ECONOMIC-RELATED PRODUCTS

Krishna M. Akundi
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https://www.census.gov/econ/other_econ.html

Frequency	Economic Indicator	Geography
Monthly	Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services	US
Monthly	Building Permits	US, State, Metro, County, Place
Monthly	Construction Spending	US
Monthly	Construction Progress Reporting Surveys	US
Monthly	Current Industrial Reports	US
Monthly	Export Statistics	US, State
Monthly	Import Statistics	US, State
Monthly	Manufactured Homes Survey	US
Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders	US
Monthly	Manufacturing and Trade Inventory and Sales	US
Monthly	Monthly Retail Trade and Food Services Survey	US
Monthly	Monthly Wholesale Trade	US
Monthly	New Residential Construction	US, Region
Monthly	New Residential Sales	US, Region
Monthly	Survey of Construction	US
Quarterly	Current Industrial Reports	US
Quarterly	Federal Assistance Awards Data System	US
Quarterly	Plant Capacity Utilization	US
Quarterly	Quarterly Financial Report	US
Quarterly	Quarterly Public-Employee Retirement System Survey	US
Quarterly	Quarterly Services Survey	US
Quarterly	Quarterly Workforce Indicators	US, State, Workforce Area, County
Quarterly	Retail E-Commerce Sales	US

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Frequency	Economic Indicator	Geography
Annual	Annual Public Employment Survey	US
Annual	Annual Retail Trade Survey	US
Annual	Annual Survey of Manufactures	US, State
Annual	Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances	US, State
Annual	Annual Survey of School System Finances	US, State
Annual	Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	US
Annual	Building Permits	US, State, Metro, County, Place
Annual	Business Dynamics Statistics	US, State, Metro
Annual	Business R & D and Innovation Survey	US
Annual	Consolidated Federal Fund Report	US
Annual	County Business Patterns ⬅	US, State, Metro, County
Annual	Current Industrial Reports	US
Annual	E-Stats (E-Commerce Statistics)	US
Annual	Exports from Manufacturing Establishments	US
Annual	Federal Audit Clearinghouse	US
Annual	Information and Communication Technology Survey	US
Annual	Local Government School System Finance Survey	US
Annual	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey	US
Annual	Nonemployer Statistics ⬅	US, State, Metro, County
Annual	Profile of U.S. Exporting Companies	US
Annual	Service Annual Survey	US
Annual	State Government Tax Collections Survey	US, State
Annual	State and Local Government Public-Employee Retirement Systems	US
Annual	Statistics of U.S. Businesses	US, State, Metro, County
Annual	Tax Collections	US
Every 5 Years	Business Expenses	US
Every 5 Years	Commodity Flow Survey	US
Every 5 Years	Economic Census ⬅	US, State, Metro, County, Place
Every 5 Years	Economic Census of Island Areas	US, Area
Every 5 Years	Governments Integrated Directory	US
Every 5 Years	Survey of Business Owners	US, State, Metro, County

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Planning.Maryland.gov

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Popular Links

- Sustainability Indicators
- Zip Code Maps
- Maryland Statistical Handbook
- Population Estimates
- Median Household Income Estimates
- Projection Profiles
- Parcel PFA Data
- PFA Census Data Analysis
- EEO Report

Quick Links

- State Data Center Staff
- Building Permit Data
- 2012 Statistical Abstract
- 2011-2015 ACS Socioeconomic Characteristics for Maryland's Legislative Districts
- 2011-2013 ACS Socioeconomic Characteristics for Maryland's Jurisdictions

MARYLAND
STATE DATA CENTER

The Maryland State Data Center (SDC) is an official partner with the U.S. Census Bureau. The Maryland Department of Planning coordinates the SDC program in Maryland.

The SDC monitors development trends, analyzes social, economic and other characteristics and prepares population, housing, employment, labor force, and income projections, which provide the baseline for planning for growth and development in the State.

Subjects Index

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z all

County Specific Data

Allegany ▼ Go

U.S. Census Bureau's My Congressional District app

What's New?

- 2011 to 2015 Multi-Year American Community Survey 5-year Estimates for All Geographies
- 2015 Estimates by Age, Race and Gender for Maryland and it's Jurisdictions
- FHFA Home Price Index for Maryland & its Regions for 1st Quarter 2016
- 2015 Population Estimates for Maryland's Municipalities
- IRS state-to-State Migration 2014
- 2016 New Housing Units Authorized for Construction Reports : March & First Quarter
- State Quarterly Personal Income Through The 4th Quarter of 2015
- Wage & Salary Jobs by Place of Work Through 2015
- 2015 Population Estimates for Maryland's Jurisdictions

More on What's New? >>

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> Sustainability Indicators
> Zip Code Maps
> Maryland Statistical Handbook
> Population Estimates
> Median Household Income Estimates
> Projection Profiles
> Parcel PFA Data
> PFA Census Data Analysis
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> 2012 Statistical Abstract
> 2011-2015 ACS Socioeconomic Characteristics for Maryland's Legislative Districts
> 2011-2013 ACS Socioeconomic Characteristics for Maryland's Jurisdictions

Jobs and Income

http://www.mdp.state.md.us/msdc/S4_Job_Income.shtml

The jobs and income section has personal income estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for states (quarterly and annual) and Maryland counties (annual). Jobs by place of work data from the U.S. BEA are available for states and Maryland counties annually.

Also available from this site are annual job estimates for Maryland (and other states) from the current employment statistics(CES) program. There is a difference in coverage between the BEA and CES data. The BEA series is more comprehensive in that it includes federal military, railroad, household, agricultural, and other workers not covered by the unemployment insurance system. In addition, the BEA data includes estimates of proprietors. As a result, BEA job estimates will always be significantly higher than job estimates from the CES program.

The County Business Patterns data on this site are an analysis of high tech and biotech establishments available at the zip code level.

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2012 Economic Census :

Census Selected Statistics at the 2 and 3 Digit NAICS Code Level

▶ **Maryland Retail Loses Ground After the Great Recession**

▶ Tables :

- Accommodation and Food Services Establishments
- Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services Establishments
- Art, Entertainment and Recreation Establishments
- Education Establishments
- Financial Establishments
- Health Care Establishments
- Information Establishments
- Manufacturing Establishments
- Professional Scientific & Technical Services Establishments
- Other Services Establishments
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Establishments
- Retail Establishments
- Transportation and Warehousing Establishments
- Utilities Establishments
- Wholesale Trade Establishments

▶ Charts :

- Change in Retail Establishments 2007-2012 for Maryland
- Change in Retail Establishments 2007-2012 for Maryland Jurisdictions
- Change in Retail Sales (Billions Dollars) 2007-2012 for Maryland
- Percent Change in Retail Sales 2007-2012 for Maryland

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CENTER FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES
https://www.census.gov/ces/

The Center for Economic Studies (CES) partners with stakeholders within and outside the Census Bureau to improve measures of the U.S. population and economy through research and the development of innovative data products.

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CENTER FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES
OBJECTIVES

- Understand the US economy. The inter-relationships among businesses, households, and individuals

- Improve data product quality

- Help researchers conduct research that is beneficial to the Census Bureau

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You are here: Census.gov › Business & Industry › Center for Economic Studies

Center for Economic Studies (CES)

https://www.census.gov/ces

Main | **Data Products** | **RDC Research Opportunities** | **Research Programs** | **Publications and Reports** | **FAQs**

Who Are We?

The Center for Economic Studies (CES) partners with stakeholders within and outside the Census Bureau to improve measures of the economy and people of the United States through research and the development of innovative data products.

Related Links

- Annual Research Report
- Conferences
- Discussion Papers
- Dissertation Mentorship
- Seminars

Useful Links

- Acronyms and Definitions
- Data Protection Policy
- Economist Positions
- LEHD

Contact Information

E-mail
Call us: (301) 763-6460

Further contact information

Research

CES conducts research in economics and other social sciences, and creates new public-use data from existing data.

Researchers

Research Topics

CES Discussion Paper Series

CES Seminar Series

Restricted–Use Research Data

- Economic data on business establishments and firms
- Demographic data on individuals and households
- Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data

Data Products

CES creates innovative public–use data products from existing census, survey, and administrative data.

Businesses

Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS): Tabulations on establishments, firms, and employment with unique information on firm age and firm size

BDS Visualization Tools: Explore the BDS through maps, bar charts, and time series plots

Synthetic Longitudinal Business Database (SynLBD): Beta version of synthetic microdata on all U.S. establishments

Workforce

LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES): Annual employment statistics linking home and work locations at the Census block-level

OnTheMap: Create maps and reports showing where the U.S. population and workforce live and work

OnTheMap for Emergency Management: Access U.S. population and workforce statistics, in real time, for areas being affected by natural disasters

Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI): Workforce statistics by demography, geography, and industry for each state

LED Data Extraction Tool
Access the raw data products produced through the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership

QWI Explorer: Compare, rank, and aggregate Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) through interactive charts, maps, and tables

Job-to-Job Flows (J2J): Beta version of statistics on worker reallocation, distinguishing hires and separations associated with job change from hires and separations from and to nonemployment.

Research Data Centers

Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (RDCs) are partnerships between federal statistical agencies and leading research institutions. They are secure facilities managed by the Census Bureau to provide secure access to a range of restricted-use microdata for statistical purposes only.

Learn about opportunities for qualified researchers to use Census Bureau restricted-use microdata in secure RDCs.

There are currently 27 open RDC locations (blue dots) with 4 new locations coming soon (red dots).

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BUSINESS DYNAMICS STATISTICS

http://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/

The data help answer questions about

1. Job Creation

2. Entrepreneurship

3. Firm Age and Size

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BUSINESS DYNAMICS STATISTICS

http://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/

This is a collaborative effort of the Kaufman Foundation, Census Bureau, and Small Business Administration. BDS measures employment in firms and establishments, changes in number of establishments (openings and closings) and changes in the number of firms (startups and shutdowns).

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LEHD APPLICATIONS THAT MEASURE STATE AND LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- Quarterly Workforce Indicators
https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/

- OnTheMap
https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/

- OntheMap for Emergency Management
https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/em/

- Job-to-Job Flows
https://j2jexplorer.ces.census.gov

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Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Applications and Data Analysis Tools

https://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications/
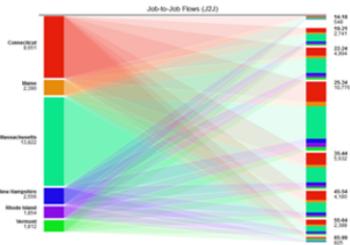
J2J Explorer (Beta)

Job-to-Job Flows Explorer is a web-based analysis tool that enables comprehensive access to an innovative new set of statistics on worker reallocation in the United States. Workers often build their careers through job-hopping and these flows between jobs are a primary means by which workers move up their career ladders. Flows of workers across employers, industries, and labor markets are subsequently quite large - about half of hires and separations in 2000 were job-to-job flows. Yet until now, they also represented a gap in the set of available statistics on employment dynamics.

New Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) statistics illuminate this enormous churn of workers between firms. Using longitudinal administrative data on workers' job histories, J2J traces worker movements through industries, geographic labor markets, and to/from employment.

J2J Explorer unlocks these statistics through an intuitive dashboard interface. The application's interactive visualizations allow for the construction of tables and charts to compare, aggregate and analyze flows by worker and firm characteristics. Potential analyses include identifying what industries are hiring manufacturing workers, what states have the highest rate of worker separations leading to persistent nonemployment, and a time-series analysis on the impacts of educational attainment on hires to North Dakota.

Learn more about J2J Explorer (95 KB)

J2J Explorer help and documentation

Start J2J Explorer (Beta)

QWI Explorer

QWI Explorer is a new, web-based analysis tool that enables comprehensive access to the full depth and breadth of the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) dataset. Through charts, maps and interactive tables, users can compare, rank and aggregate QWIs across time, geography, and/or firm and worker characteristics on the fly.

QWI Explorer makes the entire QWI dataset available for visualization in line charts, bar charts, and thematic maps. The application's intuitive dashboard allows for the construction of pivot tables to compare and rank labor-force indicators such as employment, job creation and destruction, wages, and hires across a wide range of firm and worker characteristics. Potential analyses include a longitudinal look at wages by worker sex and age across counties, ranking job creation rates of young firms across NAICS industry groups, and comparing hiring levels by worker race and education levels across a selection of Metropolitan Areas.

Learn more about QWI Explorer (115 KB)

QWI Explorer help and documentation

Start QWI Explorer

OnTheMap

OnTheMap is an online mapping and reporting application showing where workers are employed and where they live with companion reports on worker characteristics and optional filtering by age, earnings, or industry groups. It provides an easy-to-use interface for creating, viewing, printing and downloading workforce related maps, profiles, and underlying data.

Based on 2002–2013 LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), OnTheMap is a unique resource for mapping the travel patterns of workers and identifying small-area workforce characteristics.

A total of 50 state partners are currently featured, showing data for 12 years (2002 through 2013). The latest version of OnTheMap was released in August 2015.

Learn more about OnTheMap (117 KB)

OnTheMap help and documentation

Start OnTheMap

OnTheMap for Emergency Management

OnTheMap for Emergency Management is a public data tool that provides an intuitive web-based interface for accessing U.S. population and workforce statistics, in real time, for areas being affected by natural disasters.

The tool allows users to easily retrieve reports containing detailed workforce, population, and housing characteristics for hurricanes, floods, wildfires, winter storms, and federal disaster declaration areas.

Learn more about OnTheMap for Emergency Management (220 KB)

OnTheMap for Emergency Management help and documentation

Center for Economic Studies and Research Data Centers Research Report: 2014

Research and Methodology Directorate

Issued May 2015

Chapter 2.
The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau Collaborate to Create New Productivity Statistics

Lucia Foster and Cheryl Grim, Center for Economic Studies

Productivity measures are critical for understanding economic growth and business survival. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces the official U.S. productivity statistics using aggregate industry-level data, and these statistics provide important insights at the sector and industry levels. (See Text Box 2-1.) Unfortunately, BLS statistics cannot provide insight on the *within-industry* variation in productivity, limiting our understanding of the rich productivity dynamics in the U.S. economy. To address this gap, the BLS and the Census Bureau are collaborating to create new measures of the within-industry dispersion of productivity. This innovative partnership between the two agencies will combine the technical expertise of BLS staff in producing aggregate statistics and of Census staff in developing business-level measures using Census microdata to provide a unique view into the dynamics of productivity.

Work on the *Collaborative Micro-productivity Project* (CMP) began in 2014 with the goals of producing both public-use and restricted-use data on productivity dispersion. The public-use data will include within-industry measures of the distribution of productivity for industries in the manufacturing sector and is planned to be published jointly by the BLS and the Census Bureau. The restricted-use data will consist of microdata files containing input, output, and productivity measures to be made available to researchers through the secure Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDCs).

The CMP will create measures of within-industry productivity dispersion for both labor productivity (i.e., output per unit of labor) and multifactor productivity (i.e., output per unit of combined inputs) using establishment-level microdata that are already collected by the Census Bureau.

We next describe how users will benefit from measures of productivity dispersion.

IMPACT OF MICRO-PRODUCTIVITY RESEARCH ON ECONOMICS

Why create measures of within-industry productivity dispersion? Starting with Bailey, Hulten, and Campbell (1992), research findings using microdata on productivity have changed the way economists think about aggregate productivity growth, labor market dynamics, international trade, and globalization. Syverson (2011) provides a recent review of the many facets of micro-productivity research.

Existing research highlights two key findings. First, there are large, persistent differences in productivity across establishments even within narrowly-defined industries. Second, these differences are correlated with important economic outcomes for businesses. Specifically, researchers have found low productivity plants contract and exit, while high productivity

Text Box 2-1.
THE BLS PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM

The BLS produces the official productivity statistics for the United States, including annual growth rates for both labor productivity and multifactor productivity (MFP). Productivity measures are produced at both the major sector level (business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing) and more detailed industry levels—in some cases down to 6-digit NAICS.

Two types of MFP are produced: MFP using capital and labor inputs and KLEMS MFP using capital, labor, energy, materials, and services inputs. Published estimates show the contributions of different industries to both output and aggregate productivity growth. More information about the BLS productivity program can be found on the BLS Web site <bls.gov/bls/productivity.htm>.

THE MICRO-PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT

- To measure variation in productivity dispersion within industries.

- This study, examines differences in productivity among manufacturing plants within a manufacturing industry.

- Consider the impacts of these micro differences on businesses.

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OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

- Increase our understanding of the U.S. economy in general and, in particular, about business growth and survival.

- Develop micro-data files on input, output, and productivity measures available to RDC's

- Make productivity dispersion statistics publicly accessible.

- Integrate this work with the Business Dynamic Statistics.

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US final Q2 productivity rose 1.5 percent, vs 1.3 percent increase expected   CNBC , September 2017

Productivity Key to Prosperity
New York Times, 1948

Understanding the Productivity Paradox   NPR July 2017

Worker Productivity Slowed as Consumer Spending Fell
New York Times, November 2008

IMF chief warns slowing productivity risks living standards drop
Reuters April 2017

For America's Economy To Rebound, Labor Participation And Productivity Must Rebound, Too

Investor's Business Daily
September 2017

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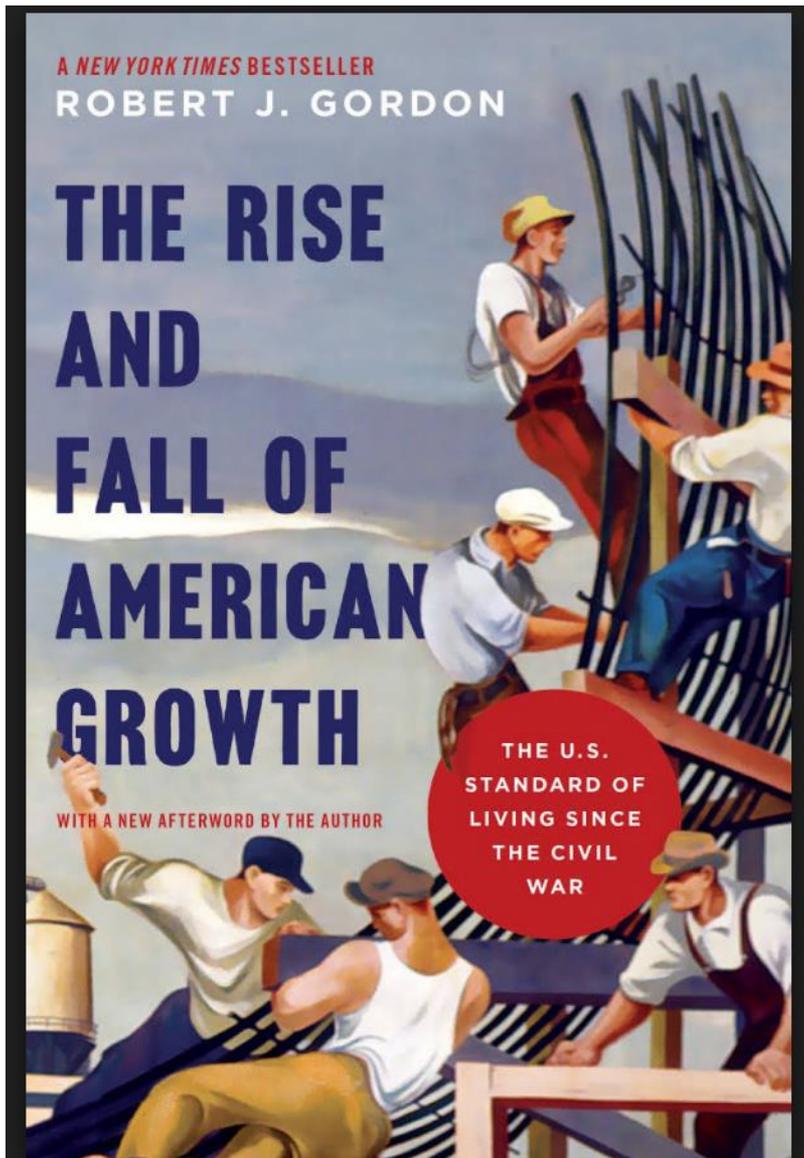
- Written in 2016 by an MIT Professor of Macroeconomics and Economic History.

- Traces the rise of economic growth and the US standard of living from 1870 to 1970 and the fall in economic growth since 1970-- resulting in a static or sluggish U.S. standard of living

- Finds that the headwinds hindering productivity growth are inequality, education, demographics and public finances.

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WHAT IS PRODUCTIVITY?

Productivity is the engine of economic growth and is responsible for rising standards of living.

Shigeru Fujita

Philadelphia Federal Reserve,

Business Review, 2008

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COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN STANDARD OF LIVING AND REAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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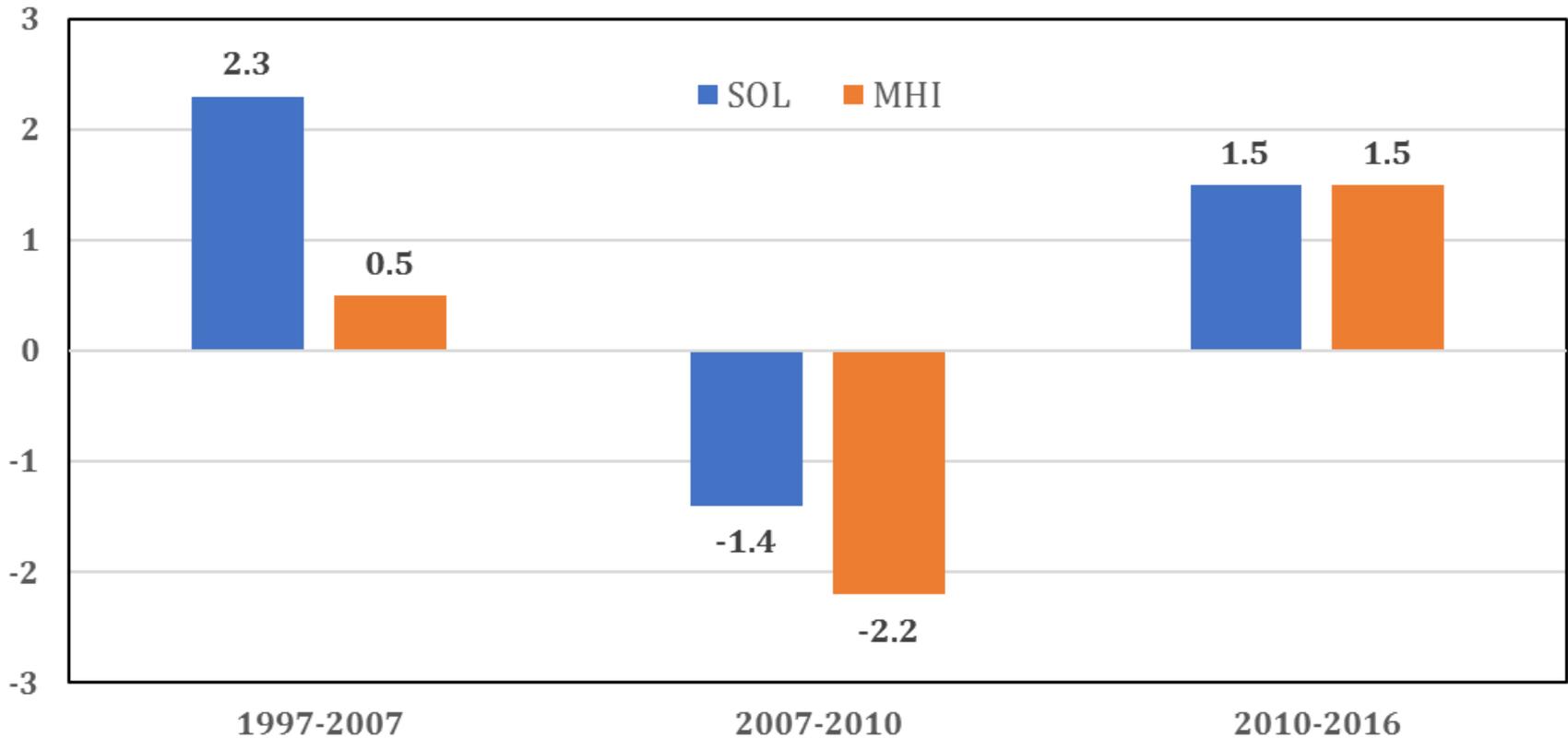
WHAT IS PRODUCTIVITY?

Productivity is a measure of how well an economy produces goods and services with a given number of workers and amount of physical capital.

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HOW TO MEASURE PRODUCTIVITY?

$$\frac{\text{Outputs}}{\text{Inputs}} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{Worker hours}}$$

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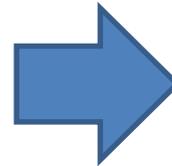
GROWTH IN GDP, 1997 - 2016
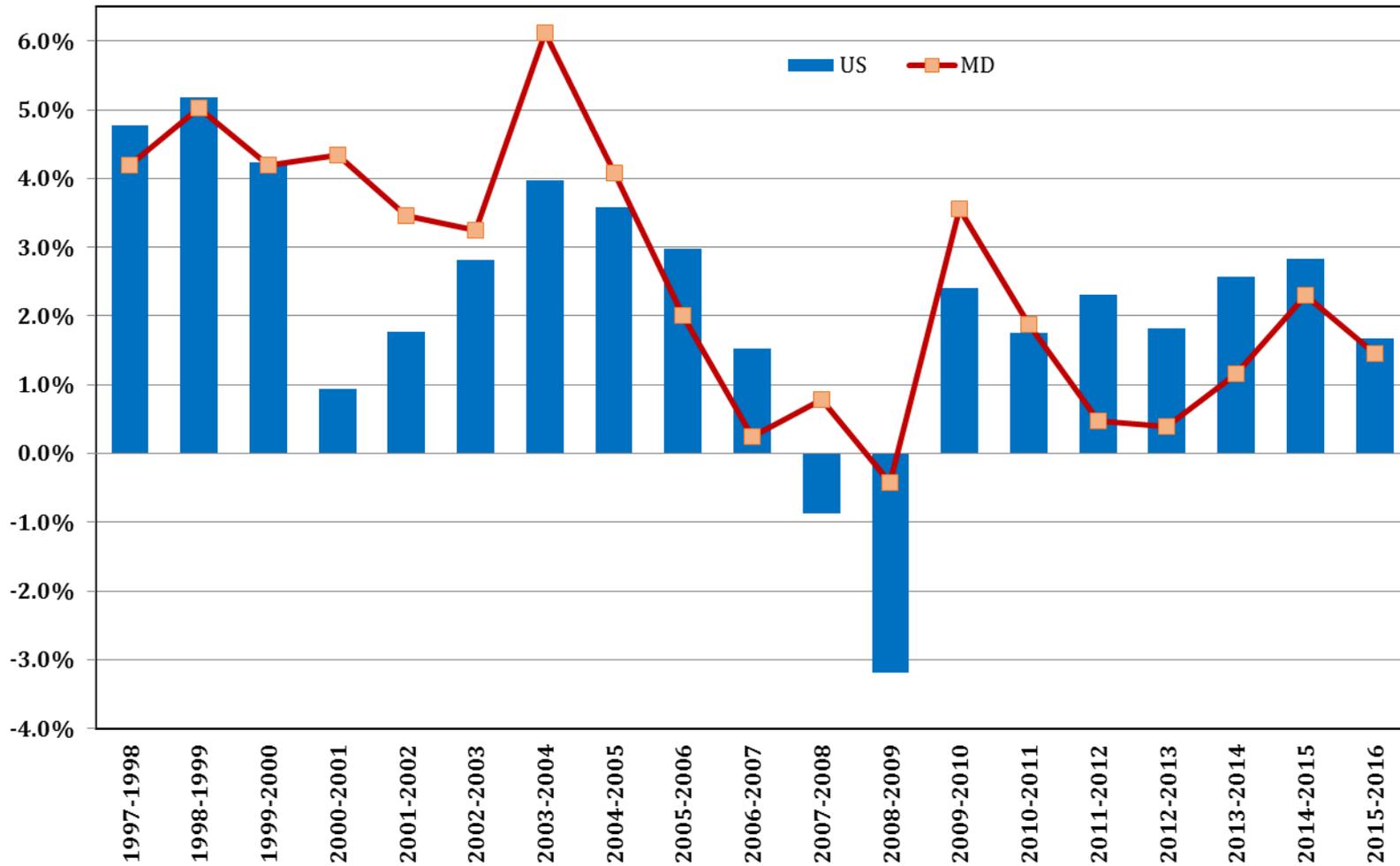
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real GDP (chained 2009 $)

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JOB GROWTH, 1997 - 2016
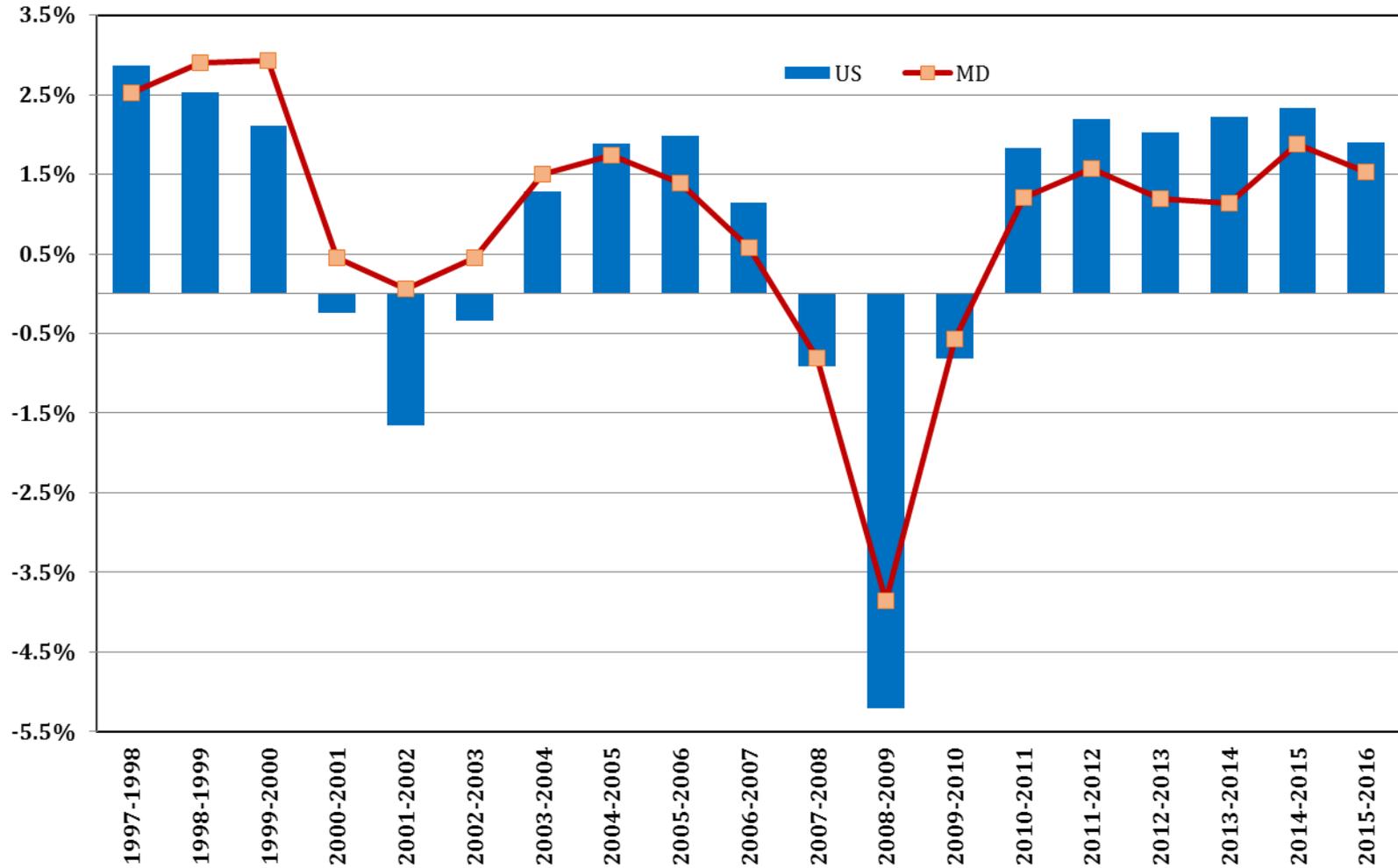
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

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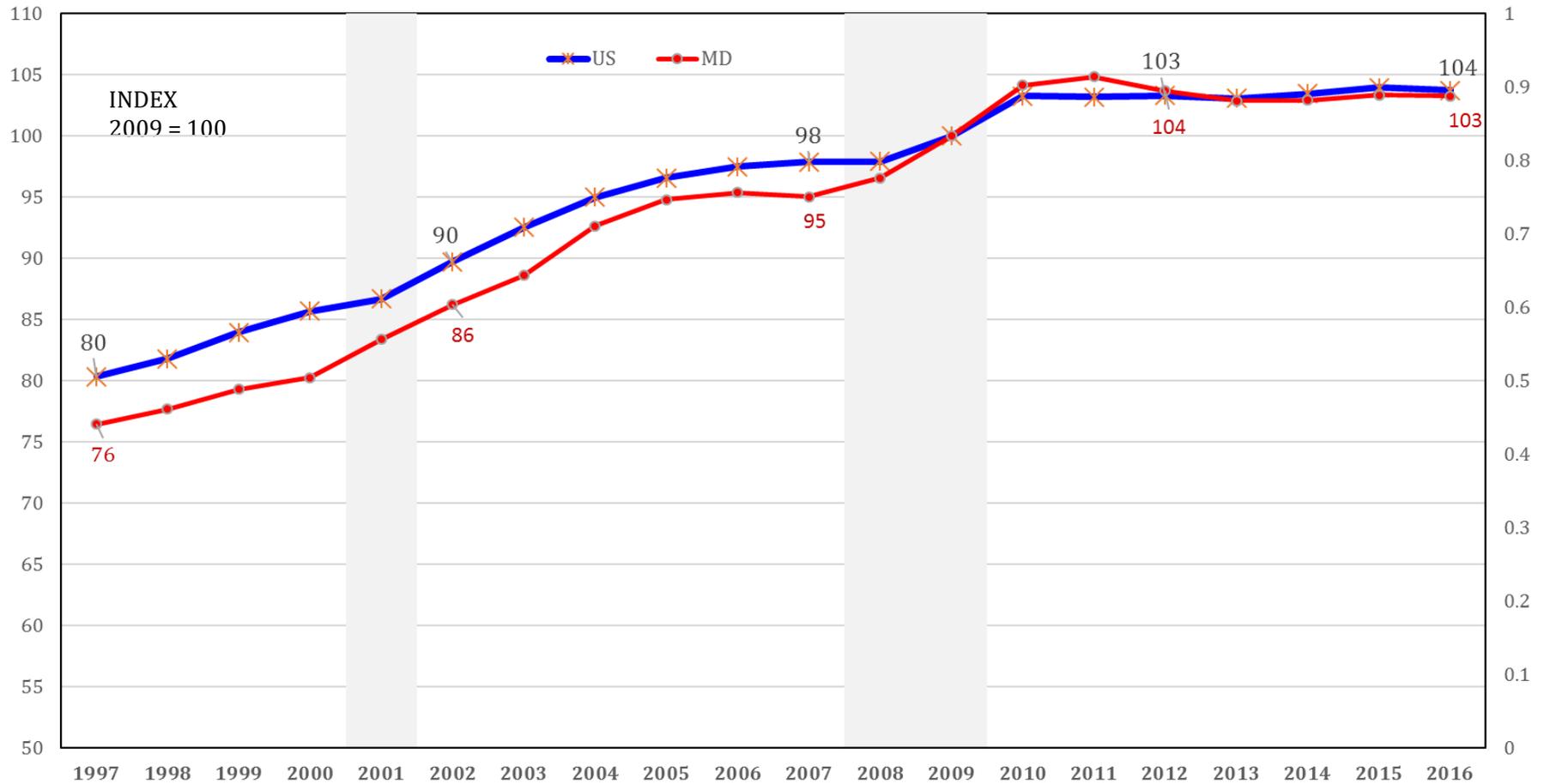
IN CONCLUSION...

- ✓ Census Economic Data Sets

- ✓ Data Center analysis of the Maryland Economy

- ✓ Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies

- ✓ Business Dynamic Statistics and LEHD

- ✓ Micro-Productivity

- ✓ Economic Growth (1997-2016)

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