9. LEVERAGING FEDERAL STATISTICS TO STRENGTHEN EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING

Federal statistics have informed decision-making in the United States since its founding. The first constitutionally mandated census of population and housing in 1790 originated from "the desire of the colonists to find some equitable plan for the distribution of the burdens of the war, which proved to be one of the most perplexing questions which entered into the deliberations of the Continental Congress."[1] The 1790 Census planted the seeds for what we refer to today as *the Federal statistical system*. Over the 19th Century, the system continued to blossom into a specialized, decentralized, interconnected network addressing emerging information demands, including tax, agriculture, education, and labor, for the Nation. The 20th Century presented new policy needs leading to further expansion of the Federal statistical system that included commerce, health, energy, justice, transportation, and more. More than two decades into the 21st century, the Federal statistical system continues to provide the gold-standard for impartial, trusted Federal statistics foundational to informing decisions across the public and private sectors.

As the challenges facing the Nation continue to evolve and become more complex, so does the information required to inform decisions. Addressing the new information needs of the Nation efficiently and effectively will require even greater coordination and collaboration within the Federal statistical system and across a broad set of data partners and users in the data and evidence ecosystem. Traditionally, coordination of the decentralized system has relied heavily on the Office of the Chief Statistician of the United States and the good-faith efforts of the individual Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs. As new challenges present themselves, such as long-term downward trends in survey response,[2] increased risk of re-identification of confidential information,[3] and increased need for more blended data products,[4] it becomes increasingly difficult for Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs to meet their individual missions and serve their many stakeholders, including: Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal governments; businesses; and individuals. While each of the Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs has found innovative ways to address challenges individually, this individual approach is proving more difficult. A successful future for the whole Federal statistical system will rely on more seamless collaboration.

The Office of the Chief Statistician of the United States, leaders across the Federal statistical system, the Administration, and the Congress have all sought ways to require, encourage, and expand coordination and collaboration across Government, recognizing the efficiencies and advancements possible when taking advantage of the whole system's statistical infrastructure and expertise. Of particular note are the requirements to adopt common frameworks for activities such as acquiring data (e.g., administrative or program data) for statistical uses, protecting identifiable data, and disseminating statistical products securely, pursuant to the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 (CIPSEA 2018),[5] as amended by Title III of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act).[6] The Administration understands the value of relying upon the Federal statistical system to advance key priorities such as equity, climate change, the economy, and scientific integrity. The Federal statistical system is working together to provide a strategic vision for and robust implementation of common frameworks and expanded responsibilities in support of evidence-building. It is no longer sufficient for individual statistical agencies, units, or programs to focus solely on their individual missions. And thus, *the vision for the future of the Federal statistical system is to operate as a seamless system, as stewards of much of the Nation's most sensitive data, enabling greater evidence building, civic engagement, and public and private sector decision-making.*

Operating efficiently as a seamless system requires clearly delineated roles. CIPSEA 2018 expanded the responsibilities of Federal statistical agencies and units, which serve as trusted intermediaries between data providers and evidence builders, to implement new policies and procedures for accessing, sharing, generating, protecting, and disseminating data in coordination with one another. Other provisions of the Evidence Act[7] also require agency designations of Statistical Officials, who facilitate coordination of statistical activities within and across departments and are members of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy.

Enhanced support for the work of the Federal statistical system is needed now more than ever to ensure that Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs can meet their individual and new, collective missions. The remain-

[1] *https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/wright-hunt.pdf* (p. 11)

[2] *https://nces.ed.gov/fcsm/pdf/A_Systematic_Review_of_Nonresponse_Bias_Studies_Federally_Sponsored_SurveysFCSM_20_02_032920.pdf*

[3] *https://nces.ed.gov/fcsm/dpt*

[4] See for example presentations in the linked data track at the 2022 FCSM Research and Policy Conference. Available at: https://www.fcsm.gov/events/2022-fcsm-conference/.

[5] Title III of Pub. L. 115-435. Available at: *https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf*.

[6] Pub. L. 115-435. Available at: *https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf*.

[7] Title I of Pub. L. 115-435. Available at: *https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ435/PLAW-115publ435.pdf*.

der of this chapter provides: (1) an overview of the Federal statistical system; (2) a discussion on the importance of trust as the backbone for the use of Federal statistics for evidence-building; (3) a description of system-wide statistical capacity and infrastructure needs and opportunities, as well as recent accomplishments that have strengthened the Federal statistical system and the broader data and evidence ecosystem required for effective evidence-based decisions; (4) highlights of new and revamped critical Government-wide statistical standards and guidance that enhance the suite of official statistics; (5) priorities and budgets of each of the 13 principal statistical agencies and units, as reflected in the 2024 President's Budget; and (6) recent achievements of Statistical Officials. For more information on the Budget's related investments in other evidence-building capacity and program evaluation, see Chapter 12, "Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness."

The Federal Statistical System

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, as well as businesses and the public, all trust this information to be credible and reliable and use it to make informed decisions. The decentralized, interconnected network includes:

Office of the Chief Statistician of the United States (OCSOTUS). Led by the Chief Statistician of the United States (CSOTUS), this office in OMB has the statutory responsibility[8] to coordinate the Federal statistical system to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the objectivity, impartiality, utility, and confidentiality of information collected for statistical purposes.[9] The office accomplishes its mission by: developing and maintaining statistical policies and standards; promulgating regulations from the Evidence Act; identifying priorities for improving statistical programs and methodologies; assessing statistical agency budgets; reviewing and approving collections of information from statistical agencies/units; and leading and coordinating U.S. participation in international statistical activities, among other functions.

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP). The ICSP,[10] led by the CSOTUS, is intended to operate as a seamless system, working together to provide strategic vision and robust implementation in support of the U.S. Federal statistical system's critical longstanding—and expanding—role in supporting evidence-informed decision-making. For example, the ICSP sets strategic goals for modernizing the statistical system, ensuring data quality and confidentiality, attaining and providing safe and appropriate data access, as well as enhancing coordination and collaboration across the system. Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA)[11] and the Evidence Act, all 24 Statistical Officials are members, as are all heads of the principal statistical agencies and units (for a total of 27 unique members, including the CSOTUS).

24 Statistical Officials. Pursuant to the Evidence Act, each Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agency 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 a statistical agency or unit has been designated the Statistical Official, as required by the Evidence Act.

16 Recognized Statistical Agencies and Units. Pursuant to 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. These agencies cover topics such as the economy, workforce, energy, agriculture, foreign trade, education, housing, crime, transportation, and health. Of these 16 statistical agencies/units, 13 have guiding missions to produce statistics, in addition to their OMB recognition. These 13 have traditionally been referred to as the 13 principal statistical agencies/units.

Approximately 100 Other Statistical Programs. These statistical programs, beyond the 16, produce and disseminate statistics in support of other mission areas and conduct a variety of evidence-building functions, such as program evaluation, data collection, policy and program analysis, and provision of funding and other support for internal and external research.[12]

The figure below depicts each of these entities as part of the decentralized, interconnected network that is the Federal statistical system. Each provides 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.

Trust is the Backbone for the Use of Federal Statistics for Evidence-Building

Trust in Federal statistics and their producers underpins their value and enables improvements. It is because of the trust placed in the Federal statistical system that users derive such value from Federal statistics. Each entity within the Federal statistical system must be diligent in upholding this trust. Data providers must trust the system to protect the confidentiality and exclusively statistical use of the information they provide. Meanwhile, data users must trust that the resulting statistics are

[8] 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)

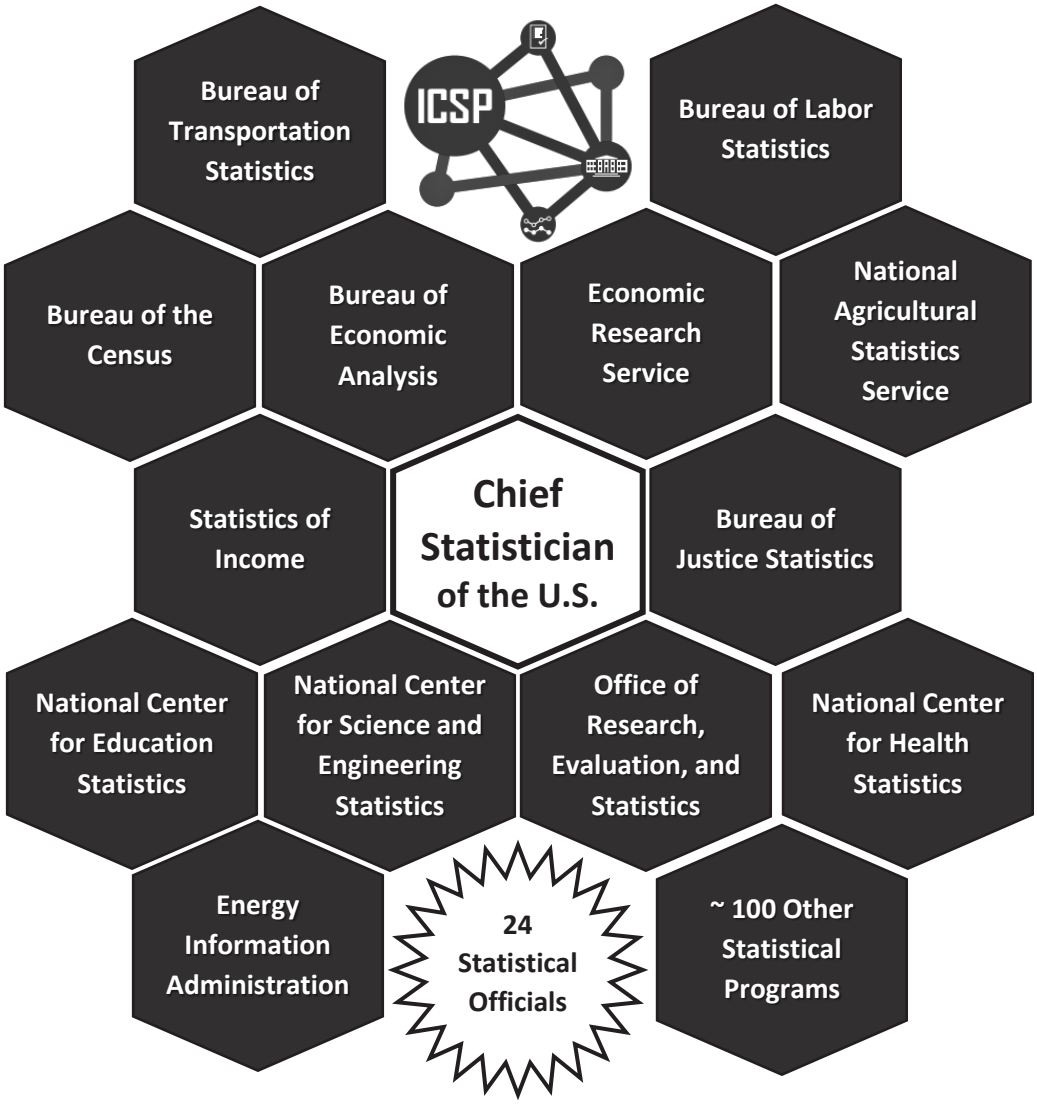
[9] "Statistical purpose" means "the description, estimation, or analysis of the characteristics of groups, without identifying the individuals or organizations that comprise such groups." 44 U.S.C. 3561(12)(A). It "includes the development, implementation, or maintenance of methods, technical or administrative procedures, or information resources that support the purposes described" in the preceding sentence. Id. 3561(12)(B).

[10] 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)

[11] Pub. L. 104-13. Available at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/reginfo/pra.pdf*

[12] A full listing is included in the Annual Reports to Congress on *Statistical Programs of the United States Government*. Available at: *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/statistical-programs-2018.pdf*

Chart 9–1 THE DECENTRALIZED FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM



free from political bias or the perception of it, generated with quality inputs, available equitably, and reliable. OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 1[13] identified four fundamental responsibilities that recognized statistical agencies and units must fulfill: 1) relevance and timeliness, 2) accuracy and credibility, 3) objectivity, and 4) confidentiality and exclusive statistical use of data. Importantly, it also describes how other Federal agencies, including parent departments containing statistical agencies and units, must support, enable, and facilitate statistical agencies and units to meet these responsibilities, emphasizing the importance of conducting their statistical activities autonomously to maintain trust of data providers, users, and the public.

CIPSEA 2018 incorporated those four fundamental responsibilities, and the corresponding responsibilities of other agencies, into statute. The codification of these responsibilities also signifies their criticality to the statistical infrastructure. By upholding these core responsibilities, agencies ensure the trustworthiness of the Federal statistical system—a necessity if the system is to take on an expanded role in the generation of evidence to support policy-making. Any doubts or uncertainty in the system could introduce negative effects on markets, investments, economic growth, and job creation. As required by CIPSEA 2018, OMB is committed to promulgating a regulation on the fundamental responsibilities of recognized statistical agencies and units, and to guiding and supporting agencies' fulfillment of those responsibilities. In early 2023, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) was submitted for the Executive Order 12866 review process.

[13] *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-12-02/pdf/2014-28326.pdf*

Building Statistical Capacity and Investing in Essential Statistical Infrastructure

Statistical agency and unit—individual and collective—contributions are necessary to maintain a strong Federal statistical system and to support the broader data and evidence ecosystem as needs constantly evolve. Accurate, timely and relevant statistical products are critical inputs for other evidence builders, such as researchers and evaluators, and also for decision-making by Government programs that affect the lives and livelihoods of all people who need services and information. Statistical capacity is required to support these diverse needs efficiently, equitably, and effectively. Statistical products are also a public good; they help businesses and members of the public access services and make informed decisions, and their value increases the more they are trusted and used. Statistical infrastructure is essential to meeting agency mission delivery, enabling modernization, and promoting reliability. However, like bridges and roads, statistical infrastructure requires ongoing maintenance and updating.

Individually, Federal statistical agencies, units, and programs regularly assess their work and advance the methods used for collection, analysis, protection, and dissemination of their statistical products. They also ensure robust security and IT infrastructure is in place to facilitate their work. For example, in 2022, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) rolled out a new respondent portal aimed at reducing the time needed for agricultural producers to complete surveys and otherwise making responding more convenient. NASS will reach more producers and continue to provide data that reflect the broad diversity of America's farmers and ranchers. The new respondent portal will enable NASS to integrate new sources of data, better collect and use information, and create a more equitable, user-friendly interface for the public. Without ongoing investments in the statistical infrastructure at each of the principal statistical agencies, as well as throughout the Federal Government more broadly, the quality and relevance of Federal statistics begins to deteriorate.

Ongoing investments and advancements are needed at a system-wide level. CIPSEA 2018 contemplates advancements such as common frameworks for inventorying, protecting, acquiring from other agencies, and disseminating data securely. Executing such common frameworks requires increased interagency engagement when developing new policies or procedures.

Highlights of Recent Significant Advancements Across the Federal Statistical System

Standard Application Process (SAP). The SAP portal, which officially launched in December 2022, fundamentally improves the way researchers and other data users can find and apply for access to restricted, confidential data from any recognized statistical agency or unit for evidence-building purposes. This single "front door" will meaningfully advance evidence-building, by increasing safe access to data in a less burdensome, more transparent way for data users. Launching the SAP portal required the Federal statistical system to work together seamlessly. This system-wide collaboration, led by ICSP, will support enhancements to the SAP process and portal over time. The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) is the designated program management office for the SAP portal, and NCSES's contribution on behalf of the full Federal statistical system is one example of individual agencies supporting advancement of the expanded, system-wide mission envisioned in CIPSEA 2018. This significant achievement is a launching pad for additional collaboration in support of evidence-building—by local, tribal, territorial and State governments, researchers, businesses, community-based organizations, advocacy groups, and individual members of the public—such as those recommended by the Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building.[14]

Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building (ACDEB). In October 2022, the now-sunsetted ACDEB delivered its final report and recommendations to OMB. The ACDEB, established as required by the Evidence Act, was made up of partners across Federal, State and local governments, as well as non-governmental experts in privacy, technology, and research, among other areas. The ACDEB's primary purpose was to advise OMB on implementation of CIPSEA 2018. The OCSOTUS and the ICSP, in collaboration with other interagency councils, are thoughtfully and methodically working through the ACDEB recommendations to determine how to integrate this body of work into ongoing and complementary efforts occurring within the data and evidence ecosystem. For example, many of the ACDEB recommendations suggest frameworks and other priorities that may inform the development of regulations required by CIPSEA 2018. The final report also included a recommendation that OMB, in coordination with the ICSP, the Chief Data Officer Council, the Evaluation Officer Council, and other relevant Federal councils, develop a systematic approach to fund Evidence Act implementation. Those efforts are also highlighted in Chapter 11, "Delivering a High-Performance Government," and Chapter 12, "Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness." OMB will launch a cross-Government, comprehensive resource analysis, in collaboration with Council colleagues, during the remainder of 2023 and into 2024, to inform a comprehensive set of proposals to develop a consistent and sustainable mechanism for identifying and obtaining the resources needed for full Evidence Act implementation.

New Infrastructure Opportunities and Capacity-Development Needs

Envisioning a National Secure Data Service (NSDS). The 2023 President's Budget, the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022,[15] and the final ACDEB recommendations all contemplate aspects of a potential NSDS and what role it should play in the U.S. data and evidence ecosystem. Importantly, a potential NSDS will be part of this eco-

[14] More information on the ACDEB and its work is available at: *www.bea.gov/evidence*.

[15] Pub. L. 117-167. Available at: *https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/4346.*

system, not a standalone activity. Much focus to date has been on early pilot projects and the capabilities such an entity will need. For example, the ACDEB final recommendations considered whether an NSDS will coordinate system-wide research on and development of privacy-preserving techniques. The CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 authorizes a 5-year Data Service Demonstration to be led by NCSES with a focus on secure data linkages. The ICSP and NCSES are collaborating to ensure implementation complements other initiatives of the Federal statistical system. This work is being informed by the ACDEB's recommendations, the SAP, and development of regulations pursuant to CIPSEA 2018.

Increasing Capacity for the Statistical Officials. Effective expansion of the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure will also require increasing the capabilities, capacity, and resources for the 24 Statistical Officials to serve their agencies. Pursuant to OMB Memorandum M-19-23, Phase 1 Implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018: Learning Agendas, Personnel, and Planning Guidance[16] an agency's Statistical Official has the authority and responsibility to advise on, direct, and coordinate statistical policy, techniques, and procedures across the agency, and to provide leadership on confidentiality across all departmental data assets. This work is to be done in collaboration with Federal data partners, such as the Chief Data Officer, Evaluation Officer, senior agency official for privacy, and the Chief Information Officer. The Statistical Official must be an active participant on the ICSP and the agency's Data Governance Body. Specifically, within the agency, the Statistical Official is charged with overseeing:

- Development of statistical data quality standards to ensure that the agency's statistical products meet quality standards as described in the Information Quality Act and Paperwork Reduction Act, including the provision of metadata sufficient to meet stakeholder needs and to facilitate agency use of privacy-enhancing techniques; and
- Development of confidentiality standards to properly safeguard sensitive information within the agency's data assets.

To promote the ability of Statistical Officials to meet these responsibilities, agencies will pursue an initial investment of no less than 2 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to support this work. Agencies may choose to meet this resource allocation through varied approaches, such as dedicating 2 full-time positions or spreading the work of 2 FTEs across more than 2 positions.

Expanded Partnerships and Collaboration. Beyond collaborating with each other, statistical agencies and units are also collaborating with external and internal partners, to ensure the system's future success. For example, the Statistics of Income Division (SOI) at the Department of the Treasury collaborated with a non-profit research institution to develop a synthetic individual income tax dataset that can be shared outside of the IRS to support evidence-building. SOI also applied differential privacy techniques in the production of summarized income data for the Department of Education's College Scorecard. SOI's Joint Statistical Research Program (JSRP) continued as a critical method for enabling non-IRS staff to leverage tax data to support tax administration research. In 2023, SOI began managing JSRP applications via the Standard Application Process.

The system will also continue to rely on its traditional means of engagement with external stakeholders, such as Federal advisory committees (e.g., Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee,[17] Bureau of Labor Statistics Technical Advisory Committee,[18] National Center for Health Statistics Board of Scientific Counselors[19]), public comment opportunities, and focus groups or listening sessions. As a few examples, the Census Bureau created an opportunity for the public to provide input into the design of the 2030 Census via a widely advertised Federal Register Notice;[20] NCSES used feedback from multiple stakeholder engagement activities to introduce functional and usability enhancements to its website, metadata, and data tools; and OMB launched new virtual public listening sessions to hear from the public as a part of its effort to review and revise OMB's Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 (*Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity)*.[21] Across the Federal statistical system, agencies, the ICSP, and the OCSOTUS are building and implementing strategies to more regularly and effectively engage and obtain critical input from members of the public on their work, including data asset needs and user-friendly, relevant data products.

Additional CIPSEA 2018 Regulations and Guidance. The future success of the Federal statistical system as the lynchpin for evidence-building will also require significant growth by recognized statistical agencies and units in how they *acquire data* and *make data safely accessible* for public and private sector uses. As required by CIPSEA 2018, OMB, through OCSOTUS, is developing regulations in these areas to promote consistent, comparable implementation of such new provisions: (1) to make more Federal data assets accessible to recognized statistical agencies and units for the purposes of developing evidence,[22] and (2) to safely and securely expand access to data assets of recognized statistical agencies and units, while protecting such assets from inappropriate access and use.[23] OMB expects to develop and issue future guidance outlining the process by which an agency may be designated a recognized statistical agency or unit. Clearer

[16] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/M-19-23.pdf*

[17] *https://apps.bea.gov/fesac/*

[18] *https://www.bls.gov/advisory/tac.htm*

[19] *https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/bsc.htm*

[20] *https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2022/designing-2030-census.html*

[21] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-room/2022/08/30/omb-launches-new-public-listening-sessions-on-federal-race-and-ethnicity-standards-revision/*

[22] 44 U.S.C. 3581(c)

[23] 44 U.S.C. 3582(b)

guidance is expected to encourage additional units across the Federal Government to adopt the requirements of CIPSEA 2018 and to seek designation as a recognized statistical agency or unit, thereby increasing the breadth of the system. Getting such policies and regulations right is important to the longevity and success of the Federal statistical system.

Investing in New and Revamped Critical Government-Wide Statistical Standards and Guidance

Pursuant to the PRA, the OCSOTUS develops statistical policies, guidance, standards, and best practices and maintains them through periodic review and revision, to ensure their relevance. Much of this work is accomplished through interagency coordination, including across the Federal statistical system, in collaboration with the ICSP and through public engagement.

Over the last year, the OCSOTUS disseminated several updates to and made progress on advancing other statistical policies, guidance, standards, and best practices.

Review and Revision of the Federal Standards for Collecting and Reporting Race and Ethnicity

In 2022, OMB launched a formal review of the Federal Government's Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Data on Race and Ethnicity (Statistical Policy Directive No. 15). Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 provides minimum standards that ensure the ability to compare information and data across Federal agencies, and also to understand how well Federal programs serve a diverse America. OMB is leading a revision process, similar to those used for other trusted statistical standards, to help ensure the rigor, validity, objectivity, and impartiality of the resulting revisions. This process includes convening an interagency technical working group to ensure perspectives from across the Executive Branch are incorporated into the recommendations for any revision to the Standards. This working group, which includes participants from more than 20 agencies across the Federal Government, began developing a set of recommendations for improving the quality and usefulness of Federal race and ethnicity data in summer 2022. Because these Standards are designed, in part, to clarify how well Federal programs serve a diverse population, this working group is broadly engaging with members of various communities and the public, and soliciting public input on the working group's recommendations. It will take the working group time to assess relevant research, engage in a meaningful way with the American public and all impacted agencies, and develop final recommendations. Given the necessary steps, the goal for completing the revision is summer 2024.

Because the revision of statistical standards takes time both to develop and to implement across all Federal agencies, in the interim in July 2022, the OCSOTUS issued a plain language discussion of the existing flexibilities available under the current Statistical Policy Directive No. 15.[24] The goal of this best practice document is to increase awareness and understanding that agencies are encouraged to collect more detailed data on race and ethnicity beyond the minimum categories to better inform policy and program decisions, as long as the additional categories can be aggregated up into the minimum categories. Agencies may also add questions, separate from but beyond the required minimum questions, about an individual's race and ethnicity.

Best Practices for Collecting Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Data on Federal Statistical Surveys

In January 2023, the OCSOTUS issued a report to spotlight current best practices in the collection and protection of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) data through Federal statistical surveys,[25] in alignment with Executive Order 14075, "Advancing Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Individuals".[26] This report includes evidence-based recommendations on how to best collect the data, and includes example survey questions and advice for improving data quality and privacy protection. This report was the product of collaboration with the ICSP and the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), as well as engagement with members of stakeholder communities and the public. This document complements the Federal Evidence Agenda on LGBTQI+ Equity, also required by Executive Order 14075 and released January 2023, which provides a roadmap for Federal agencies to build and use the evidence needed to advance equity for and improve the health and well-being of LGBTQI+ people.

Measurement of the Bioeconomy

In 2022, the President signed Executive Order 14081, "Advancing Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing Innovation for a Sustainable, Safe, and Secure American Bioeconomy." This Executive Order proposes to coordinate a whole-of-Government approach to advance biotechnology and biomanufacturing towards innovative solutions in health, climate change, energy, food security, agriculture, supply chain resilience, and national and economic security. Critical to this broader effort is the measurement of the bioeconomy. As such, the OCSOTUS has convened an interagency technical working group that is charged with improving and enhancing Federal statistical data collection designed to characterize the economic value of the U.S. bioeconomy, with a focus on the contribution of biotechnology.[27]

These efforts are critical for measuring the output of the U.S. economy and defining growth and change. The U.S.

[24] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Flexibilities-and-Best-Practices-Under-SPD-15.pdf*

[25] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/SOGI-Best-Practices.pdf*

[26] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/15/executive-order-on-advancing-equality-for-lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-queer-and-intersex-individuals/*

[27] This Working Group, comprising experts from environmental, agricultural, economic, energy, science, and labor backgrounds, has begun the important work of developing a set of recommendations for bioeconomy-related revisions to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). More information on NAICS is available at *https://www.census.gov/naics/*. *More information on NAPCS is available at https://www.census.gov/naics/napcs/*.

economy has undergone transformations over the last two centuries as it shifted from an agrarian focus to heavier reliance upon industrial, digital, and currently, bio-related sectors. As such, the working group will be developing a common understanding of the scope, composition, and relevant components of potential bioeconomy-related industries, and the requirements or parameters necessary for proposing new or revised industry or product codes. As part of this process, the working group will seek robust comment from interested communities, researchers, and the public via a Federal Register Notice in 2023, and use this to provide their formal recommendations to the CSOTUS and the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC). In turn, the ECPC will use these insights in their review and revision process for the 2027 NAICS and NAPCS.

Natural Capital Accounting and Environmental Economic Statistics

OMB, through the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, jointly led the development of the National Strategy for Statistics for Environmental Economic Decisions with the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Department of Commerce. The final national strategy,[28] published in January 2023, was the product of a policy working group representing 27 agencies across the Executive Branch. This final national strategy incorporated feedback from the public received in response to a *Federal Register* notice published in August 2022. Because currently the Federal Government does not produce a core set of repeatable, reliable, environmental measures connected to the economy, this final national strategy lays out a 15-year plan to do so. This plan will initiate new, reliable, regularly updated statistical series of data that will connect the environment and the economy to better inform decisions about the environment. To meet these goals and develop comparable, consistent statistical series, the plan envisions the OCSOTUS playing a leading role in coordinating this work across the Executive Branch, as well as developing relevant statistical classification systems.

Highlights of 2024 Principal Statistical Agency and Unit Budget Proposals

Each of the 13 principal statistical agencies and units is the leader as to a subset of Federal statistical products and services, which are increasingly interdependent. The collective priorities reflected in the Budget demonstrate the commitment of those statistical agencies and units to advancing not only their own missions, but the more coordinated future of the Federal statistical system.

- *Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau), Department of Commerce.* Funding is requested to support ongoing, core programs and to: (1) continue a multiyear transformation from a survey-centric model to a model centered on blending different sources of data to benefit all Census programs and provide timelier and more relevant statistical products; (2) facilitate data processing and data releases from the 2022 Economic Census; (3) make new investments in economic statistics for Puerto Rico, in addition to data on businesses' use of technology, post-secondary employment outcomes, and health care; (4) develop new longitudinal demographic research; (5) research innovative methods for producing data on the impacts of natural disasters on the population; (6) improve population and demographic estimates in the intercensal years and enhance the customer experience; (7) support research, design, and testing efforts for the 2030 Census; and (8) support, through both new and continued investments, the new Department of Commerce and Census Bureau strategic plans, as well as Administration priorities in the areas of equity, evaluation, and evidence-building.
- *Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Department of Commerce.* Funding is requested to support core programs, including the production of some of the Nation's most critical economic statistics—such as Gross Domestic Product—and to: (1) develop a new system of U.S. Economic-Environmental Accounts to systematically measure the contributions of environmental economic activities to economic growth; and (2) modernize and expand the Travel and Tourism Satellite Account to track the continued recovery and future growth of the industry.
- *Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Department of Justice.* Funding is requested to support ongoing data collections and to explore new uses of current BJS data, identify and use new administrative data sources, and create efficiencies to collect and disseminate timely and accurate data and to support new efforts to: (1) explore the feasibility of using new administrative data sources to provide more complete national-level data on key aspects of the justice system, including reinstating the Civil Justice Survey of State Courts; (2) continue the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey instrument to employ a split-sample design during implementation to ensure comparability of estimates between the current and redesigned instruments; (3) refresh and build upon the 2017 National Census of Victim Service Providers frame to describe the basic characteristics of all organizations and programs serving victims of crime or abuse; (4) support ongoing data modernization efforts to increase efficiencies and improve dissemination practices, including new website and data tool web designs to optimize and expand data access; (5) continue supporting DOJ's implementation of the Evidence Act through the Statistical Official's role; and (6) continue supporting BJS's implementation of the CIPSEA 2018 requirements.
- *Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Department of Labor.* Funding is requested to support core programs, including for the production of principal Federal economic indicators, and to pursue new technologies and non-traditional data sources for many of them. These

[28] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Natural-Capital-Accounting-Strategy-final.pdf*

include: (1) integrating administrative trade data for homogenous product areas into the International Price Program; (2) releasing 2023-2033 economic and employment projections, including as part of an updated Occupational Outlook Handbook; (3) publishing the first multiyear, all-industry, nationwide estimates on occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or work restriction; (4) expanding data on underserved and marginalized workers and modernize data capacities in the Current Population Survey; (5) improving the timeliness of the chained Consumer Price Index; (6) releasing Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data early with expanded detail; (7) restoring agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program; (8) producing production-quality thresholds to support the Supplemental Poverty Measure and researching a consumption-based poverty measure and a chained Consumer Price Index for low-income households; (9) continuing to support the future of work and production of gold-standard data and analyses with the Headquarters move to the Suitland Federal Center; and (10) continue to provide data to meet the Administration's equity goals.

- *Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), Department of Transportation.* Funding is requested to support core programs and to: (1) continue the Freight Logistics Optimization Works Initiative that BTS manages for improving the effectiveness of freight transportation and to reduce supply chain disruptions; (2) fund the effort to improve the timeliness and coverage of transportation financial statistics; (3) fund the Electric Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey that would collect data on the characteristics and uses of Electric Vehicles (EVs) to better understand this emerging form of transportation; (4) develop a model with existing data sources to measure transportation cost burden and identify data gaps; (5) explore methods for capturing individual and household cost, travel time, trips not taken, accessibility, and access to key resources across different demographic groups; and (6) launch a data sharing platform for equitable data.

- *Economic Research Service (ERS), Department of Agriculture.* Funding is requested to support core programs and to: (1) fund the National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey, which enables robust analysis of how food choices, nutrition security, and other important program decisions vary across different households in the United States for various racial, ethnic, and disability groups across various income classes and by participation in various food assistance programs; (2) fund the Survey of Irrigation Organizations, which is conducted by Economic Research Service (ERS) and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and provides a greater understanding of local irrigation decisions and their impact on drought resilience; and (3) conduct an independent review of the methods, data construction, and model construction of the Core Food Access and Food Environment Data Systems as the food access environment evolves.

- *Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy.* Funding is requested to continue delivering the critical data, analysis, forecasts, and long-term energy outlooks on which its stakeholders rely, and to: (1) expand electric grid operations data for one-stop access to high-value, near real-time data on actual electricity demand, demand forecasts, pricing, and emissions; (2) pursue new data collection methodologies to enable EIA to track and report on short-term shifts in energy consumption patterns; (3) develop data on EV integration with the grid, including the use of existing data sources where feasible to increase understanding of EV electricity consumption and infrastructure; (4) improve analysis of international energy issues, trends, and events, such as time-sensitive assessments of significant geopolitical events; (5) modernize the National Energy Modeling System to deliver expanded scenario analysis of decarbonization pathways, for example, developing model representations for increased electrification, biofuels, hydrogen, and carbon capture, transport, and sequestration; and (6) increase information accessibility and usability by leveraging new technologies to make statistics and analyses more accessible and transparent.

- *National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Department of Agriculture.* Funding is requested to improve customer service, improve access to data, and modernize IT infrastructure. NASS has identified specific actions that would provide cost savings by moving the agency towards a more modern approach in how it collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates data. This modernization and enhancement would also lessen the digital divide between small and large producers, lower the need for producers to pay for publicly available data, and create more equitable markets by allowing all participants to easily gain insights from the key agricultural information NASS provides through their census and survey programs. This investment would facilitate cybersecurity enhancement and modernization of NASS data release and publications of the Census of Agriculture.

- *National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Department of Education.* Funding is requested to provide support for NCES ongoing activities and to: (1) expand NCES's geospatial Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates program; (2) establish a dedicated R&D program to accelerate innovations in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP); (3) fund an NCES-wide R&D program to support research into topics such as school recruitment and partnering initiatives and data collection and reporting tools for use by entities outside of NCES; (4) build new district-level features into

NCES's monthly School Pulse Panel; (5) expand and fully implement initiatives to collect school-level finance data from elementary and secondary schools; (6) pilot work to centralize approaches to sampling across NCES studies; (7) meet obligations under the Evidence Act for the Education Department's Statistical Official, and for NCES (e.g., including the Standard Application Process and the expected increase in requests for confidential data that will result); (8) fund internal process improvement initiatives; (9) support the expansion of timely and policy relevant Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiatives; and (10) enhance outreach to parents and families by making NCES data more accessible.

- *National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Department of Health and Human Services.* Funding is requested to support its base programs as well as to promote modernizing data collection, accessibility, linkage, and interoperability, consistent with CDC's Data Modernization Initiative, and implement the Evidence Act. Investment areas include: (1) increasing the quality, timeliness, and scope of health data through innovative research in survey methods and new technologies for data collection, including real-time surveys; (2) generating data to understand health equity and the social determinants of health through sampling and leveraging the NCHS Data Linkage Program; (3) enhancing the value of existing health data through improved visualization and presentation tools; (4) increasing access to data through use of virtual data enclaves; (5) implementing requirements to acquire data assets for evidence-building purposes; and (6) expanding electronic health record capabilities and interoperability with vital statistics.
- *National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), National Science Foundation.* Funding is requested to provide support for ongoing NCSES activities and to: (1) lead and expand Government-wide development of evidence-building infrastructure activities including the Standard Application Process and the National Secure Data Service demonstration project; (2) implement mandates as part of the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, such as the establishment of a cybersecurity workforce data initiative, collecting and reporting of Federal research award data, and expanding data collection activities for the STEM workforce; (3) further the Nation's understanding of the impact of research and development funding on the U.S. and global scientific enterprises; (4) improve the Government's classification systems for defining and measuring cybersecurity, bioeconomy, the skilled technical workforce, and data science occupations; and (5) study and expand privacy-preserving techniques to facilitate data linking in support of evidence-building.
- *Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration.* Funding is requested to continue core programs, including to: (1) conduct research on Social Security programs and their beneficiaries, publishing papers in the Social Security Bulletin; (2) provide policymakers and the public with objective, scientific, and methodologically sound information and analysis; (3) automate and modernize the production of statistical publications; (4) leverage the expertise of researchers around the Nation through grants and contracts, such as the Retirement and Disability Research Consortium; (5) provide objective, secure data and statistics while protecting privacy through strict adherence to disclosure review policies; and (6) meet SSA-wide duties under the Evidence Act including as SSA Statistical Official and CIPSEA 2018 responsibilities, including active engagement in the work of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy.
- *Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Department of the Treasury (Treasury).* Funding is requested to provide support for ongoing SOI programs and to: (1) incorporate and implement the tax law provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; (2) implement requirements of Executive Order 13985 by collaborating with Treasury, the Equitable Data Working Group, and other Federal agencies to acquire and analyze tax data by race and ethnicity; (3) implement the Evidence Act and CIPSEA 2018, including preserving and expanding access to data for research and policy purposes when permitted by law, while preserving and increasing the confidentiality of taxpayer data, and increasing staffing to meet the new responsibilities; (4) identify additional interagency collaboration in research and data production and to bring together data from multiple tax filing populations, to develop more useful data and therefore enhance tax administration and policy evaluation; (5) explore machine learning, natural language processing, and optical character recognition, improving IRS administrative data quality and accessibility; (6) modernize SOI's processing environment by coordinating with the IRS's Enterprise Digitization team to reduce the use of paper-filed tax returns in SOI programs; (7) undertake review of processing center program completion dates and workload planning to help mitigate risks due to staffing constraints and reduce lag between tax return filings and the release of official statistics; (8) support implementation of a Federal data strategy and governance process within the IRS and Treasury; and (9) update the SOI website by improving infographics and its search function capability.

Recent Highlights and Achievements of Statistical Officials

Each Statistical Official has an important role to play not only for their own agency, but also the more coordinated future of the Federal statistical system. As noted previously, effective expansion of the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure will require increasing the capabilities, capacity, and resources for the 24

Statistical Officials to serve their agencies and departments. Some agencies may still be staffing the function to the initial, minimum investment level of 2 FTE positions. This section reflects the first-time reporting in this area, highlighting agency accomplishments, with future year reporting intended to more broadly represent key activities and accomplishments across all agencies.

- *Department of Agriculture (USDA).* The USDA Statistical Official leveraged ERS resources to establish Democratizing the Data, a pilot project that applies a natural language processing algorithm to focus on data assets as a product innovation by finding out how datasets are being used across scientific and public research. This project aims to develop a conceptual framework that describes the production, dissemination, use, and ultimately the value of data, and then apply this framework to two ERS data assets as a proof of concept for valuing public data.
- *Department of Commerce (DOC).* The DOC Statistical Official identified an opportunity for the Census Bureau and BEA to play a large role in assisting DOC with their responsibilities under the American Rescue Plan Act[29] and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.[30] To provide this leadership, DOC directed the formation of a Data Governance Working Group (DGWG) under the purview of the Commerce Data Governance Board (CDGB). The DGWG—chaired by the Census Bureau's Deputy Director who provided statistical agency and evaluation methods expertise—developed a final report titled "Best Practices for Monitoring and Evaluating the ARP, IIJA, and Other Programs." The implementation of the recommendations from this report continues in a new working group, under the purview of the CDGB and co-chaired by the Census Bureau, titled the Metrics Working Group.
- *Department of Defense (DOD).* The DOD Statistical Official was first identified and officially designated in June 2022. DOD coordinates and collaborates extensively with interagency partners on statistical initiatives. Internally, the office within DOD that includes the Statistical Official responsibilities collaborates closely with the DOD Performance Improvement Officer and the DOD Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to centralize data for decision- and policy-making, and to improve statistical data and reporting in support of the DOD Strategic Management Plan and the National Defense Strategy.
- *Department of Education (ED).* The ED Statistical Official worked with colleagues across the Department to clarify how statistical data can be accessed for projects other offices might be considering. The Statistical Official also supported extensive engagement by NCES staff on Department-wide data governance boards and related efforts as part of its administrative data statistical work.
- *Department of Energy (DOE).* The DOE Statistical Official expanded data access, deploying dynamic user-friendly dissemination tools, promoting open-source models, and collaborating with other Federal agencies, including the United States Geological Survey, Environmental Protection Agency, and Census Bureau, to expand electricity data, provide new insights into energy usage trends, and support the development of a critical minerals demand forecast.
- *Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).* The HHS Statistical Official provided leadership across HHS for data linkage, dissemination, and curation of linked data files to better inform policies and support robust evidence-based programmatic decisions. In 2022, NCHS linked its survey data with Department of Veteran Affairs administrative records and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System administrative data to support epidemiological surveillance and policy evaluation studies for populations at risk for substance abuse disorders and other health inequities.
- *Department of Homeland Security (DHS).* The DHS Statistical Official worked with departmental and component leadership to support the Secretary's decision in September 2022 to direct the establishment of an independent Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS). The office will be led by the Statistical Official and will independently report on all DHS Homeland Security data. The mission of the OHSS will be to maximize DHS data transparency and consistency, support data-driven decision-making, and improve efficiency of statistical reporting.
- *Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).* The HUD Statistical Official directed changes in the calculations of HUD's program parameters, namely program eligibility Income Limits and Fair Market Rents (FMRs), to account for the effects of rapid general price inflation and volatile rental prices in markets throughout the United States on the operations of HUD and other Federal housing programs. The revisions to the FMR calculations involved, for the first time, the evaluation and adoption of various private sector data sources on market rents into the estimation program.
- *Department of the Interior (DOI).* The DOI Statistical Official worked across the agency and Government to advance statistical capacity related to the mission areas of resource management, science and information, and the agency's Trust obligations to Native Americans. This included working with the DOI Data Governance Board to elevate the role of statistics in translating data to evidence for evaluation; building evidence capacity related to DOI's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act programs; and

[29] Pub. L. 117-2

[30] Pub. L. 117-58

supporting the development of the National Strategy for Natural Capital Accounts.

- *Department of Justice (DOJ).* The DOJ Statistical Official leveraged BJS resources to support DOJ with new data collection efforts, including standing up new systems to measure the incidence of particular crimes and their enforcement. The Statistical Official has also been successful in getting the word out across DOJ on BJS's role and value to DOJ programs.
- *Department of Labor (DOL).* The DOL Statistical Official worked with other DOL officials to develop an initial Capacity Assessment for Research, Evaluation, Statistics, and Analysis required under the Evidence Act, which provides a baseline for measuring future improvements to coverage, data quality, evidence-building methods, effectiveness, and independence of statistics, evaluation, research, and analysis activities. DOL's Capacity Assessment consists of a review of DOL-wide staff use of evidence (statistics, research, analysis) in decision-making, including areas of strength and opportunities for improvement. The Assessment also includes an overview of statistical capacity through the DOL statistical agency, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
- *Department of State.* The Department of State Statistical Official holds a leadership role on the Department's Enterprise Data Council, and continued to contribute towards the implementation of the Department's newly established Enterprise Data Strategy and associated data campaigns. These campaigns focus data analytics resources toward high-level foreign policy and management priorities, including cybersecurity and multilateralism, to discover and deliver evidence-based policy and process improvements on behalf of the American People.
- *Department of Transportation (DOT).* The DOT Statistical Official led the development of common Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) data language to be used in all research NOFOs. The goal of the language is to require that data resulting from grant programs (many of which are associated with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) be submitted to DOT, where these data will then be curated, federated, and accessible for internal and external communities to use. This effort takes the first step in creating a culture that is data-driven, outcomes-based, and focused on continuous learning and evidence building.
- *Department of the Treasury (Treasury).* In addition to actively contributing to Evidence Act deliverables led by others, and regularly providing advice through the Treasury Data Governance Board, the Treasury's Statistical Official led the development of the Department's draft Scientific Integrity Policy and worked with the Data Governance Board to set up a workshop to share data literacy and training activities Department-wide.
- *Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).* The VA Statistical Official, in conjunction the VA Governance Council, developed an enterprise analytics platform to facilitate data governance, management, and analytics. The Platform supports several enterprise initiatives leveraging previously siloed datasets from across VA into authoritative, integrated data assets for evidence-building and decision support. This Platform is enabling VA to better oversee and manage the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act implementation (e.g., enabling efficient, secure information sharing and collaboration across key VA organizations).
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).* The EPA Statistical Official, in collaboration with the National Center for Environmental Economics, worked to advance EPA's capacity to produce and use statistical evidence through the provision of analytical support and consulting services. This program successfully provided guidance on the development of statistical surveys to aid those offices without expertise on survey methodology, conducted statistical analyses to support agency decision-making, and developed new statistical products to support key EPA priorities of Environmental Justice and Civil Rights.
- *General Services Administration (GSA).* The GSA Statistical Official worked with the President's Management Council, OMB, the Office of Personnel Management, and others at GSA to launch the first-ever Federal employee pulse survey pilot to better understand Federal employee needs and perceptions at a time when many Federal agencies planned for a return to in-person work or navigated newly hybrid workplaces.
- *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).* The NASA Statistical Official promoted statistical principles within NASA and enabled evidence-based decision-making, particularly in the area of NASA investments by developing and promoting analyses through the Strategic Investments Division (SID) Insights Book. The SID Insights Book is a collection of executive-level summaries of analyses that provide evidence-based statistical insights for NASA leadership. It brings statistical analyses being conducted at multiple levels within the agency to a broader audience, enabling larger reach with the intent of informing NASA decisions.
- *National Science Foundation (NSF).* The NSF Statistical Official co-led Agency efforts to leverage internal data to inform NSF efforts to increase diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility. As a part of this effort, the Statistical Official introduced NSF colleagues tasked with developing policies to increase

STEM diversity to various Federal data sources and provided advice on the 'fitness for use' of the sources.

- *Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).* The NRC Statistical Official, in collaboration with the Data Governance Board, was instrumental in the development of NRC's first Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategic Plan, which is intended to: (1) ensure NRC readiness for regulatory decision-making, (2) establish an organizational framework to review AI applications, (3) strengthen and expand AI partnership, (4) cultivate an AI-proficient workforce, and (5) pursue use cases to build an AI foundation across the NRC. The overall goal of this strategic plan is to ensure continued staff readiness to review and evaluate AI applications effectively and efficiently.
- *Office of Personnel Management (OPM).* The OPM Statistical Official is leading the implementation of a framework to coordinate the development of human capital data analytics products across the agency to ensure it is producing accurate, relevant, and timely Federal workforce statistics to OPM leadership, Federal agencies, and the public.
- *Social Security Administration (SSA).* The SSA Statistical Official oversaw a comprehensive review of SSA's disclosure limitations policies, standards, and practices, leveraging contractor resources, to ensure SSA was using proper data protection practices. This review is helping SSA to disseminate relevant and timely statistical information.
- *Small Business Administration (SBA).* The SBA Statistical Official worked throughout SBA to assess statistical needs and priorities, and participated in working groups to promote the use of administrative data for statistical purposes. The Statistical Official championed forward thinking in development of the SBA's new integrated platform to allow for a common framework for collecting and protecting administrative data that can be used for accessing, sharing, generating, protecting, and disseminating data, while protecting confidentiality and privacy.
- *United States Agency for International Development (USAID).* In support of the U.S. Government's Initiative for Global Vaccine Access (Global VAX) led by USAID, the Agency's Statistical Official collaborated with USAID's Bureau for Global Health to deliver a solution for submitting, analyzing, and visualizing data to accelerate COVID-19 vaccine uptake in partner countries. This collaboration led to USAID launching the Global VAX Initiative Dashboards, which share COVID-19 vaccination data with USAID and other U.S. Government stakeholders. The Statistical Official also facilitated the creation of a framework for improving data quality, which included identifying priority data domains and taxonomies to standardize data use and facilitate interoperability.

Table 9–1. 2022–2024 BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES[1]

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Actual		Estimate
	2022	2023	2024
Bureau of the Census[2]	1,369.3	1,503.9	1,626.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.1	121.9	139.5
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	42.0	78.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	698.0	758.4
Bureau of Transportation Statistics[3,4]	26.0	29.3	31.7
Economic Research Service.	84.8	93.0	98.0
Enery Information Administration	129.1	135.0	149.6
National Agricultural Statistics Service[5]	190.2	211.1	240.6
National Center for Education Statistics	352.3	369.8	286.3
Statistics	127.1	138.5	148.6
Assessment.	217.5	223.5	228.4
National Assessment Governing Board	7.8	7.8	9.3
National Center for Health Statistics.	180.4	187.4	189.5
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, NSF	66.8	90.8	106.9
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, SSA	39.7	40.9	41.0
Statistics of Income Division, IRS	42.4	41.7	45.6

[1] Reflects any rescissions and sequestration.

[2] Agency Total includes discretionary and mandatory funds.

[3] 2022 estimates reflects an allocation account from the Highway Trust Fund.

[4] 2023 and 2024 amounts reflects an allocation account from the Highway Trust Fund a from the DOT Salaries and Expenses appropriation for the FLOW initiative.

[5] Includes funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of $46.9, $66.4 and $80.5 respectively.

Conclusion

This Chapter highlighted exciting and impactful work underway across the Federal statistical system. Realizing the full potential of Federal statistics for effective evidence-building requires ongoing, robust investments and growth in both agency-specific and system-wide statistical capacity and infrastructure. Such investments must be made in a way that maintains the trust of State, territorial, local, and tribal governments, businesses, and the public, all of whom provide data to the Federal Government, as well as decision makers from those sectors who use the resulting statistics for developing and improving policies, including those necessary to enhance the equitable delivery of services and programs. Additional investments in system-wide statistical capacity and infrastructure must be ongoing to meet the increasing demands for data access and the new challenges to the public trust that arise in the context of the evolving data landscape.