

Friends of Labor Statistics  
*An Informal Network of Organizations and Individuals Reliant on BLS Statistics*

April 2, 2015

The Honorable Harold Rogers, Chairman  
House Committee on Appropriations  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Nita Lowey, Ranking Member  
House Committee on Appropriations  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Lowey,

As your subcommittee considers final appropriation levels for Fiscal Year 2016 we strongly encourage you to restore support of the core programs and essential initiatives of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS is the nation's principal fact-finding agency in the broad fields of labor, employment, consumer and producer price, and American productivity statistics. It is not able to sustain its programs at the level of funding it received in FY 2015.

BLS produces essential economic information for public and private decision making. It is vital to our nation's business community, labor and workforce communities, and the research community that studies and evaluates labor and related economic policies and programs. If the U.S. hopes to compete in complex, increasingly data-driven global markets, it needs BLS survey data and economic indicators. Specifically, BLS provides data, programs, and products that serve our economy and workforce by:

- measuring labor market activity that supplies the critical gauge of our nation's employment/unemployment status;
- tracking consumer and producer price changes and developing price indicators, such as the principal inflation-measuring Consumer Price Index;
- calculating the productivity of business endeavors in a manner that can be compared across sectors and countries;
- monitoring working conditions; and
- informing state and local labor markets

The real (inflation adjusted) value of appropriations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) fell between 2004 and 2008, and has been falling again since 2009 (See Figure 1). Its current purchasing power is less than it was in 2001. The agency has increasingly become unable to fulfill its basic responsibilities, despite its having made a series of cost-saving program changes since 2011, eliminating in 2013 its Mass Layoffs Statistics, Measuring Green Jobs, and International Labor Comparisons programs, and curtailing, in 2014, some collection under its Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. In 2015, it has had to rely on a one-time contribution from the Department of Commerce in order to continue its Export Price Program. We users of BLS statistics are especially fearful that the agency's current cuts in hiring and investments in staff training and development could affect the quality of its statistical information. These cuts are not sustainable, even over the short run.

Without adequate funding in FY 2016, the BLS will be obligated to eliminate surveys and/or data programs. There is no other option.

Every existing BLS program has a large, varied, and vocal army of government agencies, businesses, community interests and others who rely on its output. Indeed, there are legislated limits on the programs that could be subject to elimination. The potentially continued cost-squeeze suggests that some of the millions of BLS customers will no longer have timely, objective, high quality data on which to make important decisions.

Accordingly, we prevail upon the Subcommittee to restore lost funding for all core BLS programs and for renewed investment in its technical staff. A level of \$633 million would accomplish this restoration and also permit the agency to expand and enhance its Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for better, faster, and more disaggregated regional information on employment dynamics.

Thank you for your understanding of the gravity of the BLS funding situation and our hope to see it resolved in FY 2016 - to the benefit of evidence-based employment and workforce policies, U.S. firms' informed decision making, and our basic understanding of how U.S. prosperity is linked with wages, employment, consumer prices, and trade.

Sincerely,

Agricultural and Applied Economics Association  
American Statistical Association  
APB Associates  
Association of Public Data Users  
Beer Institute  
Robert Bednarzik, Professor, Georgetown University Public Policy Institute  
Consortium of Social Science Associations  
Council for Community and Economic Research  
Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics  
Maurine Haver, President, Haver Analytics  
International Association of Shopping Centers  
National Apartment Association  
National Association for Business Economics  
National Association of Home Builders  
National Association of Workforce Boards  
National Multifamily Housing Council  
North American Regional Science Council  
Randall Olsen, Director, Center for Human Resource Research, and Professor, The Ohio State University  
Population Association of America  
The Prison Policy Initiative  
Andrew Reamer, Professor, George Washington University Institute of Public Policy  
RTI International  
Workforce Data Quality Campaign

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Figure 1: Direct Appropriations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1996-2014

