored through a professional review process and ongoing contacts with data users. Product relevance may be indicated by customer satisfaction with product content, information from customers about product use, demonstration of product improvements, comparability with other data series, agency responses to customer suggestions for improvement, new or customized products or services, frequency of use, or responses to data requests from users (including policy makers). Through a variety of professional review activities, agencies maintain the relevance and validity of their products, and encourage data users and other stakeholders to contribute to the agencies' data collection and dissemination programs. Striving for relevance requires monitoring to ensure that information systems anticipate change and evolve to appropriately measure our dynamic society and economy.

Accuracy: Qualitative or quantitative measures of important features of correctness, validity, and reliability of data and information products measured as degree of closeness to target values. For statistical data, accuracy may be defined as the degree of closeness to the target value and measured as sampling error and various aspects of nonsampling error (e.g., response rates, size of revisions, coverage, edit performance). For analysis products, accuracy may be the quality of the reasoning, reasonableness of assumptions, and clarity of the exposition, typically measured and monitored through review processes. In addition, accuracy is assessed and improved by internal reviews, comparisons of data among different surveys, linkages of survey data to administrative records, redesigns of surveys, or expansions of sample sizes.

Timeliness: Qualitative or quantitative measure of timing of information releases. Timeliness may be measured as time from the close of the reference period to the release of information, or customer satisfaction with timeliness. Timeliness may also be measured as how well agencies meet scheduled and publicized release dates, expressed as a percent of release dates met.

Program Performance: Statistical agencies agree that program performance encompasses balancing the dimensions of cost, dissemination, and mission accomplishment for the agency as a whole; operating efficiently and effectively; ensuring that customers receive the information they need; and serving the information needs of the Nation. Costs of products or programs may be used to develop efficiency measures. Dissemination involves making sure customers receive the information they need via the most appropriate mechanisms. Mission achievement means that the information program makes a difference. Hence, three key dimensions are being used to indicate program performance: *cost* (input), *dissemination* (output), and *mission achievement* (outcome).

Cost: Quantitative measure of the dollar amount used to produce data products or services. The development and use of financial performance measures within the Federal Government is an established goal; the intent of such measures is to determine the "true costs" of various programs or alternative modes of operation at the Federal level. Examples of cost data include full costs of products or programs, return on investment, dollar value of efficiencies, and ratios of cost to products distributed.

Dissemination: Qualitative or quantitative information on the availability, accessibility, and distribution of products and services. Most agencies have goals to improve product accessibility, particularly through the Internet. Typical measures include: on-demand requests fulfilled, product downloads, degree of accessibility, customer satisfaction with ease of use, number of participants at user conferences, citations of agency data in the media, number of Internet user sessions, number of formats in which data are available, amount of technical support provided to data users, exhibits to inform the public about information products, issuance of newsletters describing products, usability testing of web sites, and assessing compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which requires Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities.

Mission Achievement: Qualitative or quantitative information about the effect of, or satisfaction with, statistical programs. For Government statis-

tical programs, this dimension responds to the question: *Have we achieved our objectives and met the expectations of our stakeholders?* Under this dimension, statistical programs document their contributions to the goals and missions of parent departments and other agencies, the Administration, the Congress, and information users in the private sector and the general public. For statistical programs, this broad dimension involves meeting recognized societal information needs; it also addresses the linkage between statistical outputs and programmatic outcomes.

However, identifying this linkage is far from straightforward. It is frequently difficult to trace the effects of information products on the public good. Such products often are necessary intermediate inputs in the creation of high-visibility information whose societal benefit is clearly recognized. For example, the economic statistics produced by a variety of agencies are directly used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which analysts universally use to assess changes in the level of domestic economic activity. Similarly, statistics from specific surveys are directly used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is widely used in diverse applications, such as indexing pensions for retirees. As a result, a number of statistical agencies can claim credit for contributing to the GDP and/or the CPI and to the many uses of these information products. In addition, statistics produced by Federal agencies are used to track the performance of programs managed by their parent or other organizations related to topics such as crime, education, energy, the environment, health, science, and transportation.

Moreover, beyond the direct and focused uses of statistical products, the statistical agencies and their programs serve a diverse and dispersed set of data users working on a broad range of applications. Users include government policy makers at the Federal, State, and local levels, business leaders, households, academic researchers, analysts at public policy institutes and trade groups, marketers and planners in the private sector, and many others. Information produced by statistical agencies often is combined with other information for use in the decision-making process. Thus, the relationship between program outputs and their beneficial uses and outcomes is often complex and difficult to track. Consequently, agencies use both qualitative and quantitative indicators to make this linkage as explicit as feasible.

In the absence of preferred quantitative indicators, qualitative narratives can indicate how statistical agency products contribute to and evaluate progress toward important goals established for government or private programs. In particular, narratives can highlight how statistical agencies measure the Nation's social and economic structure, and how the availability of the information influences changes in policies and programs. These narratives contribute to demonstrating mission accomplishment, particularly in response to questions in Section I of the PART, "program purpose and design." Narratives may describe statistical information's effects on measuring agency policy or change of policy, supporting research focused on policy issues, informing debate on policy issues, or providing in-house consulting support.

In addition to narratives, quantitative measures may be used to reflect mission achievement. For example, customer satisfaction with the statistical agency or unit indicates if the agency or unit has met the expectations of its stakeholders.

Chart 4–2. MOST RECENT PART SUMMARY RATINGS FOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

	Summary Rating
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Effective
Bureau of Justice Statistics	
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	Effective
National Criminal History Improvement Program	Moderately Effective
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Effective
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Moderately Effective
Census Bureau	
Current Demographic Statistics	Effective
Decennial Census	Moderately Effective
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	Moderately Effective
Survey Sample Redesign	Effective
Economic Census	Effective
Current Economic Statistics /Census of Governments	Moderately Effective
Economic Research Service	Effective
Energy Information Administration	Results Not Demonstrated
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Moderately Effective
National Center for Education Statistics	
Statistics	Effective
Assessment	Effective
National Center for Health Statistics	Moderately Effective
Science Resources Statistics Division, NSF	
NSF's Infrastructure and Instrumentation component	Effective

Of the 14 principal Federal statistical agencies or units that are members of the ICSP, eleven agencies have programs that have been assessed using the PART process. All but one of these agencies' programs have received PART summary ratings of Effective or Moderately Effective, as shown in Chart 4–2. While recognizing the strength of the Energy Information Administration's purpose and management, in 2004 EIA received an initial rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" for two key reasons, both of which have since been rectified. At the time of the evaluation, EIA had re-

cently adopted new performance measures and lacked necessary historical baselines and future targets; these now exist for all measures. EIA was also critiqued for having no recurring independent evaluation of its entire program. EIA recruited an energy expert from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to select and lead a team to conduct such an evaluation, and the team completed its report in 2006. EIA management accomplished one of the team's recommendations in 2007 by obtaining Principal Economic Indicator status for the *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report* and is implementing several of the team's other recommendations as part of its strategic planning process. As additional ICSP agency programs have an opportunity to undergo the PART process, the agencies plan to continue to use the results of the collaborative performance standards development effort to help maintain and extend their generally favorable assessments.

Highlights of 2009 Program Budget Proposals

The programs that provide essential statistical information for use by governments, businesses, researchers, and the public are carried out by more than 70 agencies spread across every department and several independent agencies. Excluding cyclical funding for the Decennial Census, nearly 40 percent of the total budget for these programs provides resources for 13 agencies or units that have statistical activities as their principal mission. (Please see Table 4–1.) The remaining funding supports work in more than 60 agencies or units that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other missions such as providing services or enforcing regulations. More comprehensive budget and program information about the Federal statistical system will be available in OMB's annual report, *Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2009*, when it is published later this year. The following highlights elaborate on the Administration's proposals to support the programs of the principal Federal statistical agencies.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): Funding is requested to continue BEA's core programs, and to: (1) extend the prototype R&D satellite account, funded by the National Science Foundation in 2006 and 2007, with annual updates and extensions to BEA's GDP and other estimates and eventual full incorporation into the economic accounts; (2) develop a more accurate measure of the health care sector in GDP and create a supplemental, satellite account that provides detailed and specific information on the expenditures of the health care industry and the costs of treating specific diseases; and (3) ensure the continued improvement of the accuracy and relevance of BEA's economic accounts data.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): Funding is requested for the maintenance of BJS' core statistical programs, including: (1) criminal victimization statistics; (2) cybercrime data on the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of electronic and computer crime to households and businesses; (3) law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments; (4) nationally-representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; (5) court and sentencing statistics, including Federal and State case processing data; and (6) data on correctional populations and facilities from Federal, State, and local governments.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): Funding is requested to maintain BLS' core programs, and to: 1) address the rising costs of the Current Population Survey (CPS) and avoid a reduction in the accuracy of CPS estimates both by requesting an additional appropriation and by reallocating funds within BLS through the elimination of lower-priority programs, such as the American Time Use Survey, that do not directly support Principal Federal Economic Indicators; (2) initiate continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which will improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI; and (3) modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): Funding is requested to develop measures of congestion and for the maintenance of BTS' core statistical programs, including: (1) production of data products from the 2007 Commodity Flow Survey, a major national benchmark survey of shippers; (2) release of monthly statistics on the commodities and mode of transportation used in trading with the United States' largest partners; (3) production of a core set of economic data and indicators, including the Transportation Services Index, multi-factor productivity measures, the State Transit Expenditure Survey, and the Air Travel Price Index; (4) release of the National Transportation Atlas Data Base, a compendium of national geospatial transportation data; and (5) dissemination of the Transportation Statistics Annual Report and other key publications on the national transportation system.

Census Bureau: Funding is requested for the Census Bureau's ongoing economic and demographic programs and for a re-engineered 2010 Census. For the 2010 Census Program, funding is requested to: (1) conduct planning, testing, and development activities, including completion of dress rehearsal operations and assessments, and carry out several major operations for the 2010 Census, including Address Canvassing, while making final preparations for the remaining operations; (2) update the road network to a more recent vintage that includes new streets and roads constructed

in counties that were aligned very early in the program; and (3) continue to conduct the American Community Survey to provide socioeconomic data on an ongoing basis rather than waiting for once-a-decade censuses, releasing data for all places with a population of 20,000 or larger. For the Census Bureau's other economic and demographic programs, funding is requested to: (1) process returns for the 2007 Economic Census and conduct more than 100 annual, quarterly, and monthly surveys that provide key national economic statistics; (2) create Internet and printed reports containing government counts, employment levels, and finance data for the 2007 Census of Governments; (3) operate the Survey of Income and Program Participation at the traditional sample size and incorporate improvements; and (4) maintain the accuracy and relevance of Current Population Survey data.

Economic Research Service (ERS): Funding is requested to continue ERS' core programs, and to: (1) strengthen and enhance the ERS market analysis and outlook program to provide timely analyses of global agricultural product markets; and (2) analyze the regional impacts of bioenergy production and evaluate issues related to transportation networks, feedstock storage, marketing channels, and shifts in commodity production.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): Funding is requested to continue ongoing EIA operations to maintain critical energy data coverage, analysis, and forecasting, and to: (1) enhance petroleum and natural gas data reliability and statistical accuracy; (2) complete development and begin initiating monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections on a national and regional basis as mandated in Section 1508 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; (3) combine the environmental data previously collected by the Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report into two existing electric power surveys; (4) resume development and testing of the next generation National Energy Model to replace the existing National Energy Modeling System; and (5) enhance EIA's global oil, gas, and coal analysis and forecasting capabilities.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): Funding is requested to continue NASS core programs and to: (1) enhance the quality, precision, and detail of NASS State, regional, and national estimates to help ensure that they meet customer needs; (2) provide a data series on bioenergy production and utilization, (3) measure energy production and use on farms through the Census of Agriculture; (4) reduce the cyclical fluctuations of annual funding needs for the Census of Agriculture; (5) summarize and publish the 2007 Census of Agriculture, to be released in February 2009, and (6) begin preparation of numerous census follow-on studies, including a revamped Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey to evaluate current access to reuse water, quantities of water used, and costs associated with various water delivery systems.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): Funding is requested to continue NCES' core programs and to: (1) conduct the National Assessment of Educational Progress, including voluntary 12th grade reading and mathematics assessments, in 2009; (2) conduct a new high school longitudinal study that will begin with a cohort of 9th graders in 2009 and follow them through postsecondary education and into the workforce; (3) conduct surveys and analyze data from international studies such as the 2007 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study and the 2009 Programme for International Student Assessment and plan for new international assessments; (4) analyze data from the 2007–08 Schools and Staffing Survey and collect data for the Teacher Followup Study; and (5) conduct the Beginning Postsecondary Student Longitudinal Survey, which provides information on the progress of postsecondary students.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): Funding is requested to continue data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities for key national health data systems, including the National Vital Statistics System, National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), and National Health Care Survey; and to: (1) further gains in timeliness by implementing systems improvements in data collection and processing; (2) work on the creation and use of new data access tools and tutorials to ensure data are available in easily accessible forms; (3) use birth and death data from the States for tracking priority health initiatives in prevention, cancer control, out of wedlock births, and teenage pregnancy; (4) transition from International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 9-CM to ICD-10-CM code sets to improve comparability between mortality and morbidity data in the U.S. and internationally; (5) ensure availability of NHANES data on diet and nutrition, blood pressure, and other health indicators; and (6) allow the National Health Interview Survey to return to its designed sample of 100,000, permitting estimates for smaller populations to be published.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), SSA: Funding is requested to continue ORES' core programs, and to: (1) further modernize ORES's processes for developing and disseminating data from the Social Security Administration's major administrative data files for statistical purposes; (2) support outside surveys and linkage of SSA administrative data to surveys; (3) create a new public use file of administrative data on earnings histories and benefits for a sample of Social Security Numbers; and 4) evaluate the analytic validity of a synthetic data file based on data from the 1990–1993 and 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation panels matched to SSA and IRS administrative data.

Science Resources Statistics Division (SRS), NSF: Funding is requested to implement ongoing programs on the science and engineering enterprise, and

to: (1) continue redesign and improvement activities for a broad range of surveys, particularly the suite of research and development surveys; (2) support the Science of Science and Innovation Policy initiative to develop the data, tools, and knowledge needed for a new science of science policy by enhancing the comparability, scope, and availability of international data; (3) implement a full-scale pilot of a redesigned Survey of Industrial Research and Development; (4) develop a pilot data collection on postdoctoral students; and (5) enhance SRS data linking, data extraction, and data matching activities.

Statistics of Income Division (SOI), IRS: Funding is requested to continue SOI's core programs, and to: (1) continue to modernize tax data collection systems, particularly to more efficiently assimilate into SOI systems data captured from the electronic filing of tax and information returns; (2) examine means to better mask individual records to minimize the risk of re-identification in the Individual Public Use cross-section file; (3) undertake a feasibility study to develop an Individual Public Use panel data file; (4) develop statistical techniques to identify outliers and edit data in IRS administrative population files; and (5) modernize and expedite dissemination of data products and reports on the www.irs.gov/TaxStats website.

Table 4–1. 2007–2009 BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES[1]

(In millions of dollars)

	2007 Actual	Estimate	
		2008	2009
Bureau of Economic Analysis	80	80	91
Bureau of Justice Statistics[2]	47	49	53
Bureau of Labor Statistics	548	544	593
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	28	27	27
Census Bureau[3]	913	1260	2635
Salaries and Expenses[3]	217	233	269
Periodic Censuses and Programs	696	1027	2366
Economic Research Service[4]	75	77	82
Energy Information Administration	91	95	111
National Agricultural Statistics Service[5]	147	162	153
National Center for Education Statistics	183	192	244
Statistics	90	88	105
Assessment	88	98	130
National Assessment Governing Board	5	6	9
National Center for Health Statistics[6]	107	114	125
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, SSA	15	20	16
Science Resources Statistics Division, NSF	36	36	40
Statistics of Income Division, IRS	38	41	41

[1] Reflects any recissions.

[2] Includes funds for management and administrative costs of $12, $14, and $15 million in 2007, 2008, 2009, respectively that were previously displayed separately.

[3] Includes Mandatory Appropriations of $20 million in 2007 and $30 million in 2008 and 2009 for the Survey of Program Dynamics and collection of data related to the allocation to States of State Children's Health Insurance Program funds.

[4] 2007 funding assumes the reallocation of $350,000 provided in 2006 for a comprehensive report on the economic development and current status of the sheep industry in the United States. Funding for that purpose will not be needed in 2008.

[5] Includes funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of $36, $52, and $39 million in 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively. The FY 2009 Budget reflects a decrease of $8.7 million, due to the cyclical nature of the census preparations.

[6] All funds from the Public Health Service Evaluation Fund. Administrative costs for NCHS that previously were displayed as part of the NCHS budget line are now reflected in two consolidated CDC-wide budget lines for management and administrative costs.