
Department of the Treasury -- FY 2000 Program Performance Report

Appendix B: Explanation of Graphs and Data Sources

Fig.	Title	Explanation / Source
1	Federal Debt Held by the Public	<p>Explanation: Graph depicts the projected trend in Federal debt at the end of year held by the public.</p> <p>Source: 1995 to 1999 data from "Historical Tables", Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2001, Table 7.1 - Federal Debt at the End of Year 1940-2005, page 111 http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2001/pdf/hist.pdf</p> <p>2000 to 2005 data from Table 23 "Federal Government Financing and Debt" OMB Sequestration Update to the President and Congress for fiscal year 2001. http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2002/pdf/finalseq.pdf</p>
2	Social Security Trust Funds	<p>Explanation: Estimated assets of the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds in current dollars (intermediate assumptions). Estimates for later years are not shown because the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds are estimated to become exhausted in 2034 under the intermediate assumptions.</p> <p>Source: The 2001 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trustees Funds, Table VI.E.9</p>
3	Personal Saving Rate	<p>Explanation: The personal savings rate is measured by the difference between disposable income and consumer outlays, as a percentage of disposable income.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy</p>
4	U.S. Pension Plan Participation	<p>Explanation: Defined benefit plans are traditional employer provided pension plans. In defined contribution plans employees contribute a portion of earnings to the plan and have choices in investment management.</p> <p>Source: Estimated Private Wage and Salary Worker Participation rates Under Primary and Supplemental Pension Plan, 1998-1999; Office of Policy and Research, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor</p>
5	Economic Conditions in Developing and Transitional Nations	<p>Explanation: Represents the percent change from the previous calendar year in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of developing and transitional countries.</p> <p>Source: <u>World Economic Outlook Report</u>. International Monetary Fund</p>

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6	Unmet U.S. Commitments (Arrears) to Multilateral Development Banks	<p>Explanation: Shows the remaining unpaid commitments or overdue amounts the U.S. owes the Multilateral Development Banks, such as the World Bank.</p> <p>Source: Office of the Under Secretary for International Affairs, U.S. Department of the Treasury</p>
7	Real Global GDP Growth	<p>Explanation: Represents world economic growth measured by the percent change from the previous calendar year in global Gross Domestic Product (GDP).</p> <p>Source: World Economic Outlook Report, International Monetary Fund</p>
8	Value of U. S. Exports	<p>Explanation: The figure represents the total amount of goods and services imported and exported, into and out of the United States.</p> <p>Source: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce</p>
9	Compliance Rates	<p>Explanation: Data represents the U.S. Customs Service estimated rate of compliance with U.S. trade laws for goods (merchandise) imported into the U.S. These estimates are based on intensive examination of random samples of merchandise entering the U.S.</p> <p>Source: The Compliance Measurement (CM) is a statistical survey of import transactions designed to collect objective compliance and related information. For each fiscal year, a stratified random sample of import transactions is taken from the universe of all import transactions to the United States. The CM universe consists of two separate segments of import transactions: those transactions submitted to Customs through the Automated Commercial System (ACS) and those transactions submitted through Line Release.</p>
10	U.S. Direct Investment Abroad and Foreign Investments in U.S.	<p>Explanation: Direct investments, rather than portfolio or stock investments, are those in which an individual or business buys or holds over 10 percent of the equity in a firm.</p> <p>Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce</p>
11	U.S. Customs Revenue Compliance Rate	<p>Explanation: The percent of the total import revenue due to Customs that is actually collected.</p> <p>Source: The Total Net Underpayment (i.e., Revenue Gap) was estimated from a compliance measurement sample based on the information on changes in duty, fee, and tax payments collected during CM examinations and reviews. The Customs operation provides Total Payment of duties, fees and taxes for Consumption entries. The Revenue Collection Compliance Rate was calculated in terms of the Total Net Underpayment as percentage of the Sum of Total Payment and Total Net Underpayment.</p>

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12	Federal Non-Tax Delinquent Debt	<p>Explanation: This chart is a reflection of the total debt each fiscal year that is delinquent (over 180 days old) and the total delinquent non-tax debt that accumulates after collections. This information is gathered from Federal agencies that refer this debt to Treasury for collection.</p> <p>Source: The DCIA Performance Summary Report, published monthly. These data are gathered from FMS' many accounting systems that serve to show the ways that FMS collects delinquent debt. This information is managed by the FMS Debt Management Center in Birmingham, AL. Also, creditor agency reports (Federal agencies who refer delinquent debt) showing the amount of delinquent debt that is eligible for collection. These reports from agencies are published in the "Treasury Report on Receivables" from the Alabama Center. The information is usually found publicly in the "Federal Financial Management Status Report and Five-Year Plan," although the FY 1999 data was not included in the FY 2000 report.</p>
13	Payments by Check and EFT	<p>Explanation: This chart shows the trends in Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) payments and check payments over the past several years.</p> <p>Source: Financial Management Service's Production Reporting System (PRS) captures this data. Treasury's Performance Reporting System (PRS) also contains these data</p>
14	Audit Opinions of CFO Act Agencies	<p>Explanation: This chart shows improvement of audited financial statements for the 24 CFO Act agencies over the past few years. Three areas of the audit are depicted: timeliness, clean audits, and number of disclaimers.</p> <p>Source: "Financial Report of the United States Government," published by Treasury's Financial Management Service</p>
15	Federal Trust and Investment Fund Percentages (by dollar)	<p>Explanation: The chart shows the percentages of the total dollars of Federal investment funds that are held by the major categories of trust funds.</p> <p>Source: Outstanding amounts of Investment Funds are reported in Table III (Detail of Treasury Securities Outstanding) of the Monthly Statement of the Public Debt (statement dated January 2001 used)</p>
16	BEP Productivity	<p>Explanation: The productivity index measures operational output as compared to personnel resource input, to arrive at the number of units produced per workyear. The number of units produced per workyear is compared to the previous year. The change (increase/decrease) in productivity from the prior year is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Source: Production output data is collected through BEP's product accountability system. Work-year data is collected from payroll reports generated by the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center. Productivity measures are also reported in BEP's CFO Annual Report. The data for this measure are also reported in Treasury's PRS.</p>

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17	U.S. Mint Productivity	<p>Explanation: Productivity is measured as number of clad coins produced per payroll dollar.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Mint internal accounting records. Production and payroll reports are maintained on file at the U.S. Mint (internal use only)</p>
18	Counterfeit Dollars in Circulation	<p>Explanation: Figure shows the proportion of counterfeit currency relative to the amount of genuine U.S. Currency in circulation. <i>Counterfeit Passed per Million Dollars of Genuine U.S. Currency</i> is calculated by dividing the dollar value of counterfeit notes passed on the public by the dollar value of genuine currency in circulation, multiplied by \$1 million.</p> <p>Source: Estimate of actual legitimate currency in circulation obtained from <u>U.S. Currency and Coins Outstanding and in Circulation Report</u> provided on monthly basis from the Financial Management Service. Counterfeit dollars in circulation derived from notes passed on the public and obtained during the conduct of an investigation as well as notes identified by the Federal Reserve.</p>
19	Value of Monetary Instruments Seized by Customs	<p>Explanation: Value of all forms of monetary instruments seized within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by or with the participation of Customs officers.</p> <p>Source: This data is captured directly from automated on-line reports in the Treasury Enforcement Communications Systems (TECS). These reports are compiled on the basis of seizure information entered into TECS. The seizure reports are completed by Customs officers and reviewed/approved by their supervisors. Periodically, seizure data is reviewed by Customs analysts for anomalies.</p>
20	Percentage of U.S. Population Using Illegal Drugs	<p>Explanation: Any illicit drug use indicates use, at least once, of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used non-medically.</p> <p>Source: 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. (A survey on illicit drug use.) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.</p>

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21	Customs Targeting Efficiency	<p>Explanation: An estimate of how efficiently Customs selects air passengers and vehicles for inspection. A comparison of the number of violations found during targeted selective examinations to a random sample.</p> <p>Source: This measure is collected as part of the Compliance Measurement program that is based on a statistically valid examination of a random sample of air passengers and vehicles. Category 1 and Category 2 violations are recorded in the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) database and collected at the time of input of seizure and arrest reports. This information compared to the detection of violations as a result of random selection measures the targeting efficiency. The data elements are collected through the TECS, Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and the Measurement Data Entry System and they are presented in the Operation Management Report Data Warehouse.</p>
22	Convictions Against Members of Drug Smuggling Organizations	<p>Explanation: Actual convictions against members of drug smuggling organizations.</p> <p>Source: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Executive Office, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice</p>
23	Violent Crimes Committed in U.S.	<p>Explanation: For the report, violent crime is defined as murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.</p> <p>Source: <u>1999 Uniform Crime Report</u>. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice</p>
24	Crimes Committed with Firearms in U.S.	<p>Explanation: This reports the number of murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults in which firearms were used.</p> <p>Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice</p>
25	Terrorist Incidents in U.S.	<p>Explanation: A terrorist incident is a violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the U.S. intended to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof.</p> <p>Source: <u>Report on Terrorism in the United States</u>. Counterterrorism Threat Assessment and Warning Unit, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Department of Justice</p>

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26	Terrorist Incidents Prevented in U.S.	<p>Explanation: A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity.</p> <p>Source: <u>Report on Terrorism in the United States</u>. Counterterrorism Threat Assessment and Warning Unit, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Department of Justice</p>
27	ATF Fire Investigations	<p>Explanation: This represents the number of fires that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been asked to investigate where evidence was found that suggests the fire was deliberately set.</p> <p>Source: The Arson and Explosives National Repository (AEXIS) provides statistical fire and explosive information based on data collected from the ATF, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Fire Administration.</p>
28	ATF Response to Fatal Bombing Incidents	<p>Explanation: This represents the number of fatal bombing incidents reported and the ATF response rate to fatal bombing incidents.</p> <p>Source: The Arson and Explosives National Repository (AEXIS) provides statistical fire and explosive information based on data collected from the ATF, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Fire Administration.</p>
29	Students Trained at the FLETC	<p>Explanation: The data is captured by the Student Information System, which is an automated registration system.</p> <p>Source: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</p>
30	New Hire Education Level	<p>Explanation: These data reflect, by fiscal year, the new hires across all Treasury bureaus that possessed at the time of hire at least one college degree at the bachelor's level or master's or above level, expressed as a percentage of all new hires.</p> <p>Source: Treasury Integrated Management Information System (Personnel Database)</p>
31	Losses of "Outstanding" Employees	<p>Explanation: These data reflect, by fiscal year, the losses across all Treasury bureaus of personnel that were rated as "outstanding" (or equivalent) for their last performance appraisal of record, expressed as a percentage of all losses.</p> <p>Source: Treasury Integrated Management Information System (Personnel Database)</p>

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32	Minority Representation Treasury vs. Civilian Labor Force (1990)	<p>Explanation: This data presents the percentage of minorities (defined as Black, Hispanic, Asian American/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native) that are represented in the total Treasury workforce as compared to those represented in the total civilian workforce (from 1990 data).</p> <p>Source: Treasury data is compiled by the Treasury Integrated Management Information Systems office. Civilian workforce data is obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The most recent civilian labor force data is based on the 1990 census.</p>
33	Minority Representation Total vs. GS 13/15 and SES	<p>Explanation: This data presents the percentage of minorities represented in the total Treasury workforce, represented in the total number of senior staff at GS-13-15 grades, and represented in the total number of Senior Executive Service personnel at Treasury.</p> <p>Source: Data is compiled by the Treasury Integrated Management Information Systems office</p>
34	Minority Representation Percent of Total vs. Promotion Rates	<p>Explanation: This data presents the promotion rate percentage for minorities at Treasury compared to the promotion rates of minorities at Treasury.</p> <p>Source: Treasury data is compiled by the Treasury Integrated Management Information Systems office</p>
35	Material Weaknesses Outstanding	<p>Explanation: These data reflect, by fiscal year and for all Treasury bureaus, the number of material weaknesses remaining to be corrected as of the end of the fiscal year. Material weaknesses are significant problems with an organization's systems' reliability; controls on waste, fraud or abuse; mission performance; and/or compliance with laws and regulations.</p> <p>Source: Treasury's Office of Accounting and Internal Control</p>
36	Competition in Contracting	<p>Explanation: It is Treasury policy that all supplies and services be acquired using full and open competition. Successful implementation of this policy is the shared responsibility of all involved in an acquisition action. The data reflects the amount of full and open competition received on Treasury actions as compared to the total procurement dollars spent.</p> <p>Source: Federal and Treasury Procurement Data Systems</p>