Leveraging Existing Data in Business Surveys

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Prepared for

"Workshop on Central Bank Business Surveys"

Atlanta Fed

October 29-29, 2013

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Background

Traditional Design based surveys

- largely self contained
- rarely any longitudinal treatment
- over sample larger units to get aggregates correct for lower cost (miss dynamics of young/small businesses)
- little if any consideration in design to linking to other survey or admin data

Survey issues

- Declining response rates
- Expensive relative to other data collection modes



Background

- However, it's possible to design business surveys to take full advantage of other preexisting data and ongoing collection activities.
 - Better frames
 - Data rich world
 - Utilize panel features
 - Improve efficiency of data collection

Importance of good Frames

- Non-survey ("organic") data have unknown measurement characteristics
- Linking to universe frames and scientific survey data can help address this
- Question is, do you have a valid frame for the measurement task?

Business Frames

- Universe (or near universe) administrative data make excellent frames for business surveys.
 - Low cost and high quality
 - Good system of identifiers (IDs, names, addresses etc)
 - Some longitudinal information
 - Can directly support the creation of data products (e.g., CBP, LBD/BDS, LEHD)



Business Relevant Frames at the Census Bureau

- Business Register Establishments and Firms
 - Employer businesses (payroll and business income tax, BLS records, survey and economic census data)
 - Non-employer businesses (income taxes)
- LEHD Infrastructure Jobs Frame (QCEW and UI Wage data from states, OPM)
- Master Address File Housing Units and Addresses (postal service, Census, other sources)



LEHD Linked Employer-Employee Data

OPM data (federal workers) UI wage data Jobs Schedule C Data (self-employed) LBD (firm age & size) Firm 2009 vs. Today **QCEW** Data Person' Decennial Census Data (race, education) Social Security (age, sex) **Quarterly Workforce Indicators** American Community Survey

OnTheMap Job-to-Job Flows (in development) (race, education)

Example of recent Census Bureau survey explicitly designed to leverage pre-existing data

- Management and Organization Practices Survey (MOPS)
 - Collaboration of research team from Stanford,
 MIT, LSE and Census
 - Jointly funded by Census and NSF
 - Modeled on surveys academic team members fielded previously



MOPS Design

- Primary goal to look at impact of management and organization practices on productivity
- Survey conducted as a supplement to the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)
 - Limits to survey to U.S. manufacturing establishment
 - BUT, automatic access to rich establishment information from the ASM and Economic Census



MOPS Design

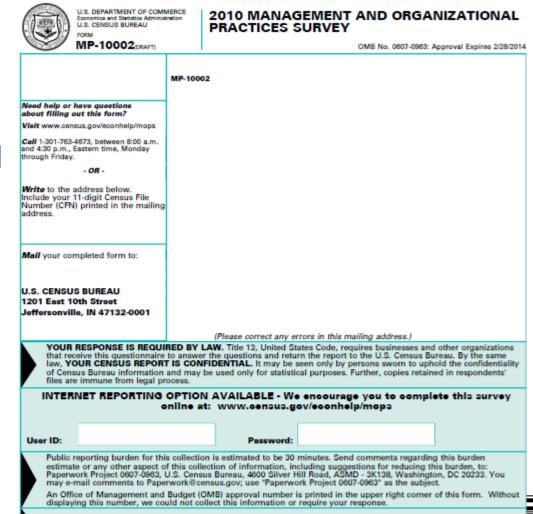
- Management and Organization practices measured from MOPS survey responses
- Productivity computed from ASM responses
- Firm characteristics available from the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD)
 - Firm size, age, structure
- Similar to 1999 Computer Network Use Supplement (CNUS)
 - BUT MOPS makes explicit use of ASM in building public use products



Management and Organizational Practices survey (MOPS)

Delivered to 47,534 manufacturing plants in 2011

Quick and easy to fill out and mandatory - so 78% of plants responded, covering 5.6m employees (>50% of US manufacturing employment)



The reporting unit for this form is an **establishment** which is generally a single physical location where business is

conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.



The Management and Organizational Practices survey asks about <u>performance monitoring</u> e.g.

2	In 2005 and 2010, how many key performance indicators were monitored at this establish	shment?		
	Examples: Metrics on production, cost, waste, quality, inventory, energy, absenteeism and deliveries on time.			
	Check one box for each year	2005	2010	
	1-2 key performance indicators			
	3-9 key performance indicators			
	10 or more key performance indicators			
	No key performance indicators			

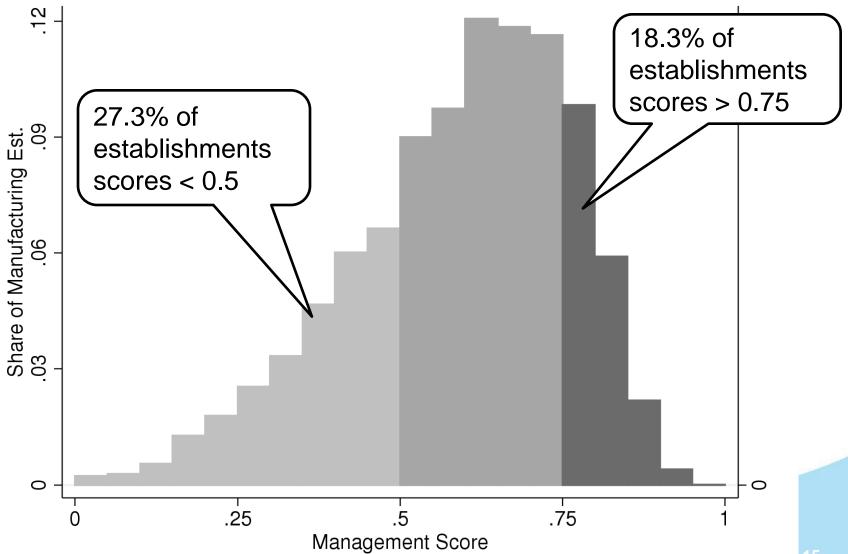


The Management and Organizational Practices survey asks about incentives e.g.

0	In 2005 and 2010, when production targets were met, what percent of non-managers at this establishment received performance bonuses? <i>Check one box for each year</i>			
		2005	2010	
	0%			
	1-33%			
	34-66%			
	67-99%			
	100%			
	Production targets not met			

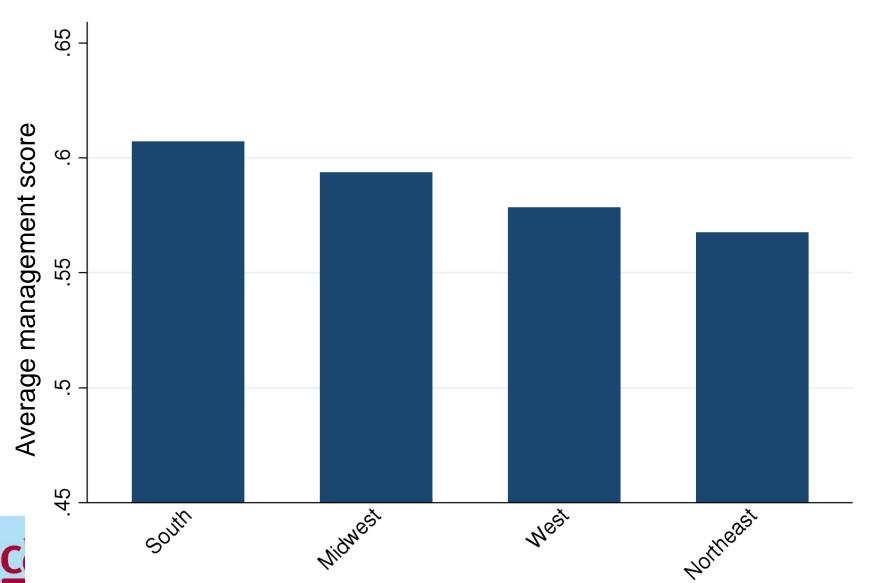


There is a very wide spread of the adoption of structured management in the US

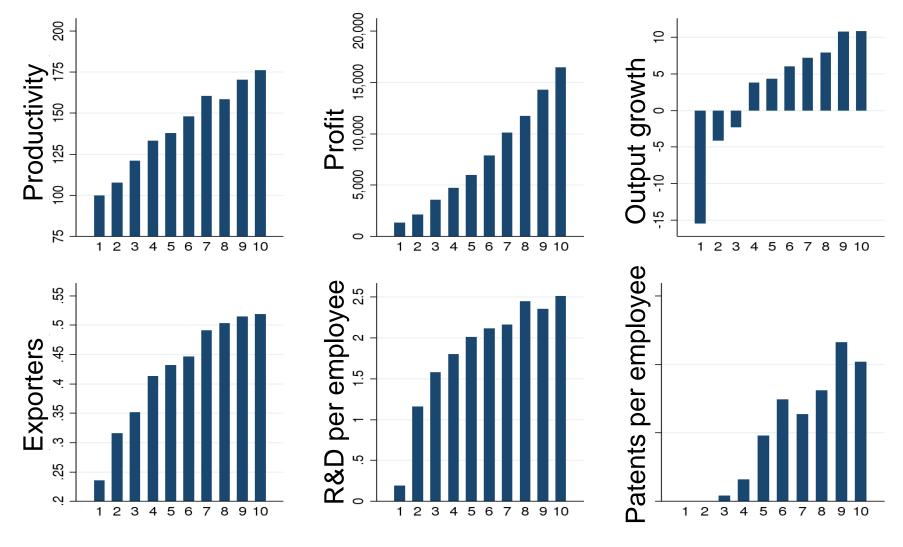




The adoption of structured management practices varies across regions of the US



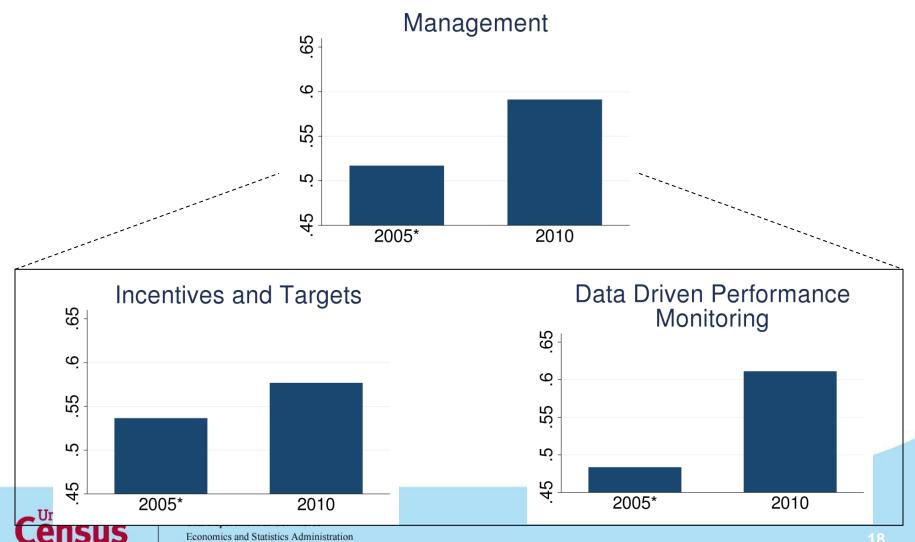
"Structured Management" practices are associated with significantly better performance



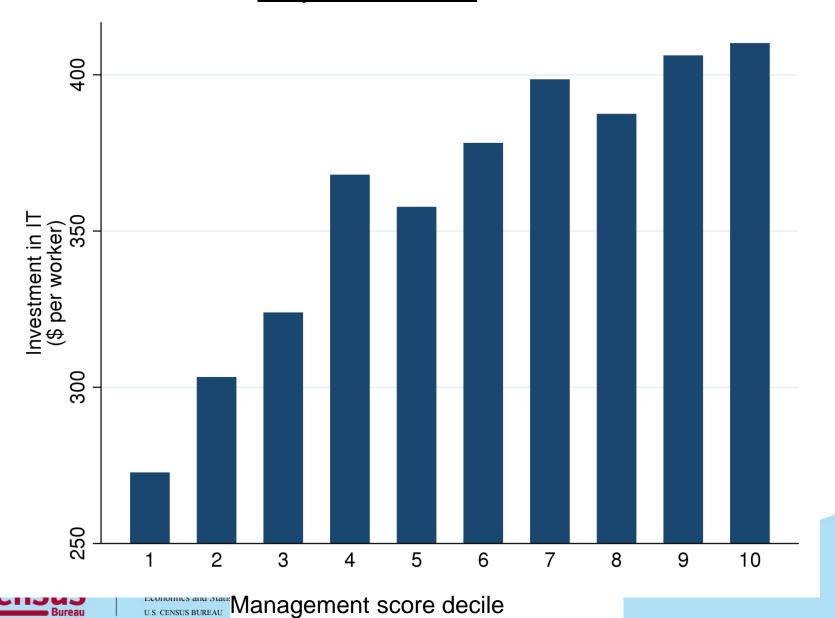


Structured Management scores for data use have improved the most

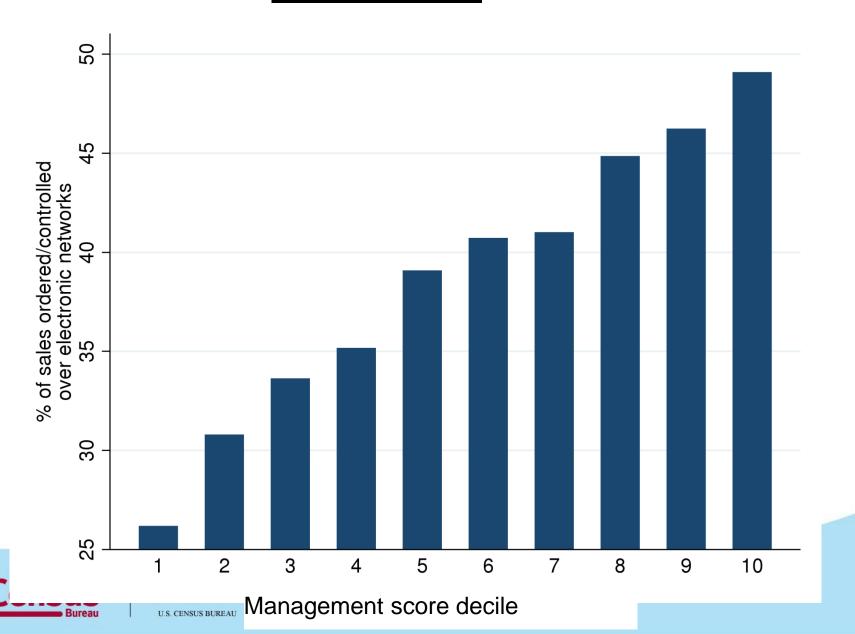
Presumably this reflect the growing use of IT in modern firms



Plants with more structured management practices are more IT intensive: <u>IT per worker</u>



Plants with more structured management practices are more IT intensive: on-line sales



Next Steps for the MOPS

- Available to approved RDC users
- Public-Use Micro File coming soon
- Benchmarking Website (direct benefit to respondents)
- Another wave in 2015?
- Expand to other sectors?

Rethinking Data Collection

- Administrative data augmented with surveys
 - New measures from data like LEHD could allow us to stratify surveys based on new characteristics (e.g., degrees of worker turnover, occupational mix or similar)
- Data collection can be better optimized by fully utilizing administrative and survey sources together.
- Additional sources of "admin" data for businesses?
 - Scanners, RFID, Accounting systems



Changing Role of Surveys

- Collect what admin systems do/can not.
- Refine/enhance what admin systems collect.
- Complex organizations have multiple and distinct sources for information.
- Surveys like the MOPS allow us to peer into the "Black Box".
- Successful model developed with MOPS can be replicated, but resources always an issue.



Issues with expanding and integrating the data infrastructure

- Importance of good link keys for mashing up data from different sources
- Computational issues
- Legal and policy issues
- Data access
- Too much information in one place?

