

OMB CLEARANCE FOR WORKER PROFILING
AND REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE (WPRS) REPORTS

A. Justification

1. Circumstances that make the collection necessary. The Unemployment Insurance Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) program was established to identify, as early as possible in the claims series, those claimants who are likely to exhaust their benefits. The goal is to provide the reemployment services that would be most helpful to the claimant as soon as possible. Statistical models or characteristic screens are employed to identify those claimants who are most likely to exhaust benefits. This identification process allows states to target scarce reemployment service resources to those most in need. Participation in the program became mandatory under Public Law (PL) 103-152.

This package seeks to extend the clearance of two reports: 1) the ETA 9048, Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Activity Report and 2) ETA 9049, Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Outcomes Report. The ETA 9048 report provides information on the basic quarterly activities of the WPRS program - the stocks and flows. The report tracks WPRS claimants from the time they are profiled through the completion of services. The ETA 9049 report provides information about employment outcomes of the WPRS program that can be discerned from existing data.

This collection is authorized under the Social Security Act, section 303(a) (6) and the WPRS program is required under section 303 (j) (1).

2. Use of the Information. These reports provide counts of services and outcome measures for those served by the states and are used to monitor the program. The data uses counts of reemployment services and the subsequent wage records of WPRS participants to analyze the effectiveness of the reemployment services intervention. Thus states may make adjustments in their programs to make them be more effective. Section 4(a), paragraph C of PL 103-152 requires that states collect information for purposes of improving their methodology of identification. The ETA 9048 report is the count of activities of WPRS claimants and the ETA 9049 is a report of wage records after claimants have received services. These reports track the reemployment services provided to claimants and the successes of referred claimants.
3. Information Technology. States have been encouraged to automate the WPRS process as much as possible. Selection of participants, feedback from the service providers, and searches of wage records for reemployment outcomes are all

automated processes. States establish agreements with service providers to obtain necessary WPRS data about the services provided.

4. Duplication. There is no duplication. We are using existing sources of data where possible.
5. Small Business. This collection does not impact small businesses.
6. Consequences of Less Frequent Collection. Collecting this information less frequently would not allow for monitoring changes nor evaluation of the impact of various reemployment services over time.
7. 5 CFR 1320.5. Collection is consistent with 5 CFR 1320.5.
8. Federal Register Notice. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the public was allowed 60 days to review and comment through the Federal Register Notice posted on October 27, 2006 (Vol 71, No.208, Page No. 63037). One comment was received from the state of New Jersey which supported the collection.
9. Payment or Gifts. No payment or gifts were provided to respondents.
10. Assurances of Confidentiality. Data collected is aggregate and can not be tracked back to a specific individual.
11. Questions of a Sensitive Nature. No questions of a sensitive nature are contained on this report.
12. Federal and Respondent Cost. Respondents are the 53 State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). Annual costs are:

ETA 9048: 53 SWAs X .25 hrs. X 4 per year = 53 hrs.

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TOTAL ONGOING BURDEN 106 HRS.

SWAs were funded to put this program into place including collecting the data. Continuing costs are minimal as the process for reporting the data is electronic. The ETA 9048 and ETA 9049 are two reports on the electronic reporting system.

13. Cost Burden. This, and all other routine reporting for Unemployment Insurance, is paid for by monies allocated to states for administration. There are no breakouts for specific reports. This is a well established report so there are not start-up costs.

14. Cost to the Federal Government. Cost to the Federal government can not be broken out as data on the reports are a part of the larger electronic reporting system.
15. Burden Changes. This is a continuing collection as reported in ETA's Information Collection Budget (ICB). The ongoing burden is a part of ETA inventory submitted on a continuing basis. There is no change in burden.
16. Publication. Decisions on publication of data have not been made.
17. Display of OMB Expiration Date. The OMB approval information will be displayed in an ETA Advisory along with the expiration date for OMB approval.
18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement. There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

B. This collection does not employ statistical methods.