

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
BLS QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES PROGRAM**

OMB CONTROL NO. 1220-0012

This ICR seeks OMB approval for an extension of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The QCEW program, a complex Federal/State cooperative effort, produces monthly employment and quarterly wage information. It is based on quarterly reports submitted to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) by employers subject to State Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. The collection of these data is authorized by 29 USC Sections 1 and 2 and Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

The QCEW data, which are compiled for each calendar quarter, provide a comprehensive business name and address file with employment and wage information for employers subject to State UI laws. Similar data for Federal Government employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program (UCFE) also are included. These data are submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The BLS then summarizes these data to produce totals for all counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the States, and the Nation. The QCEW program provides a virtual census of nonagricultural employees and their wages, with about 55% percent of the workers in agriculture covered as well.

The QCEW program is a comprehensive and accurate source of data on the number of establishments, monthly employment, and quarterly wages, by industry, at the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level, and at the national, State, MSA, and county levels. The QCEW series has broad economic significance in measuring labor trends and major industry developments, in time series analyses and industry comparisons, and in special studies such as analyses of establishments, employment, and wages by size of establishment.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The QCEW program is unique in the Federal statistical system. It provides the most current and only universe of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by industry, county, MSA, State, and the nation, covering both private and public sectors. It serves as the BLS business register and sampling frame and employment benchmark. It serves the other two major federal economic statistical agencies (the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the U.S. Census Bureau) in significant and quantifiable ways. It directly supports other agencies including the Department of Labor's Employment Training Administration (ETA) and the Social Security Administration. The QCEW survey is estimated to cover approximately 11.5 million establishments in 2022. The series have broad economic significance in evaluating labor trends and major industry developments in time-series analyses and industry comparisons, and in special studies such as analyses of wages by size of establishment. It also is used to provide new data products, such as the Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and other products are under research work including foreign direct investment and the role of multi-national corporations.

Within the BLS, the QCEW serves five major purposes. First, it is the BLS business register and business sampling frame for the Current Employment Statistics (CES), the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS), the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics/Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHS/SOII), the National Compensation Survey (NCS), the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), and portions of the Producer Price Index (PPI). Second, the QCEW data are used as the basic employment benchmark information by industry, and geographical area in the CES, OEWS, and OSHS programs. Third, it is a major source of published data, providing both quarterly releases on cross-sectional data and quarterly BED data from the longitudinally linked microdata stretching from 1990 to the present. BED data measure quarterly employer dynamics for establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions for the U.S. by major industry, by size of firm, for each state. In addition, data are also available for industries at the 3-digit NAICS level, for annual data, by size of employment change, and for business births and deaths. New data on business age and survival are also available for the states and nation. Fourth, the QCEW is a highly prized research database attracting projects ranging from minimum wage studies to data on non-profits, measuring the "ocean economy" to studying offshoring. Fifth, the business establishment locations are geocoded, which provides precise latitude and longitude coordinates allowing special mapping capabilities as well as research in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) on location substitution. Thus, the investment in its data accuracy and timeliness is critical to meeting the demands of a wide range of internal uses and users.

Within the Department of Labor, the QCEW supports the ETA in two major ways. First, the QCEW provides data necessary to both the ETA and the State UI agencies in administering the employment security program. The data accurately reflect the extent of coverage of the State unemployment laws and are used to measure UI revenues; national, State, and local area employment; and total and taxable wage trends. The information is used as an input for actuarial studies, determination of experience ratings, maximum benefit levels, and areas needing Federal assistance. It also assists in determining the solvency of UI funds. Secondly, the QCEW is the sampling frame for the ETA National Agricultural Worker Survey (NAWS).

Within the US statistical system, the BEA and the Census Bureau are major users. The BEA uses QCEW wage data as a base for estimating a large part of the wage and salary component of

national income and gross domestic product. A subdivision of these accounts, personal income, is instrumental in determining Federal allocation of program grants to State and local governments.

The Census Bureau relies on the QCEW quarterly files of business industry codes, addresses, and other useful information where existing codes are incomplete or missing. The Census Bureau uses these industry data in their Business Register that serves as a source of sampling frames for frequent business surveys (such as the Annual Survey of Manufacturers) and as a basis for statistical tabulations. In FY 2023, BLS provided Census with industry codes, addresses, geocodes, and employment data for 3.6 million units where Census had only partial or no information. This information is provided mostly for new and small businesses. This improves the accuracy and consistency of Census Bureau products and County Business Patterns. This work was expanded to provide more address information to improve the accuracy of mailings for the Economic Census. The most important benefits of this quarterly data sharing project are relieving American businesses of unnecessary response burden; improving industry coding for the Census Bureau; improving usability and promoting consistency between Federal statistical products; and avoiding redundancy between agency statistical programs.

BLS provides the Census Demographic Statistical Methods Division (DSMD) with access to confidential information from the QCEW for years 2011 through 2020. The Census DSMD uses the employment and wage data in their Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) research. Census DSMD has more flexibility to optimize their stratifications using the QCEW confidential information than the employment and wage data from the American Community Service. Last, but not least, the Census Bureau's Local Economic Dynamics program relies on the QCEW as its major input basing its detailed industry, geography, addresses, and geocodes from the QCEW.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) uses the QCEW wage data as part of the formula for determining allotments to States for the Child Health Insurance program. HHS similarly uses QCEW wages as part of the formula for determining allotments to States for temporary high-risk pools under the Affordable Care Act.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) uses QCEW data as a quality check against data provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This allows SSA to improve its estimates of Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) and Hospital Insurance (HI) covered and taxable wages and employment for the most recent historical periods. This, in turn, allows the Treasury to make more accurate transfers from the general fund to the OASDI and HI trust funds. For the annual Trustees Reports, this provides legislators and the general public with more accurate estimates of the effects of present and proposed legislation on the future status of the OASDI and HI trust funds.

SSA also uses QCEW data as a quality check against data provided by employers on Forms W-2. This allows them to improve their estimates of the average U.S. wage for the latest prior historical year. Each October, the SSA estimates the annual U.S. wage for the prior year to set the Average Wage Index (AWI) for that year. This, in turn, is used to set automatic adjustments in the contribution and benefit base, bend points, earnings test exempt amounts, and other wage-indexed amounts for the upcoming year.

Finally, business and public and private research organizations find the QCEW program one of the best sources of detailed employment and wage statistics by county and detailed industry. Among other major users are transportation planners and local economic development agencies and specialists.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

In 2022 BLS updated the software system for States to use in processing QCEW data according to program standards. The new central web-based system is more efficient and standardizes production across the 53 States in the program.

The BLS has continued to expand the centralized collection of data for the respondent States. This activity is conducted by the BLS Electronic Data Interchange Center.

Forms are not used to collect the data from the State agency respondents. Each State sends the BLS a computer file known as the Enhanced Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (EQUI) file. Instructions on sending the EQUI files to the BLS are contained in the QCEW State Operating Manual which is updated occasionally.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item A.2 above.

As a result of contacts and meetings with the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA) and the ETA, the BLS determined that it is the only Federal agency that requests such data.

The QCEW program is the only Federal statistical program that provides information on establishments, wages, tax contributions, and the number of employees subject to State UI and UCFE programs. Similar employment and wage data for workers covered by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) in private industry are released by the Census Bureau in its County Business Patterns publications. These publications frequently lag the release of the QCEW data by one year or more and do not cover 21.3 million government workers (2022 annual average).

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The BLS collection of the QCEW data does not involve small businesses or other small facilities.

6. Describe the consequence to federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The quarterly frequency of the QCEW data is based on the State UI quarterly reporting requirements.

The consequences of not collecting the QCEW data would be grave to the Federal statistical community. The BLS would not have a sampling frame for its establishment surveys; it would not be able to publish as accurate current estimates of employment for the US, States, and metropolitan areas; and it would not be able to publish quarterly census totals of local establishment counts, employment, and wages at the county or equivalent level. The BEA would not be able to publish as accurate personal income data in a timely manner for the US, States, and local areas. Finally, the ETA would not have the information it needs to administer the UI program. Elimination of the QCEW program would require Federal agencies to engage in duplicative efforts to obtain establishment, employment, and wages data.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**

- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentially to the extent permitted by law.**

There are no special circumstances that would cause this information to be collected in other than the manner specified in 5 CFR 1320.5.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

One comment was received as a result of the Federal Register notice published on February 7, 2024 (89 FR 8441). The comment, from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), strongly supported the continuation of the QCEW program, which serves as the only source of wage, employment, and establishment data for several key components of BEA's statistics.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There are no payments or gifts to respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) safeguards the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired under a pledge of confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes by controlling access to, and uses made of, such information. CIPSEA includes fines and penalties for any knowing and willful disclosure of individually identifiable information by an officer, employee, or agent of the BLS.

Based on this law, the BLS provides respondents with the following confidentiality pledge/informed consent statement:

Upon receipt by the BLS of the QCEW files, the BLS will use the QCEW data for exclusively statistical purposes and will hold this information in confidence to the full extent permitted by law.

BLS policy on the confidential nature of respondent identifiable information (RII) states that "RII acquired or maintained by the BLS for exclusively statistical purposes and under a pledge of confidentiality shall be treated in a manner that ensures the information will be used only for statistical purposes and will be accessible only to authorized individuals with a need-to-know."

This policy remains in effect; however, the extent to which each State maintains confidentiality differs according to the laws of each State. Information collected for the QCEW Program that is furnished to the BLS, and in the BLS' possession, is considered confidential and are covered by CIPSEA and by BLS policy.

The BLS has a long-standing arrangement to provide QCEW data to the BEA for the purpose of developing the Personal Income Accounts. The States for which these data are shared with the BEA are aware of this arrangement. In a March 1998 BLS - Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies working group meeting, the BLS agreed not to share establishment-identifying QCEW data without the specific written authorization of the respective SWA.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

No sensitive questions are asked on this survey.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of**

estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. General, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 14.**

Estimated Annualized Respondent Cost and Hour Burden

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Total Burden Cost
QCEW	53	4	212	3,532	748,800	\$56.78	\$42,516,864

The annual burden of 748,800 hours is based on staff positions funded in the SWAs for the QCEW program. In FY 2023, there were 360 staff positions. Total burden was calculated by multiplying the 360 staff positions times 2,080 hours per position per year. The 360 staff positions are funded under Cooperative Agreements with the states. These positions are spread throughout 53 SWAs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

The funding formula is based primarily on the number of establishments, which range from 3,647 in the Virgin Islands to 1,706,672 in California for 2022, the most current final annual average available.

Total cost of the respondent burden is \$42,516,864. To arrive at a full cost of the information collection burden, the total hours were multiplied by an annual average hourly wage of \$56.78, which is derived from the average weekly wage for Public Administration employees in state government. (See Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC), a product of the National Compensation Survey, at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecec.pdf>.)

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

Annualized costs to respondents are covered in the SWA funding listed in item 14.

14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 into a single table.

Listed below are the estimated FY 2023 federal government costs for the QCEW program. Costs associated with other QCEW-related forms previously approved by OMB are included.

Personnel	\$16,000,000
Other	\$11,000,000
SWA Funding	\$33,000,000
<hr/> TOTAL	<hr/> \$60,000,000

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

The burden decreased by 72,800 hours, from 821,600 in the previous OMB request. The change reflects the QCEW program removing several requirements from the annual cooperative agreements. Specifically, the QCEW program removed requirements for geocoding, reviewing and resolving predecessor/successor events, reviewing and verifying all imputations for units with 100 and greater employees prior to each quarter's EQUI. Additionally, the QCEW program split the requirement for reporting in county codes 995 and 999 into two separate requirements, effectively raising the allowable thresholds.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

Six BLS reports as well as LABSTAT, BLS's public data repository, will receive data from the QCEW program:

- (A) Quarterly news releases on county and national employment and wages with industry detail are issued 6 months after the reference quarter (<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cewqtr.toc.htm>),
- (B) Quarterly news releases on business employment dynamics at the national and state level are published 7 months after the reference quarter (<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cewbd.toc.htm>),
- (C) An annual comprehensive Employment and Wages bulletin is published 9 months after the reference year (<https://www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/>),

- (D) Quarterly employment and wages data with industry detail at the national, state, MSA, and county levels are released on LABSTAT 6 months after the reference quarter (<https://www.bls.gov/cew/data.htm>),
- (E) Annual employment and wages data with industry detail at the national, state, MSA, and county levels are released on LABSTAT 6 months after the reference year (<https://www.bls.gov/cew/data.htm>),
- (F) SWAs issue quarterly and/or annual reports on QCEW data in an aggregate form (<https://www.bls.gov/bls/ofolist.htm>).

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

No exemption is requested.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

There are no exceptions to the “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.”