

Business Sources from the Federal Government: Exciting and New

Federal Depository Library Program: FDLP Academy

March 26, 2020: Webinar

Presenter: Jennifer C. Boettcher, Georgetown University

Jennifer C. Boettcher



Jennifer C. Boettcher and Leonard M. Gains. Industry Research Using the Economic Census. Greenwood : Phoenix, AZ. 2004

M.B.A., Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., 2005

M.L.S., State University of New York, Albany, N.Y., 1992

B.A., University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H., 1987

ALA RUSA BRASS Member since 1991

ALA GODORT member since 1990

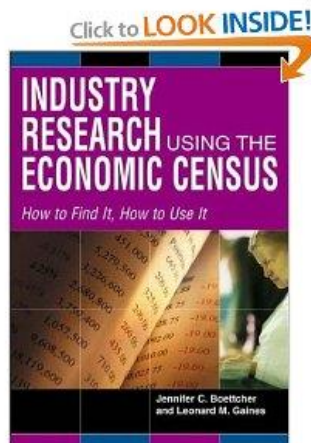
Georgetown University 1997-present

Founder of Business Information Finders (BIF) and Capital Area Business Academic Librarians (CABAL) in DC

2013 Emerald Research Grant: Zombie List (reanimated business sources)

Seeking contributors: <https://boettcher.georgetown.domains/HisBusColl>

2010 Gale Cengage Learning Award for Excellence in Business Librarianship



Librarian & Information Scientist

- As a Librarian, I
 - Understand the source
 - Know how to find the source
 - Know the related subjects
 - Know how it's connected to other sources
 - Know how to read it
 - Make connections between publisher and researcher
- As a Librarian, I don't
 - Publish the primary source
 - Have your context or expertise
 - Do statistical analysis
 - Interpret the data
 - Do data entry
 - Have legal expertise

These are my views and do not reflect those of Georgetown or GPO.

Outline

- Public Domain
- Open Government
- Questions
- Government and Business
- Economic Census
 - General
 - Geography
 - NAICS/NAPCS
 - 2017 Developments
- Questions
- Starting Points
- Major Sources
 - Social Science
 - Natural Science
- Non Federal Sources
 - Sub-national
 - International/NGO
- Fun
- Next Steps
- Questions

Copyright provides the owner of copyright with the exclusive right to

- **Reproduce** the work in copies
- Prepare **derivative works** based upon the work
- **Distribute** copies of the work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership or by rental, lease, or lending
- **Perform** the work publicly live or by means of a digital transmission
- **Display** the work
- Distribution of **Public Domain collections** called “collective works” or compilations
- Copyright also provides the owner of copyright the right to **authorize others** to exercise these exclusive rights, subject to certain statutory limitations.

Public Domain= No Copyright Restrictions

Public Domain is not protected by intellectual property laws, like copyright.

Anyone can use a public domain work without obtaining permission, but no one can ever own it.

Example: no longer protected **due to age** of creative work.

Works produced for the U.S. Government by its officers and employees should not be subject to copyright. The provision applies the principle equally to unpublished and published works. [17 USC 105](#)

REMEMBER: **Public domain data must be attributed.**

It should be Public Domain, but I can't get it

- Privacy Concerns
 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and personnel
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ([HIPAA](#))
 - Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ([FERPA](#))
- Security Concerns
 - Generally military and intelligence related - classified
 - Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)
- Financial Concerns
 - Contains propriety data or trade secrets
 - Requires cost recovery
 - Contracts with creator don't allow it, licensing issues
 - Civil litigation or law enforcement
 - Unpublished information and data concerning oil wells

Administrative Data and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 5 U.S.C. § 552, 1966

Why FOIA Requests?

- Know what you are looking for!
- What to ask for
 - Anything unpublished by US government
 - Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI),
 - replaces “For Official Use Only” and [other categories](#)
- Who can ask,
 - OPEN Government Act of 2007, citizen journalist

Other potential access problems

- Not widely distributed/web
- Contracted or grant work
- Lack of supposed interest, **DoJ**
- Lack of funding, **Census**
- Not kept, **Record Retention**

[Read this from Archives](#)

File here [FOIAonline](#)

Oversight: [Office of Government Information Services](#)

Open Government

- Free
- Transparent
- Accountable
- Accessible to citizens
- Engage all citizens
- Data is Machine Readable,
 - **API v Human**
- When in doubt openness prevails

Open policy in the Federal Government

- Federal government policy
 - Passed by Congress
 - [Implemented by Executive Branch](#)
 - Refined by Courts
- Policy on information collection (priorities)
 - Mandated by law (in CFR) [Public Law No: 115-435](#) (signed 1/14/19)
 - Implemented by regulations (Federal Register) [82 FR 52213](#)
 - Directed by memorandum (Presidential) [M-13-13](#)
 - Standard of practice: Data plans ([Agencies](#))

Public Domain Vs. Open Access

- Public Domain
 - US Law
 - Federal Government products
 - can be retrieved by FOIA
 - Some sub-nationals
 - Some countries
- Open Access
 - Decision of publisher/owner
 - Because of ownership of copyright
 - License (CC, GNU, etc)
 - Some NGOs
 - Principles
 - Reuse and redistribution of the data
 - Allows derivative works as Open only
 - No restrictions on who can access and use
 - Electronically transferable
 - Machine-readable

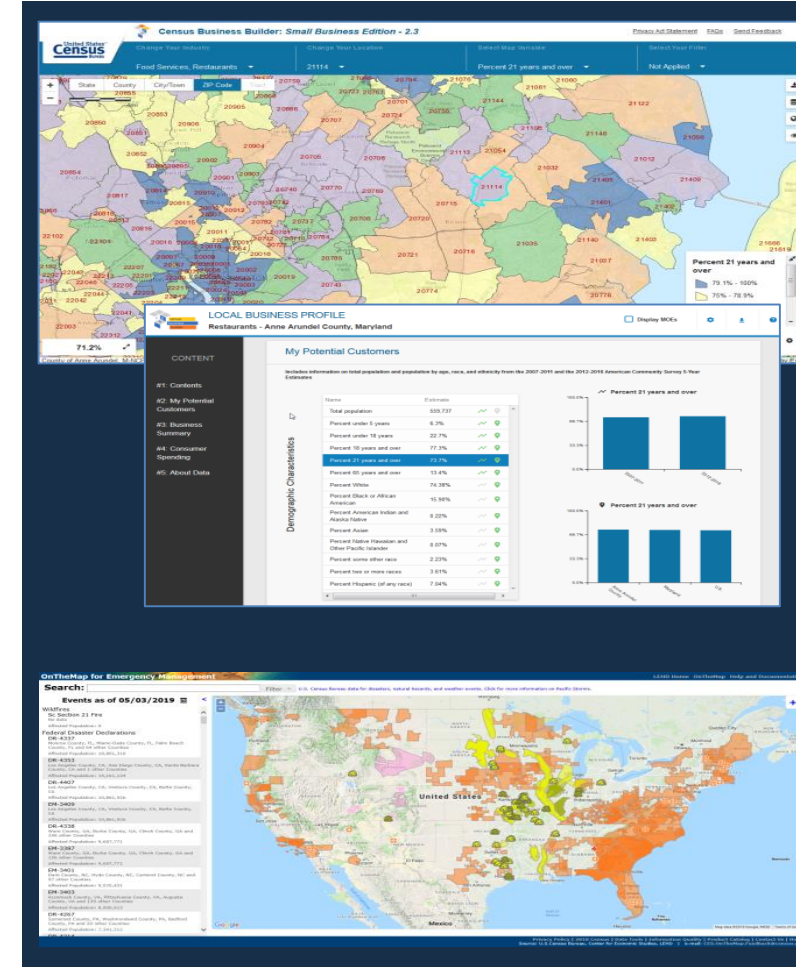
Questions?



CC0, <https://pixabay.com/en/hedgehog-child-young-hedgehog-1759027>

Use Cases and User Stories

- **Entrepreneurs** opening their first business
- **Existing business owners** looking to expand their markets or better understand them
- **Grant writers** needing data for their proposal
- **Academics** doing research for their class
- **Regional planners** researching business gaps
- **Emergency managers and staff** doing preparedness, response, and recovery work



Slide provided by Census, 2019

Doing business **WITH** the U.S. Federal Government

Procurement/Contracts

- [Authoritative site for Assistance Listings, Wage Determinations, and Contract Opportunities \(beta.sam.gov\)](#)
 - Old: Federal Business Opportunities (FedBizOpps.gov) to Replace the *Commerce Business Daily* (CBD)
 - Old: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

Disasters Assistance/Grants

- [Disaster Assistance](#)
- [Federal and State Benefits](#)
- [Search CFDA](#)

Federal Government Information for Business

Executive Branch

- Regulations
- Data, API
- Data, Statistics or Indicators
- Press releases or Trade press or Bulletins
- Handbooks or Fact Books
- Departments' Reports
- Industry Reports or Surveys or Reviews
- State of the Industry and Outlooks
- Geographic specific
- New Technology and direction

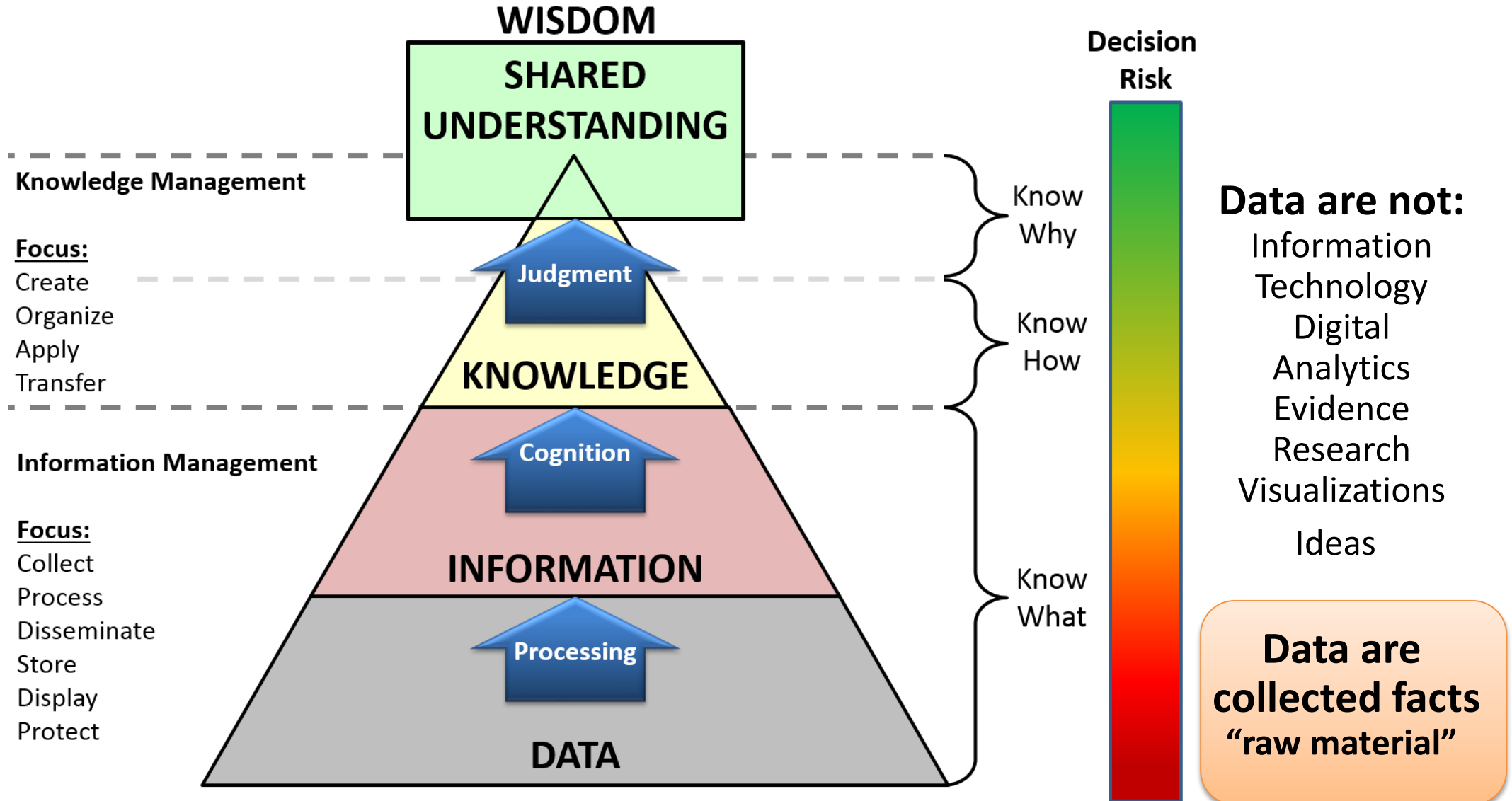
Congressional Branch

- Forthcoming laws
- Committee reports/prints
- Congressional Research Section
- Library of Congress, Reading Rooms
- Government Publishing Office

Judicial Branch

- Interpreting laws
- Courts, transcribes
- Courts, defendants

Knowledge Management Cognitive Pyramid



Adaptations of DIKW pyramid by US Army Knowledge Managers, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DIKW_pyramid

The *Economic Census (EC)*

- NAICS: **Nearly every** 2- thru 6-digit code covered by the Census Bureau
 - Excludes Agriculture and other types of business (see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance/understanding-naics.html#par_textimage)
- Geography: National, state, metro, county, **place**, and ZIP Code levels
- Other characteristics, including **business size** and **Franchise status**
- Over **200 data variables** shown (common and sector-specific ones)
- **Product Lines** data (revenue by products sold or manufactured or services provided)

See <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census.html> and <https://www.census.gov/data/academy/webinars/2019/2017-econ-census.html> for more information, including release schedule for 2017 and what's new.

Note: Census also have programs related to the EC, including the *Economic Census of Island Areas*, the *Survey of Business Owners* (and the *Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs / Annual Business Survey*) and the *Commodity Flow Survey*

**DATA FROM THE
NATION'S BUSINESSES
+
STATS ON EVERY INDUSTRY
AND GEOGRAPHY
=
ONE VALUABLE RESOURCE
FOR YOUR BUSINESS**

**THE ECONOMIC CENSUS.
SEE HOW IT ALL ADDS UP.**
Learn more at [census.gov/EconomicCensus](https://www.census.gov/EconomicCensus)

United States
Census
Bureau

2017 Economic Census See How It All Adds Up



Slide provided by Census, 2019

Series and Reports

Geographic Area Series

All Geographic data

Puerto Rico & Island Area

Industry Series (US only)

Product Lines NAPCS X NAICS

Establishment and Firm Size

Concentration Ratios

Legal Form of Organization

Subject Series (ST)

Miscellaneous Subjects

Business Expenses

First Look

Franchise Statistics Report

Comparative Statistics Report

between 12 & 17

Nonemployer Statistics

Annual Business Survey (ABS)

Survey of Business Owners (SBO)

Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs (ASE),

Business Research and Development and

Innovation Survey for Microbusinesses (BRDI-M)

Commodity Flow Survey

Materials Consumed

Mining and Manufacturing

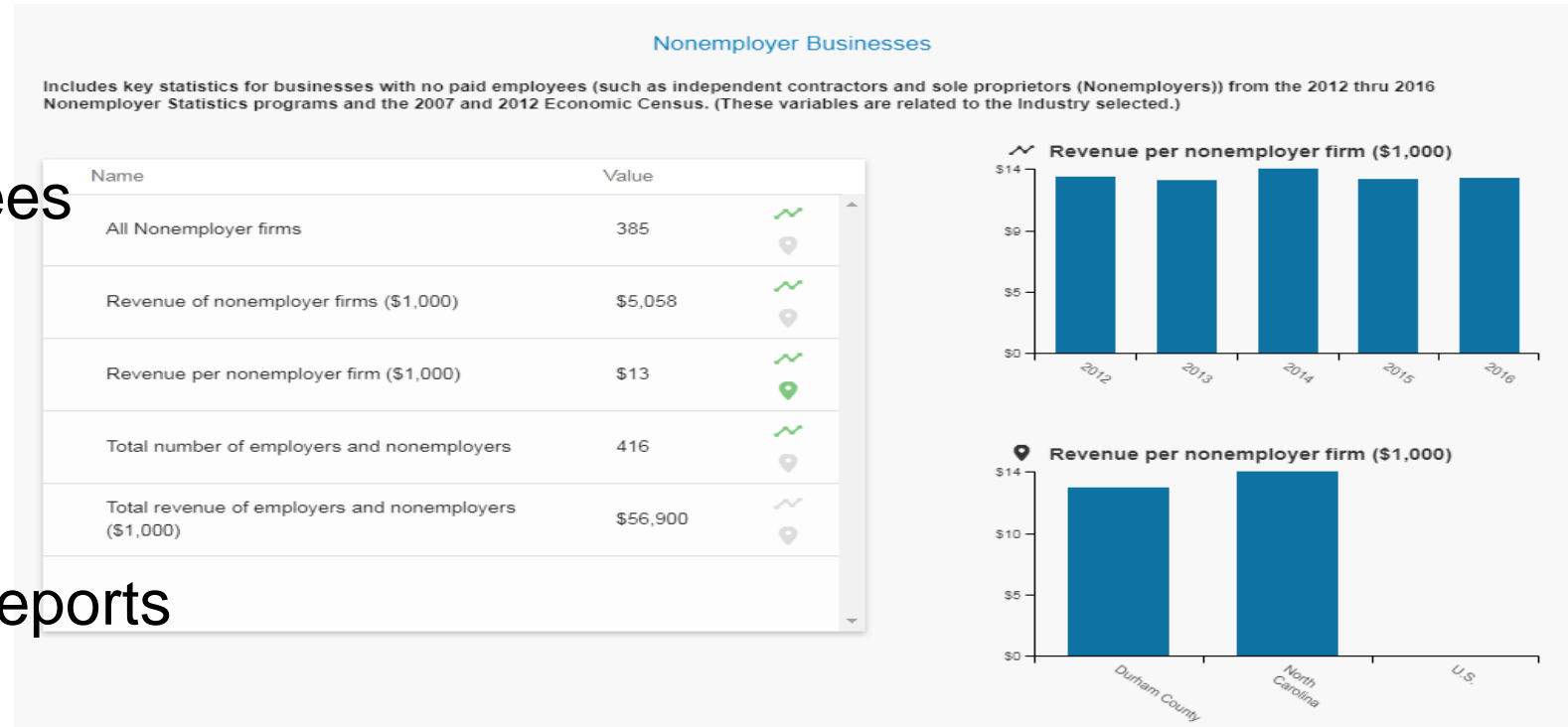
Nonemployer Statistics

Includes the Gig workers

Businesses w/o paid employees
account for
75% of all businesses
3.5% of all sales

Excluded from other census reports

Updated annually



[Gig Economy](#)

Geographic/TIGERweb

The screenshot displays the TIGERweb Economic Geography Division web application. The browser's address bar shows the URL `tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerwebecon/`. The application interface includes a top navigation bar with the United States Census Bureau logo and the text "TIGERweb Economic Geography Division". A search bar contains the text "MD".

On the left side, there is a "Layers" panel with the following sections:

- Economic Places**
 - 2017
 - Consolidated Cities
 - Places added to the 2017 Economic Census (purple)
 - Places included in the 2012 and 2017 Economic Census (pink)
 - Census Designated Places
 - Places added to the 2017 Economic Census (green)
 - Places included in the 2012 and 2017 Economic Census (light green)
 - Balance of County (yellow)
- Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas**
 - 2017
 - Principal Cities (black dot)
 - Combined Statistical Areas (orange square)
 - Metropolitan and Micropolitan (light blue square)

The main map area shows a geographic view of the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington region, with various counties and cities labeled. The map is color-coded according to the layers in the left panel. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 20 miles and 20 kilometers. The current extent coordinates are shown as `[-78.3157, 38.6173] [-75.5692, 39.8068]`. A red status message at the bottom right reads "Geocoding Complete."

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 6:15 PM on 3/25/2020, along with various application icons and a notification tray.

What is new with 2017 Geography?

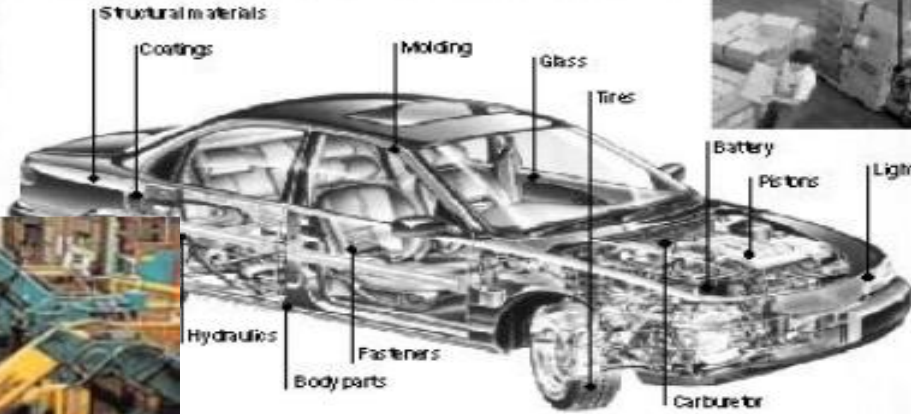
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/geographies/change-notes.html>

- Metro Areas – the Core Based Statistical Areas in 15 states had some type of change
- Counties – Alaska, South Dakota, and Virginia had changes to 1 or more counties
- Economic Places – every state had places with area gain, loss, and/or code or name changes. There are 442 new Economic Places being recognized and 171 places that are being dropped for 2017, primarily due to population decline
- Offshore for drilling and mining along the coasts. <3 miles with state data
- For example: North Carolina has 474 Total Places

Gains	Losses	Name Change
245 area size	109 area size	3 name changes
22 places	6 places	

Which Industry?

From Bumper to Bumper: NIST Tools for the Auto Industry



Soldering
Welding



NEWS

February 26, 2020 OMB asked for permission to kill the Standard Industrial Classification (**SIC**). Long live the North American Industry Classification System (**NAICS**) 85 FR 11120, parts V and VI

V. OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 8, Standard Industrial Classification of Establishments The ECPC is soliciting public comments at the request of OMB on the advisability of formally updating Statistical Policy Directive No. 8, Standard Industrial Classification of Establishments, and seeking comments on the proposed text of the update.

VI. OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 9, Standard Industrial Classification of Enterprises The ECPC proposes elimination of Statistical Policy Directive No. 9, Standard Industrial Classification of Enterprises.

NAICS Sectors

11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and
Hunting

21 Mining

22 Utilities

23 Construction

31-33 Manufacturing

42 Wholesale Trade

44-45 Retail Trade

48-49 Transportation and
Warehousing

51 Information

52 Finance and Insurance

53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

55 Management of Companies and Enterprises

56 Administrative and Support and Waste
Management and Remediation Services

61 Education Services

62 Health Care and Social Assistance

71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

72 Accommodation and Food Services

81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

92 Public Administration



North American Industry Classification System

<i>Level</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
Sector	52	Finance and Insurance
Subsector	524	Insurance Carriers & related activities
Industry Group	5241*	Insurance Carriers
Industry	52411	Direct Life Health & Med Ins Carriers
U.S. Industry	524113	Direct Life Insurance Carriers

* Mexico & Canada Compatible

What and why NAPCS?

What is the purpose of NAPCS?

Comprehensive demand/market-oriented classification framework for services and goods.

NAPCS was developed as a reference classification to facilitate the analysis of economic data based on markets rather than production processes and allows comparisons of products among the three North American countries.

What is the relationship between NAPCS and NAICS?

NAPCS, a product classification system, and NAICS, an industry classification system, are independent but complementary.

A product produced/sold/distributed by multiple industries carries the same title, definition, and code in NAPCS, regardless of its industries of origin.

Products can be linked to the industries that produce/sell/distribute them, and industries can be linked to the products.

What else can NAPCS be used for?

BEA's National Accounts (NIIP), Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) 2012 and Extended Balance of Payments Services (EBOPS) 2010.

North American **Product** Classification System 2017 (NAPCS 2017) version Beta 1.0

Hierarchical Structure

Example (library services)

Level	Digits	Agreggation level	Categories
1	2	Section	24
2	3	Subsection	61
3	5	Division	172
4	7	Group	276
5	9	Subgroup	497
6	11	Trilateral product	1167

New Product-, Merchandise-,
and Services- Lines

North American Product Classification System 2017 (NAPCS 2017) version Beta 1.0	
Code	Product title
24	Home entertainment, recreation and culture products, including household pets and related products
241	Home entertainment, recreation and culture products
24110	Other home entertainment, recreation and culture products
2411001	Other home entertainment, recreation and culture products
241100101	Gambling products
241100102	Leisure, recreational, and athletic instructional programs
241100103	Library and archive services
24110010301	Library and archive services

Subject Series NAPCS x NAICS

- Used to be
 - Merchandise Line
 - Product Line
 - Revenue Line
 - Service Line

Product Lines: NAICS x NAPCS for the U.S. and States where applicable	November 2020
Product Lines: NAPCS x NAICS for the U.S.	

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance/series/subject-summary.html>

Other Changes with the 2017 Economic Census

- New disclosure rules -- new privacy rules will result in the establishment count being suppressed when fewer than 3 establishments in that industry in that geography.
 - **You will be seeing a lot more of D** Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
- Local areas published by sector – Place-level data will no longer be available for the Manufacturing sector and the NAICS and geographic levels published for other sectors may be adjusted based on data quality and privacy issues.
 - **Fewer geographic details**
- Introduction of the Annual Business Survey (ABS) -- The Survey replaces three existing surveys: the five-year Survey of Business Owners (SBO) for employer businesses, the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs (ASE), and the Business Research and Development and Innovation Survey for Microbusinesses (BRDI-M).

Ways to Access Data

- [QuickFacts](#)
- [My Congressional District](#)
- [Global Market Finder](#)
- [Census Business Builder](#)
- [OnTheMap](#) and [OTM for Emergency Management](#)
- [American FactFinder](#) [going away]
- [USA Trade Online](#)
- [data.census.gov](#)
- [DataFerrett](#) [gone away]
- Application Programming Interface (API)

Ease of Use

The screenshot shows the Census Bureau website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation tabs: BROWSE BY TOPIC, EXPLORE DATA, LIBRARY, SURVEYS/ PROGRAMS, INFORMATION FOR..., FIND A CODE, and ABOUT US. Under the EXPLORE DATA tab, there is a menu with options: Explore Data Main, Census Academy, Consulting Users, Data Tools and Apps (circled in red), and Developers. Below this, there is a table of business statistics for Maryland, with columns for 'Businesses', 'Largo CDP, Maryland', 'Prince George's County, Maryland', and 'Maryland'. The table includes a 'Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)' row and a 'BUSINESSES' section with various metrics like 'Total employer establishments, 2016', 'Total employment, 2016', etc.

Businesses	Largo CDP, Maryland	Prince George's County, Maryland	Maryland
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)		912,756	6,052,177
BUSINESSES			
Businesses			
Total employer establishments, 2016	X	15,042	138,480
Total employment, 2016	X	256,974	2,282,725
Total annual payroll, 2016 (\$1,000)	X	11,937,666	121,952,023
Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016	X	2.5%	1.9%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2016	X	76,805	487,540
All firms, 2012	794	77,204	531,953
Men-owned firms, 2012	345	37,899	276,630
Women-owned firms, 2012	408	34,395	209,119
Minority-owned firms, 2012	733	59,172	203,394
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	28	16,219	314,902
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	72	7,644	50,976
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	689	67,290	462,232

Below the table is a 'My Congressional District' section for Maryland, Congressional District 4. It includes a map and a table of 'Paid employees for pay period including March 12' by economic sector, such as Agriculture, Manufacturing, Retail trade, etc.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/guidance/finding-data.html>

Slide provided by Census, 2019

What is not covered in the Economic Census

NAICS	Industry categories excluded from the economic census	Coverage in CBP
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	CBP (except 111,112)
482	Rail Transportation	
491	Postal Service	
525	Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	CBP (except 5251)
6111	Elementary and Secondary Schools	CBP (private schools only)
6112	Junior Colleges	CBP (private schools only)
6113	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	CBP (private schools only)
8131	Religious Organizations	CBP
81393	Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	CBP
81394	Political Organizations	CBP
814	Private Households	
92	Public Administration	

Economic Indicators from Census

County Business Patterns
Annual Survey of Manufacturers
Advance Monthly Retail Sales
Monthly Wholesale Trade
Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders
Quarterly Services Survey
Value of New Construction Put in Place
Housing Completions
Housing Vacancies and Homeownership
US International Trade in Goods and Services
Quarterly Financial Report
E-Commerce Monthly
[Census of Governments – Public Sector](#)
Public Education Finances



Questions?



CC0, <https://pixabay.com/en/hedgehog-child-young-hedgehog-1759027>

Where to start for Open Data

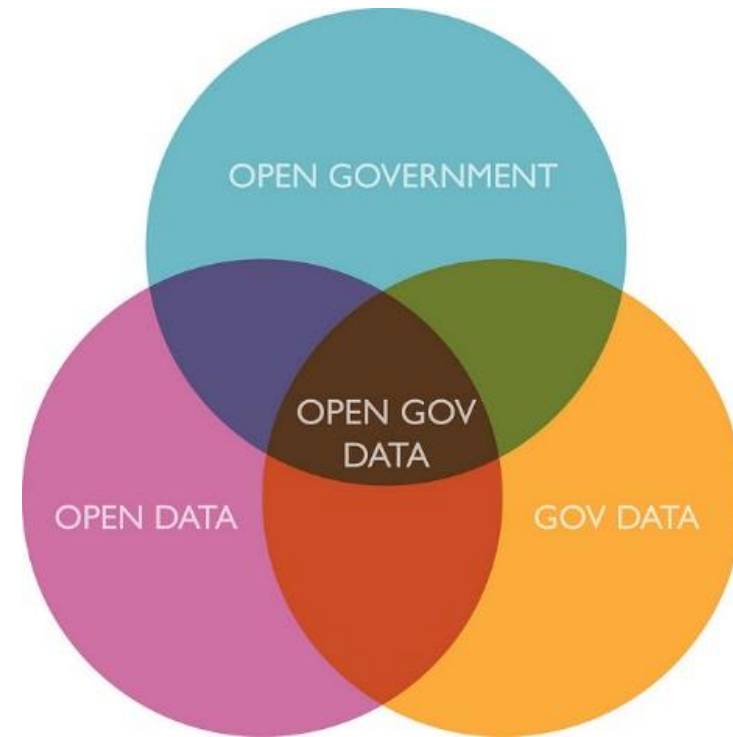
- United States <https://www.data.gov>
- International <http://data.un.org>
 - [Advanced](#)
- States <http://copyright.lib.harvard.edu/states>
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research repository <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/>
 - [Themes](#)

Major Sources of Social Science Information from the US Government

- [Census](#) (Demographics, Public Finance, Manufacturing, Retail, Wholesale, Construction, all other industries)
- [Labor](#)
- [Companies](#)
- [Economic](#)
- [Federal Budget Projections](#)
- [Taxes](#)
- [Spending](#)
- [Social Security](#)
- [Justice](#)
- [Banking](#)
- [Mortgage](#)
- [Trade](#)
- [Transportation](#)
- [Telecommunications](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Libraries and Museums](#)
- [Economic Analysis](#)

Major Sources of Natural Science Information from the US Government

- [Agriculture](#) and [Fisheries](#)
- [Defense](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Energy](#)
- [Environment](#)
- [Intellectual Property](#)
- [Land Management](#) and [Minerals](#)
- [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [Science & Engineering](#)
- [Weather](#)



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/notbrucelee/6897137283/in/photostream>

Problems that come with government Info

- Beggars can't be choosers
 - Too old
 - Not to the geographic level needed, going to get worst
 - Too detailed
 - Have to file a [FOIA](#) request

States and Cities

- Public Domain in [California](#) and [New York City](#)
- [https://www.google.com/search?q=site%3A.gov+\"open+data\"+\[YOUR STATE HERE\]](https://www.google.com/search?q=site%3A.gov+\)
- Remember to search using site:.gov
- There are a lot of consultants making money on cool visualizations using open data.



Major International Data Sources

By topic

<http://data.un.org>

[Social & Economic- World Bank](#)

[Financial & Economic- International Monetary Fund](#)

[Human body- World Health Org](#)

[Labor- International Labour Org](#)

[Telecommunications- International
Telecommunications Union](#)

[Governance- Transparency International](#)

[Developed Countries- Organisation for Economic Co-
operation and Development \(OECD\)](#)

By Country

[National Statistical Offices](#)

More data available in national language

Some charge for access

Citizens of that country might have free
access

[National Repositories/Archives](#)

Historical

Datasets

P.E.S.T. Analysis for Industry*

- Political

Legislative

Congress.gov

Executive

Regulations.com

Judicial

United States Courts

- Socio-cultural

Norms & Ratios

IRS's Statistics of Income

Peers and partners

Economic Census

Annual Surveys from Census

- Economic

Sector Inflation

BLS's Producers Price Index

Microeconomic trends

FRB's FRED

Census BEA's Interactive Tables

- Technology

Patents

Citation Analysis

Tech Transfer

Government funded research to license

* Scanning the Business Environment (Aguilar)

Have Fun

- Create maps of our state with all the geography in it.
 - Make it a puzzle with 3-D printers
 - Bring it to gerrymandering parties
- Invite the Historical Society to track the industries in your communities.
 - Have Wikipedia parties with new data
- Contact the Chamber of Commerce and other clubs
 - give them quiz questions
- Have a release party with your [State Data Center](#)
- Dedicate a computer just to entrepreneurships with [CBB](#) and relevant links.
- Arm citizen journalists with the Census of Government and School data.
- **YOUR idea here**

Open Government

US Federal

- [DATA.GOV](#)
- [Performance.gov](#)
- [Center for Effective Government](#) (formerly OMB Watch)
- [Government Accountability Project](#)
- [Open Government Foundation](#)

International

- [Center for Data Innovation](#)
- [Data Transparency Coalition](#)
- [Open Government Partnership](#)
- [Open Knowledge](#)
- [Sunlight Labs](#)

Learning more

Government Sources

[FDLP Academy](#)

[Accidental Government Librarian](#)

[DigitalGov](#) from Digital Government
Division of GSA

[Standards](#) for Born Digital images

Numerical Data

- [Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research \(ICPSR\) repository](#)
- [API University from OMB](#)
- [DataRefuge](#)

[Public Knowledge: Access and Benefits](#) (Information Today, 2016)

[Innovation in Federal Statistics](#) (National Academics, 2017)

Where to learn **MORE**

From Librarians

- [ALA 's Government Documents Round Table \(GODORT\)](#)
- [International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology \(IASSIST\)](#)
- [ACRL/DSS Numeric and Geospatial Data Services Discussion Group](#)
- [Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition \(SPARC\)](#)

From Federal data

- [Government Printing Office \(GPO\)](#)
- [Association of Public Data Users \(APDU\)](#)
- [Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics \(COPAFS\)](#)
- [American Statistical Association](#)
- [Project Open Data](#)
- [Data Coalition](#)

Let's discuss

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All links last checked 3/25/20

Selected Boettcher bibliography

Books

Jennifer C. Boettcher and Leonard M. Gains. Industry Research Using the Economic Census. Greenwood Press: Phoenix, AZ. 2004.

[Reviews](#)

Steven W. Staninger, Susan Riehm Goshorn, and Jennifer C. Boettcher. Key Business Sources of the U.S. Government. BRASS/RUSA: Chicago, IL. 1998.
<<http://www.ala.org/rusa/sections/brass/brassprotocols/brasspres/marketing/marketinggovupted/>>.

Publications

Boettcher, J. C., & Dames, K. M. (2018). [Government data as intellectual property: Is public domain the same as open access?](#) *Online Searcher*, 42(4), 42-48.

Jennifer C. Boettcher. "Company-Specific Information Found in Federal Government Sources," Online. 29, no. 2 (March/April 2005), 19-24.

Jennifer Boettcher. "Challenges and Opportunities Presented by NAICS," Journal of Business and Finance Librarianship. 5, no. 2 (1999), 3-14.

Free Webinars

Jennifer C. Boettcher. "Business Sources from the Federal Government: Classic and New." FDLP Academy Webinar. March 28, 2020.

<https://www.fdlp.gov/fdlp-academy/fdlp-academy-training-repository>

Jennifer C. Boettcher. "Industry Research Using the Economic Census." Help! I'm an Accidental Government Information Librarian Webinars. October 4, 2019.

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=ORCmwn1fkP4>

Jennifer C. Boettcher. "Federal Data Strategies." FDLP. Academy Webinar. February 7, 2019

<https://fdlp.gov/federal-data-strategies>

Jennifer C. Boettcher. "Understanding the Census of Government: 2nd Largest Industry in the U.S." FDLP Academy Webinar, January 10, 2017.

fdlp.gov/understanding-the-census-of-government-2nd-largest-industry-in-the-us

One Statistical Office in US: Why Not?

1. **Privacy:** The Privacy Act of 1974, Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA), and Statistical Policy Directive No. 1 (2014) require agencies to ensure that the collection and maintenance of citizens' data is accurate, confidential, and within legal restrictions. With different offices having access to those records, there would be less possibility of everything being leaked.
2. **Security:** Along the lines of fewer offices having access to data records. The more servers that hold the data, the safer it is. The times when an exchange of information is necessary laws and regulations among departments allow to protect access to data.
3. **Integrity:** The income you report to IRS might be different from what you report to the Census Bureau.
4. **Methodology:** Sometimes data must have a higher number of people questioned so the accuracy will be better; different methods of collection or sampling may be required.
5. **Popularity:** Anything being done by the government has a political dimension, especially funding for employees and for modernizing and updating technology, attractiveness of the research, and repetition of statistical programs by agencies.

Vocabulary: Tools, Process, and Products

Datasets or compilation: Raw or statistical numbers, can be flat file such as Comma Separated Variable (CSV) or proprietary like Excel

Metadata: Includes field descriptions for the dataset, found in codebooks

Schema: How data is organized or structured using standards, like classification

Application Program Interface (API): Read-only machine to machine querying, generally from JSON or XML files

Big data: Raw, unstructured data; normally transactional (example: each check out)

Natural Language Processing (NLP): Use for text analysis, not numeric data

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Includes predictive analytics and machine learning

Reports: Usually aggregated statistics based on big data (example: how many checkouts)

Data Visualization: Using software to visually communicate relationships and context of data

Open Data: Freely accessible data, created for a specific purpose; by-product of decision making or research

Works produced for the U.S. Government: Lifecycle of Data

Policy Makers who ask the questions about what has to be found or measured

Researchers who design methods or experiments to collect the data and where the data and codebooks are created.

Statisticians who manipulate datasets using models and algorithms to see trends in longitudinal data and to interpret data at a moment of time in cross-sectional studies.

Analysts who see patterns using predictive analytics, seek the emerging relationships between the numbers, transforming data into information by giving it context.

Other **Data Scientists** will link graphics, statistical downloads, and application programming interfaces (APIs) to the researcher's raw data.

Writers and **Data Visualization Designers**, who uses their imagination to apply their knowledge to make data understandable in reports, press releases, and other resources.

The federal agency will act as **Publishers**, putting the synthesized resources on its website for all-primarily for **decision makers** but also for **citizens**-to read.

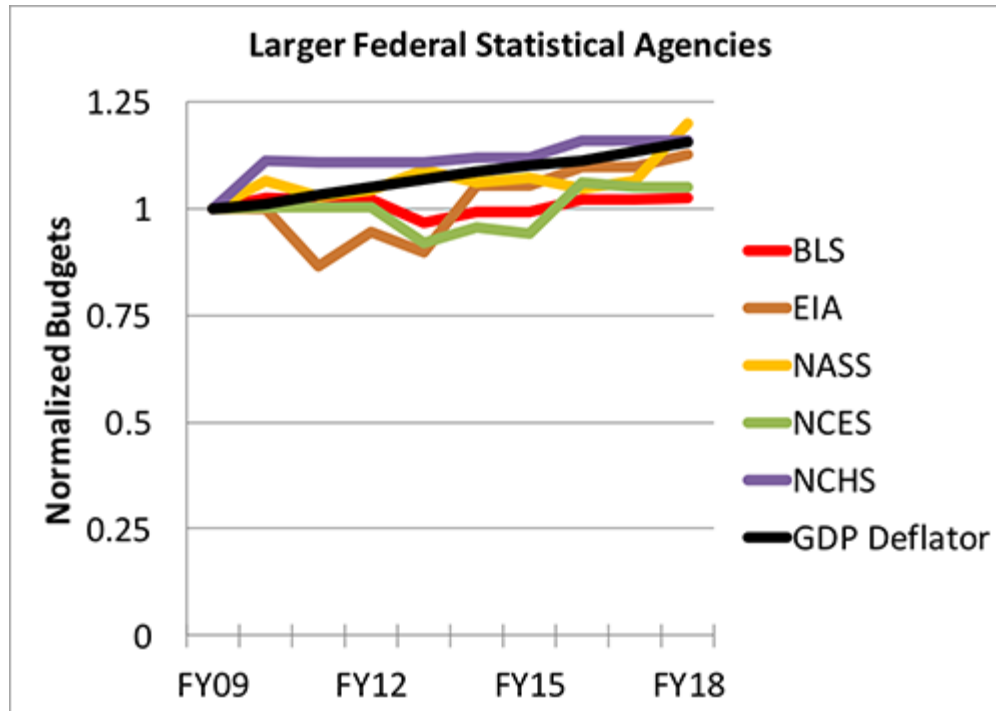
Funding for Federal Data Collection

	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18		FY19	
				Final	Change from FY17	Request	Change from FY18
Research Agency (amounts in millions of dollars)							
NIH*	30311	32311	34229	37084	8.3%	34767	-6.2%
NSF	7344	7463	7472	7767	4.0%	7472	-3.8%
AHRQ	364	334	324	334	3.1%	256	-23.4%
FDA	2597	2730	2771	2812	1.5%	3524	25.3%
Statistical Agency (amounts in millions of dollars)							
BEA	96.3	105.1	103.8	99.0	-4.9%	98.0	-1.0%
BJS	41.0	41.0	45.5	48.0	5.5%	41.0	-14.6%
BLS	592.2	609.0	609.0	612.0	0.5%	609.0	-0.5%
BTS	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0%	26.0	0.0%
Census	1088.0	1370.0	1457.0	2814.0	93.1%	3797.0	34.9%
EIA	117.0	122.0	122.0	125.0	2.5%	115.0	-8.0%
ERS	85.4	85.4	86.8	86.8	0.0%	45.0	-48.1%
NASS	172.4	168.4	171.2	191.7	12.0%	165.0	-13.9%
NCES	232.1	261.0	258.5	258.5	0.0%	261.5	1.2%
NCHS	155.4	160.4	160.4	160.4	0.0%	155.0	-3.4%
NCSES	58.3	58.3	59.7			59.8	
ORES	29.0	25.9	24.0	31.0	29.2%	31.0	0.0%
SOI	36.8	37.8	34.3	33.6	-2.0%	35.2	4.8%

- NIH- National Institutes of Health (HHS)
- NSF- National Science Foundation
- AHRQ- Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality (HHS)
- FDA- Food & Drug Agency (HHS)
- BEA- Bureau of Economic Analysis (DoC)
- BJS- Bureau of Justice Statistics (DoJ)
- BTS- Bureau of Transportation Stat. (DoT)
- Census- DoC
- EIA- Energy Information Admin. (DoE)
- ERS- Economic Research Service (DoA)
- NASS- Nat. Agricultural Stat. Service (DoA)
- NCES- Nat. Center of Education Stat. (DoE)
- NCHS- Nat. Center for Health Stat . (HHS)
- NCSES- Nat. Center for Science and Engineering Sat. (NSF)
- ORES- Off. of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)
- SOI- Statistics of Income (IRS)

AMSTAT image from
<http://magazine.amstat.org/blog/2018/05/01/fy18fedbudget>

Future of the Bureau of Labor Statistics



In danger: Nat. Longitudinal Sur., JOLTS, Am. Time Use Sur., Employee Benefits Sur., Cen. of Fatal Occupational Injuries, [Evaluation \\$27M>\\$2M](#)

Protected

Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEI) and programs written into or referenced by law for allocation or other purpose. 85% of budget

Will it move to Commerce?

[Whitehouse Plan](#)

[Center for Data Innovation](#)

OMB's Statistical Policy Directive No. 1

Executive agencies must:

1. Produce and disseminate relevant and timely information
2. Conduct credible and accurate statistical activities
3. Conduct objective statistical activities
4. Protect the trust of information providers

Legal issues

Data and IP

- <https://www.lib.umn.edu/data-management/copyright>
- <https://data.research.cornell.edu/content/intellectual-property>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_status_of_work_by_U.S._subnational_governments

Licensing Data

- <http://opendefinition.org/guide/data>
- <http://library.duke.edu/data/guides/data-management/copyright-licensing>