The Feasibility of State Corporate Data

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Introduction

Compiling State level corporate financial statistics from tax returns can be risky. One reason is because a company is free to file a tax return in a State where it has no operations. The Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) Statistics of Income Division (SOI) has not produced these data since 1962 for precisely this reason. We posit that if a strong relationship exists between gross receipts reported on tax returns and employment levels by State, then meaningful corporate statistics can be produced at the State level. This paper tests this theory by matching receipts and employment by State and industry and computing correlation coefficients.

Gross receipts for industries by State were obtained from the SOI Corporation Statistics Branch; the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provided employment data by State and industry. The Small Business Administration (SBA) compiles these data and publishes them through its Office of Advocacy. Common elements in all three of these sources are State identification and Standard Industrial Classification.

Statistics of Income/Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOI creates population estimates from a sample of corporation income tax returns (Form 1120 series) filed with the IRS.[1] This study uses data from corporate fiscal year 1995. For the period July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996, the total number of corporate returns filed was 4,852,186. This population was stratified by asset class. Sampling rates ranged from .25 percent to 100 percent generating a total sample of 97,605 returns. The breakpoint for 100 percent sampling was for corporations reporting total assets of $50 million or more.

BLS publishes employment data under the Covered Employment and Wages or ES-202 program.[2] The data pertain to workers covered under State unemployment insurance laws and to Federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

Descriptive statistics for the SOI and BLS data are given in Table 1.

Table 1

	SOI Receipts		BLS Employment		
Industry	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Observations
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	140,681	492,066	32,949	70,126	24
Mining	3,023,715	4,472,343	11,560	22,870	15
Construction	1,192,711	2,571,821	102,057	100,627	28
Manufacturing	55,301,530	83,580,386	361,761	373,158	47
Transportation and Public Utilities	18,501,799	27,922,157	115,963	123,692	39
Wholesale Trade	16,591,961	22,796,358	419,105	426,247	44
Retail Trade	19,630,682	34,289,291	126,094	140,858	34
Finance Insurance and Real Estate	15,914,724	28,651,401	130,798	156,700	46
Services	4,361,607	28,651,401	618,753	701,493	47

As mentioned above, the dominance of large companies may thwart attempts to produce meaningful receipt data by State. A solution explored below is to break down receipt data into

several classes, which allows correlation at lower levels to be revealed. Aggregate correlation analysis show that most industrial groups exhibit strong relationships *without* a further breakdown. These statistics are presented in Table 2.

SAS statistical software was used to produce Pearson correlation coefficients between receipt and employment variables (see Appendix for formula). The initial analysis tested the relationship between SOI business receipts and average employment from BLS by industrial division with the 50 States and the District of Columbia as observations.

Table 2 – Aggregate Level Correlation of SOI/BLS Data

Industry Classification	Pearson Correlation Coefficient
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.92220
Mining	0.83553
Construction	0.97572
Manufacturing	0.85752
Transportation and public utilities	0.82502
Wholesale trade	0.91171
Retail trade	0.91260
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.86182
Services	0.97006

Further analysis by receipt class (RC) was performed on the four weakest relationships in Table 1. Figure A displays the correlation coefficients for Mining, Manufacturing, Transportation & Public Utilities and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

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Figure A – Selected Correlations of SOI/BLS Data
Note the strong relationships, a Pearson coefficient of 0.9 or more, for several receipt classes. The correlation appears weakest for the lowest and highest receipt class.

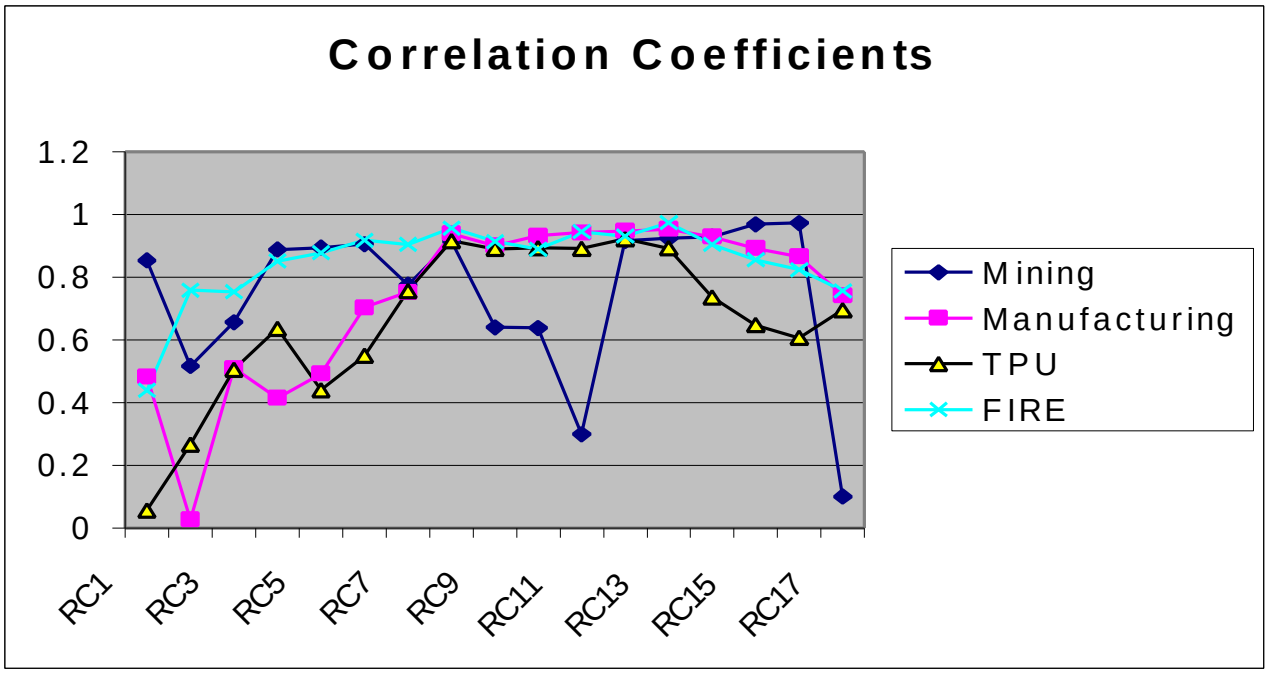

Table 3 – Receipt Class Designations

Gross Receipts	Receipt Class
1$ under $5,000	1
$5,000 under $10,000	2
$10,000 under $25,000	3
$25,000 under $50,000	4
$50,000 under $100,000	5
$100,000 under $250,000	6
$250,000 under $500,000	7
$500,000 under $1,000,000	8
$1,000,000 under $2,500,000	9
$2,500,000 under $5,000,000	10
$5,000,000 under $10,000,000	11
$10,000,000 under $50,000,000	12
$50,000,000 under $100,000,000	13
$100,000,000 under $250,000,000	14
$250,000,000 under $500,000,000	15
$500,000,000 under $1,000,000,000	16
$1,000,000,000 or more	17

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration (SBA) publishes data on firms showing number of establishments and employment, as well as business receipts.[3] The SBA Office of Advocacy contracts with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to provide firm size data estimated from their County

Business Patterns program. Only firms with employees are included. Data on self-employed individuals are not considered. The Office of Advocacy obtains business receipts from the Internal Revenue Service and merges these data with the firm information from the Census Bureau by State and industry division.

Descriptive statistics for the SBA data are given in Table 4.

Table 4

	SBA Estimated Receipts		SBA Employment		
Industry	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Observations
Agriculture, f. & f.	675,615	968,487	11,453	16,551	51
Mining	2,988,671	7,930,521	10,526	26,537	48
Construction	13,032,196	13,218,202	98,552	98,208	51
Manufacturing	67,012,999	72,199,451	364,924	378,155	51
Transportation and public utilities	20,041,801	22,746,825	115,414	127,243	51
Wholesale trade	44,955,522	48,502,040	413,463	424,293	51
Retail trade	75,470,640	92,477,039	129,540	152,033	51
Finance, insurance and real estate	40,973,954	59,118,974	136,639	167,868	51
Services	42,917,884	54,580,609	680,581	768,146	51

We can then perform the same experiment as above. That is, does the relationship between estimated receipts and employment hold up if the data are stratified by State and industry? Table 5 shows the Pearson coefficients correlating employment and estimated receipts from the SBA data file.

Table 5 – Pearson coefficients of employment and business receipts by firm size

Industry		Employees per establishment					
	Overall	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.98909	0.97542	0.99156	0.99461	0.98525	0.95276	0.96112
Mining	0.99842	0.99107	0.99482	0.99303	0.98422	0.97930	0.98718
Construction	0.97835	0.98342	0.97947	0.97267	0.97490	0.96295	0.98171
Manufacturing	0.99299	0.99208	0.99428	0.99507	0.99603	0.99338	0.97376
Transportation and public utilities	0.99326	0.98705	0.98963	0.99232	0.99400	0.98702	0.99000
Wholesale trade	0.99491	0.98994	0.99041	0.99258	0.99513	0.99281	0.99405
Retail trade	0.99616	0.99153	0.99476	0.99598	0.99242	0.98560	0.98561
Finance, insurance & real estate	0.95548	0.98239	0.97757	0.96836	0.92938	0.90166	0.97602
Services	0.99060	0.98863	0.99356	0.99230	0.99142	0.98648	0.98839

Table 3 shows strong relationships across the board. The probability of observing a larger coefficient is .0001 for all cells in Table 3.

Conclusion

The evidence provided here gives strong support to the feasibility of producing meaningful State corporate data. Certainly the aforementioned caveats regarding the mobility of firms' reporting exists. It just doesn't appear to be strong enough to dilute the relationships of available State data. Spillover firms are undoubtedly responsible for a portion of the high correlation. Say a large corporation files its tax return in a state different from where it operates. In the latter state there will be smaller firms that are classified under the same industry division and do file where they operate. A linked database (similar to the Worker-Establishment Characteristic Database[4]) would be needed to ascertain the true nature of the relationship of business receipts to employment.

Appendix

Pearson's correlation coefficient, r, can be expressed as:

$$r = \left[\frac{\sum xy - 1/n\left(\sum x\right)\left(\sum y\right)}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - 1/n\left(\sum x\right)^2 - \sum y^2 - 1/n\left(\sum y\right)^2}} \right]$$

Where n = number of observations
x = employment
y = business receipts

Notes and References

[1] See Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income – 1995 *Corporation Income Tax Returns*, Washington, DC 1998.
[2] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 1995.*
[3] See the SBA web site on the Internet at: http://www.sba.gov/ADVO/stats/int_data/html.
[4] The Worker-Establishment Characteristic Database (WECD) attempts to combine information on worker characteristics obtained from the Longitudinal Research Database. The WECD is based on 1990 Census data.

SOURCE: *Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems*, Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service, as presented at the 1999 Joint Statistical Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Baltimore, MD., August, 1999.