

Automating Response Evaluation for Franchising Questions on the 2017 Economic Census*

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Abstract

Between the 2007 and 2012 Economic Censuses (EC), the count of franchise-affiliated establishments declined by 9.8%. One reason for this decline was a reduction in resources that the Census Bureau was able to dedicate to the manual evaluation of survey responses in the franchise section of the EC. Extensive manual evaluation in 2007 resulted in many establishments, whose survey forms indicated they were not franchise-affiliated, being recoded as franchise-affiliated. No such evaluation could be undertaken in 2012. In this paper, we examine the potential of using external data harvested from the web in combination with machine learning methods to mostly automate the process of evaluating responses to the franchise section of the 2017 EC. Our method allows us to quickly and accurately identify and recode establishments have been mistakenly classified as *not* being franchise-affiliated, increasing the unweighted number of franchise-affiliated establishments in the 2017 EC by 22%-42%.

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1 Introduction

The Economic Census (EC) is the most comprehensive collection of business activity data conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Every five years (those ending in 2 and 7), businesses are mandated to provide information including total sales, product sales, payroll, employment, and industry classification for each establishment that they operate. In addition, businesses are asked to identify whether they are affiliated with a franchise, and if so, whether they are a franchisor or franchisee. Data from the 2007 and 2012 Censuses indicated that, between the two time periods, the number of franchise-affiliated business establishments declined from 453,326 to 409,104, a 9.8 percent decrease. In contrast, comparable data derived from franchise license agreements and produced by FRANdata, a research and advisory company and the strategic research partner of the International Franchise Association (IFA), showed a 4 percent *increase* in the number of franchise-affiliated establishments during this period.

One reason for this discrepancy was the decline, between 2007 and 2012, in resources the Census Bureau was able to dedicate to the manual evaluation of survey responses in the franchise section of the EC. After the 2007 EC, Census Bureau staff compared survey responses to FRANdata and followed up with respondents over the phone. Through this process, a significant number of establishments that were not originally designated as franchise-affiliated based on their EC responses were recoded as franchise-affiliated. Unfortunately, in 2012, comparable resources were not available to conduct this extensive manual editing, contributing to the *measured* decline in franchise-affiliated establishments.¹

The differences between the 2007 and 2012 Censuses show that, in order to ensure an accurate count of franchise-affiliated establishments, the quality of respondents' answers on the EC survey form must be evaluated after collection. However, limited resources make it difficult to manually conduct such an evaluation. In this paper, we examine the potential of partially automating this process for the 2017 Economic Census. Specifically, we combine external data collected from the web with new machine learning algorithms designed for fuzzy name and address matching to quickly and accurately predict which establishments in the 2017 EC are likely to be franchise-affiliated and then compare our prediction to the responses (or non-responses) for these establishments' on the franchise section of the survey.²

To implement our procedure, we first obtain external data on franchise-affiliated estab-

¹Another reason for the discrepancy, as discussed in Section 2.6, was a growth in categories of franchise-affiliated establishments that were captured by FRANdata, but were often missing from the EC data

²The Economic Census (EC) is conducted at the firm-level, not the establishment-level. However, a surveyed firm gives information about each of its establishments. Thus, while a survey response may refer to a particular establishment, no one located at that establishment necessarily filled out the survey form.

lishments from two sources. First, we scrape information directly from franchise websites. This approach has the advantage of providing highly accurate and up-to-date information on a particular franchise’s establishments. However, it also requires custom scraping scripts to deal with the idiosyncrasies of each website. Second, we harvest data by querying Yelp’s application programming interface (API).³ This approach has the advantage of scalability – only a single script needs to be written and maintained. In addition, Yelp’s API provides information not typically available elsewhere, such as establishment-level average customer ratings. Unfortunately, data harvested from Yelp’s API is not always complete or timely.

After collecting the external data, we use new record-linking software developed at the U.S. Census Bureau (Cuffe and Goldschlag, 2018) to link external establishments (both web-scraped and Yelp-queried) to the U.S. Census Bureau Business Register (BR), a comprehensive list of all U.S. business establishments. The software – Multiple Algorithm Matching for Better Analytics (MAMBA) – constructs predictive features using name and address information, and feeds these features into a random forest, generating predicted probabilities of matches. In our case, for each external establishment, MAMBA identifies the establishments in the BR that are most likely to be a positive match, and thus likely to be franchise-affiliated. Finally, we link these matched establishments to the 2017 EC and compare MAMBA’s predictions of franchise-affiliation to respondents’ answers on the franchise section of the survey form.

Overall, we find that approximately 70%-80% (depending on the source of external data) of establishments that MAMBA predicts to be franchise-affiliated and are in the 2017 EC (with processed forms) are identified as franchise-affiliated on the survey form – that is, MAMBA’s prediction and the form responses are consistent. However, this implies that, for 20%-30% of establishments, MAMBA predicts them to be franchise-affiliated, but they are not identified as such on the survey form – that is, there is a discrepancy between MAMBA’s prediction and form responses. Manual investigation of these discrepancies reveals that, in most cases, the establishments are, indeed, franchise-affiliated. That is, the MAMBA prediction is correct and the respondent mistakenly filled out the EC form.⁴ Thus, we are able to identify, with a high degree of accuracy and minimal manual investigation, franchise-affiliated establishments that are mistakenly labeled as not being franchise-affiliated in the 2017 EC. Recoding these establishments increases the unweighted number of franchise-affiliated estab-

³Yelp is a search service that publishes crowd-sourced reviews of local business establishments. In addition to providing information on its website (yelp.com) and mobile app, Yelp provides information through an application programming interface (API).

⁴In this context, a franchise-affiliated respondent can “mistakenly” fill out the EC form in two ways. First, they may not respond to the franchise section of the survey – a non-response mistake. Second, they may respond to the franchise section of the survey, but claim not to be franchise-affiliated – an incorrect response mistake.

lishments in the 2017 EC by 22%-42%.

In sum, our approach of leveraging external data in combination with machine learning provides a way to reap the benefits of manually investigating the quality of 2017 EC responses to franchise questions, but in a mostly automated and cost-effective way. In particular, it allows us to identify a large set of establishments that are likely franchise-affiliated, but will not be counted as such if their 2017 EC survey forms are taken at face-value. Thus, for the 2017 EC, our approach should prove useful in avoiding the under-counting of franchise-affiliated establishments that occurred in the 2012 EC and was only avoided in the 2007 EC by the dedication of substantial resources to manual curation.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The next section discusses the data – both external and restricted-use – that we use in our analyses. We also discuss possible alternative sources of external data on franchise-affiliated establishments that may overcome some of the shortcomings of the web-scraped and Yelp-queried data. Section 3 discusses the linking of web-scraped and Yelp-queried establishments to the 2017 Business Register (BR) and the 2017 Economic Census (EC). Section 4 compares the MAMBA predictions of franchise-affiliation to survey form responses on the franchise section of the 2017 EC. Section 5 concludes.

2 Data

This project uses external data on franchise-affiliated establishments from two sources: 1) scraped directly from franchise websites (“web-scraped establishments”) and 2) harvested from Yelp’s API (“Yelp-queried establishments”). We also use franchise-level information from the *FranchiseTimes* Top 200+ list and restricted-use data maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau, including the 2017 Business Register (BR) and the 2017 Economic Census (EC).

2.1 FranchiseTimes

The *FranchiseTimes* is a trade publication that publishes news and data about franchising in the United States. Since 1999, it has published information on the largest U.S.-based franchises, and, in recent years, it has published information on the largest 500 franchises in its “Top 200+” list. Among other information, the list reports the number of U.S. establishments for each franchise. We use the Top 200+ list as a frame for franchises when querying Yelp’s API (see Section 2.3) and as an independent source to validate the establishment counts obtained using external data (see Section 2.4).

2.2 Franchise Websites

We scrape establishment-level data directly from the websites of 12 franchises: 7-Eleven, Ace Hardware, Burger King, Dunkin’ Donuts, Great Clips, KFC, Marco’s Pizza, McDonald’s, Midas, Pizza Hut, Subway, and Wendy’s. We refer to these 12 franchises as our “core” set of franchises. Though the list, like franchising generally, is restaurant-heavy, we made efforts to collect several non-restaurant franchises. Throughout 2017 – the reference period for the 2017 Economic Census (EC) – scripts were written and run to scrape establishment-level data using the “Find a Location” feature available on most franchise websites.⁵ For a given franchise website, the script uses a zip code to submit a query for locations. By iteratively submitting a query for all U.S. zip codes, we are able to obtain an exhaustive list of establishments affiliated with the franchise. This process yielded information on 90,225 franchise-affiliated establishments.⁶ Crucially for linking to the Business Register (BR), this information always includes the address of each establishment.

Obtaining establishment-level information directly from franchise websites has several advantages. First, it yields data close to “ground truth” – since a franchise has a strong incentive to maintain a complete and up-to-date list of locations on its website, we are unlikely to find a more accurate source of information about the existence of individual franchise establishments. Second, there is no ambiguity regarding the franchise with which an establishment is affiliated – if an establishment is returned from a query of Franchise A’s website, we can be confident that the establishment is, in fact, affiliated with franchise A (as noted below, this is not always true for Yelp-queried establishments).

Lack of scalability is a disadvantage of obtaining information directly from franchise websites. Since each website has its own peculiarities, a custom script must be written and maintained for each franchise. Moreover, franchise websites often change, making the task of maintaining working scripts more difficult.

Another disadvantage is ambiguity regarding the *terms of use* for franchise websites (as noted below, no such ambiguity exists for Yelp’s API). One franchise website explicitly allows accessing the site as long as scripts do not do so in a “manner that sends more request messages to the...servers in a given period of time than a human can reasonably produce in the same period by using a conventional online Web browser”. We scraped the data using Python’s *selenium* package – this allows a script to interact with a website in a point-and-click fashion, which significantly reduces the load on servers hosting franchise

⁵All scripts were run from outside the Census Bureau’s IT system and the data were then transferred to Census. However, the goal is to formalize this process for the 2022 Economic Census and run all scripts from within the Census Bureau’s IT system.

⁶For this paper, we collected a one-time snapshot of 2017 establishments. We did not continuously scrape information from franchise websites over the course of the year.

websites and which we initially believed was consistent with the *terms of use* for these websites. However, further review of the core franchise websites indicates that there is typically standard language prohibiting data collection without caveat. A representative example of prohibited activity includes the “Use or launch any unauthorized technology or automated system to access the online services or extract content from the online services, including but not limited to spiders, robots, screen scrapers, or offline readers...” In the future, the Census Bureau can follow the lead of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which obtains permission from each company to scrape their websites for price data. This would increase the cost of collecting location information directly from franchise websites, but the high quality of the data may make this extra cost worthwhile.

2.3 Yelp API

Yelp is a search service that publishes crowd-sourced reviews of local business establishments. In addition to providing information on its website (yelp.com) and mobile app, Yelp provides information through an application programming interface (API). We obtained the Yelp data by repeatedly querying its API using the names of the 500 franchises listed in the 2017 *FranchiseTimes Top 200+* and approximately 3,000 county names.⁷ This process took place in 2017 and resulted in a harvest 220,064 establishments affiliated with at least one of the 500 queried franchises and 63,395 establishments affiliated with one of the 12 franchises for which we have web-scraped data (again, we refer to these 12 as “core” franchises). 496 franchises in the list have at least one establishment in Yelp.

The primary advantage of using the Yelp API is scalability – a single script can be used to obtain establishment-level data on any franchise. Another advantage is the uniformity of the Yelp data across all establishments, and thus its comparability across franchises. In particular, all establishments across all franchises have address information, which, as noted, is crucial for linking to the Business Register (BR).

The main disadvantage is that Yelp data are generated through user reviews and are

⁷Here is the section of the Yelp API *terms of use* that allows for the bulk download of data for non-commercial use: “You agree that you will not, and will not assist or enable others to: a) cache, record, pre-fetch, or otherwise store any portion of the Yelp Content for a period longer than twenty-four (24) hours from receipt of the Yelp Content, or attempt or provide a means to execute any “bulk download” operations, **with the exception of using the Yelp Content to perform non-commercial analysis (our emphasis)** (as further explained below) or storing Yelp business IDs which you may use solely for back-end matching purposes...Notwithstanding the foregoing, you may use the Yelp Content to perform certain analysis for non-commercial uses only, such as creating rich visualizations or exploring trends and correlations over time, so long as the underlying Yelp Content is only displayed in the aggregate as an analytical output, and not individually...‘Non-commercial use’ means any use of the Yelp Content which does not generate promotional or monetary value for the creator or the user, or such use does not gain economic value from the use of our content for the creator or user, i.e. you.” See: https://www.yelp.com/developers/api_terms.

inevitably incomplete. For a given franchise, this incompleteness likely decreases the number of establishments in the BR that we can identify as being affiliated with the franchise. In addition, Yelp may be slow to expunge establishments that no longer exist. A second disadvantage is ambiguity regarding the franchise with which an establishment is affiliated. When a franchise name is used to query Yelp’s API, not all harvested establishments are actually affiliated with the queried franchise. For instance, a query for “Franchise A” might yield several establishments affiliated with that franchise, but might also yield other nearby establishments affiliated with “Franchise B” (or nearby establishments not affiliated with any franchise). Thus, it is crucial to identify which establishments harvested from a query for a franchise are actually affiliated with that franchise. We are able to effectively address this issue by taking advantage of the structure of Yelp URLs, which typically contain franchise name information (see Appendix A for details).

2.4 Comparing External Data

In this section, we compare establishment counts from the *FranchiseTimes* and our two sources of external data. We display these counts in Table 1. As noted, across the 12 core franchises, we harvested 90,213 web-scraped establishments and 63,395 Yelp-queried establishments. The *FranchiseTimes* indicates that there are 91,363 establishments affiliated with these 12 franchises. There are an additional 156,669 Yelp-queried establishments affiliated with the other 488 (non-core) franchises. The *FranchiseTimes* indicates that there are 284,716 establishments affiliated with these other franchises.

Overall, these counts make it clear that the Yelp-queried data is usually less comprehensive than the web-scraped data – it does not contain all establishments for all franchises. Indeed, for all but two franchises, Pizza Hut and Midas, the number of web-scraped establishments exceeds the number of Yelp-queried establishments.

Table 1: Establishment Counts for External Data.

Franchise	Web-Scraped	Yelp-Queried	FranchiseTimes
Subway	27,085	13,556	26,741
McDonald's	14,153	12,060	14,153
Burger King	7,139	6,223	7,156
Pizza Hut	6,022	6,116	7,667
Wendy's	5,721	5,535	5,739
Marco's Pizza	838	789	770
KFC	4,193	3,871	4,167
Dunkin' Donuts	8,839	4,697	8,431
7-Eleven	7,624	4,067	7,008
Great Clips	3,702	3,163	3,945
Midas	1,081	1,258	1,125
Ace Hardware	3,816	2,060	4,461
Other (488 non-Core)	.	156,669	284,716
Total (12 Core)	90,213	63,395	91,363
Total (All 500)	90,213	220,064	376,079

Notes – We used the *FranchiseTimes* list to avoid disclosure risk from using confidential Census Bureau or IRS data. All external data was harvested from outside the Census Bureau's IT system.

2.5 Business Register (BR)

The Business Register (BR) is a comprehensive list of U.S. business establishments, containing information on approximately 1.8 million establishments affiliated with 160,00 multi-unit firms, 5 million single-unit firms, and 21 million non-employer firms (DeSalvo et al., 2016). It is updated continuously, and serves as the frame for most business surveys conducted at the Census Bureau – including the Economic Census (EC). Since we scraped data from franchise websites and queried Yelp during 2017, we link these external establishments to the 2017 BR.

The BR contains a wide range of information on each establishment, including industry, legal form of organization, payroll, and employment. Crucially for linking to our external data, it also contains information on the name and address of each establishment.

2.6 Economic Census (EC)

The Economic Census is a quinquennial survey (conducted in years ending in 2 and 7), and is the most comprehensive collection of business activity data conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Businesses are mandated to provide information including total sales, product sales, payroll, employment, and industry classification for each establishment that they operate.⁸ In addition, businesses are asked whether they are affiliated with a franchise, and if so, whether they are a franchisor or franchisee.⁹ Prior to the 2007 EC, franchise status was collected only for restaurants. In the 2007 and 2012 Censuses, businesses across 295 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industries were asked whether any of their establishments operated under a trademark authorized by a franchisor. In an attempt to reduce under-reporting, the 2017 EC franchise status question was modified to ask whether an establishment operates under a trademark *or brand* authorized by a franchisor.

As noted in the introduction, FRANdata, a research/advisory company and the strategic research partner of the International Franchise Association (IFA), uses active franchise license agreements to construct a database on franchise-affiliated establishments. In contrast to EC data, which indicates a decline from 453,326 to 409,104 in the number of franchise-affiliated establishments between 2007 and 2012, comparable FRANdata indicates a 4 percent increase in franchise-affiliated establishments. After the release of the 2012 EC, Census Bureau staff, in collaboration with representatives from IFA and FRANdata, set out to identify the reasons for this discrepancy.

The first main reason for the discrepancy was a growth in categories of franchise-affiliated establishments that were captured by FRANdata, but were often missing from the EC data. For instance, franchise-affiliated establishments located in another retail outlet, such as a big-box store, are often not counted as a separate business establishment in the EC. In addition, multiple franchises are often operated out of a single location, such as a travel plaza. However, as the entity that fills out the EC survey form, the travel plaza only counts as a single-franchise-affiliated establishment. Finally, some franchises are owned by institutions that are out of scope to the EC, such as colleges and universities and government agencies.

The second main reason for the discrepancy is that, in 2007, a Census Bureau staff member spent approximately 3 months evaluating EC survey responses, comparing them

⁸An establishment is defined as the smallest operating unit for which businesses maintain distinct records about inputs, such as payroll and operating expenses. In practice, establishments are typically individual business locations. See: https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/2017NAICS/2017_NAICS_Manual.pdf, Page 19.

⁹Franchise data was also collected as part of the Survey of Business Owners (SBO) and the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs (ASE).

to FRANdata and following-up with respondents over the phone. Through this process, a significant number of establishments owned by firms that did not fill out the franchise section on the EC form (i.e., item non-response) were recoded to franchise-affiliated. In addition, a smaller number of establishments owned by firms that claimed not to be franchise affiliated, were recoded as franchise-affiliated (i.e. incorrect response). In 2012, comparable resources were not available to conduct this extensive manual editing, contributing to a *measured* decrease in the number of franchise-affiliated establishments. The substantial number of labor hours needed to fully validate and correct the franchise section on the EC form served as motivation in this paper to pursue alternative methods that could be used to quickly and accurately identify (and when necessary, reclassify) franchise-affiliated establishments in the 2017 EC.

2.7 Other Possible Sources of External Data

Though franchise websites are an attractive source for harvesting establishment-level franchise data, this approach, as noted earlier, has some serious disadvantages. In particular, it is difficult to scale – both because many scraping scripts must be written and maintained and because prohibitions on scraping in websites’ *terms of use* requires obtaining permission from each company. The use of Yelp’s API is more promising with regard to *terms of use*, but, as noted, coverage is incomplete. In this section, we discuss two alternative sources of establishment-level data on franchises that may allow us to achieve comprehensive coverage without violating websites’ *terms of use*.

2.7.1 Search Engine Location Services

One possible alternative approach relies on location services provided by search engine companies. For example, Google provides the Google Places API and Microsoft’s Bing provides the Bing Maps Locations API. A user can submit a franchise name and location information (e.g. the zip code or a county/city/state combination), and addresses of the franchise-affiliated establishments in that location are returned. The main advantages of this approach are that Google and Bing continually curate and maintain an up-to-date list of business addresses, ensuring high-quality and timely data, and that only a single script needs to be written to query an API, ensuring scalability. The main disadvantage of this approach is cost. For instance, to ensure comprehensive coverage of 500 franchises across 3,141 counties, we would need to submit over 1.5 million queries to an API, which would cost over \$7,500 using Google and over \$4,500 using Bing.

2.7.2 State Government Websites

The offer and sale of a franchise requires compliance with federal and state franchise laws. While federal law provides a franchise regulatory framework, some states have enacted supplemental franchise laws. In particular, fourteen states, known as “franchise registration states”, require the registration of franchisors’ Franchise Disclosure Documents (FDDs), which are another possible source of establishment-level franchise data.¹⁰ One major advantage of this source is the avoidance *terms of use* violations. Indeed, Census Bureau policy currently allows the scraping of government websites, and the Scraping Assisted by Learning (SABLE) software (Dumbacher and Capps, 2016; Dumbacher and Diamond, 2018), which has built-in checks to ensure compliance with a website’s *terms of use*, is already used for this purpose. An additional advantage is that FDDs list franchisees, allowing us to distinguish between franchisee- and franchisor-owned establishments within each brand.

3 Linking the Data

We link the external establishments scraped from franchise websites and queried from Yelp’s API to the 2017 EC in two steps. First, we use MAMBA to link the external establishments to establishments in the 2017 BR. Second, the subset of external establishments that are successfully matched to the BR are then linked to establishments in the 2017 EC. These steps are described, in detail, in the rest of this section.

3.1 Linking External Establishments to BR Establishments

MAMBA, developed by Cuffe and Goldschlag (2018), is specialized software designed to link business establishments from external data sources to establishments in the BR. It does this by constructing predictive features using name and address information, and then feeding these features into a random forest, which generates predicted probabilities of matches. In our case, for each external establishment (web-scraped or Yelp-queried), MAMBA identifies the establishments in the BR that are most likely to be positive matches. In this context, since all of our external establishments are affiliated with a franchise, MAMBA essentially identifies a subset of BR establishments that are likely to be franchise-affiliated.

¹⁰These states include: California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. On 3/11/2019, a review of active FDDs for Wisconsin suggested the existence 1,401 active franchises – well in excess of the 500 contained in the *FranchiseTimes Top 200+*. See <https://www.wdfr.org/apps/franchiseefiling/activeFilings.aspx> for the current list.

The results of this linking exercise are displayed in Table 2.¹¹ The row titled “External Estabs” shows that, as discussed, there are 90,213 web-scraped establishments, 63,395 core Yelp-queried establishments, and 156,669 non-core Yelp-queried establishments. The row titled “Any Match” shows that approximately 65,000 (72%), 47,500 (75%), and 93,000 (59%) of these are matched to a BR establishment. Thus, it is clear that establishments affiliated with a core franchise are much more likely than those affiliated with a non-core franchise to match to a BR establishment.

Table 2: Match of External Establishments to Business Register (BR).

	Web-Scraped	Yelp (Core)	Yelp (Non-Core)
External Estabs	90,213	63,395	156,669
Any Match	65,000	47,500	93,000
1-to-1 Match	57,500	44,500	89,000

Notes – The counts in the “External Estabs” row are exact and the counts in the “Any Match” and “1-to-1 Match” rows are rounded. All counts are unweighted.

Note that, in the “Any Match” row, a given BR establishment may be matched to more than one external establishment.¹² The next row, titled “1-to-1 Match”, shows that approximately 57,500 (64%) web-scraped, 44,500 (70%) core Yelp-queried, and 89,000 (57%) non-core Yelp-queried establishments are 1-to-1 matches with a BR establishment – that is, an external establishment uniquely matches to a BR establishment and the BR establishment matches uniquely back to the external establishment. Since we know external establishments are affiliated with a franchise, these 1-to-1 matches can be treated as BR establishments MAMBA predicts to be franchise-affiliated.

¹¹Since core Yelp-queried establishments are affiliated with the same 12 franchises as the web-scraped establishments, there is substantial overlap between the two data sources (see Appendix B), and so combining them will create duplicate establishments. To prevent this, web-scraped and Yelp-queried establishments are separately matched to the BR (though core and non-core Yelp-queried establishments are matched at the same time).

¹²Since web-scraped and Yelp-queried establishments are separately matched to the BR, these multiple matches are not driven by the fact that some web-scraped establishments correspond with establishments in the Yelp-queried data and vice versa. Indeed, these multiple matches occur even *within* each source of external data – that is a BR establishment may match to multiple web-scraped establishments or multiple Yelp-queried establishments.

3.2 Linking 1-to-1 Matches to the Economic Census (EC)

Our next step is to link the BR establishments that MAMBA predicts as being franchise-affiliated (i.e., external establishments that are 1-to-1 matches with a BR establishment) to the 2017 Economic Census (EC).¹³ This allows us to examine whether MAMBA’s predictions are consistent with whether or not an establishment is characterized as franchise-affiliated on their EC form.

Once an external establishment is linked to the BR, it is straightforward to link it to the EC using an internal establishment identifier. Table 3 summarizes this link. The row labeled “1-to-1 Match with BR” shows that, as in Table 2, there are approximately 57,500 web-scraped, 44,500 core Yelp-queried, and 89,000 non-core Yelp-queried establishments that MAMBA identifies as 1-to-1 matches with a BR establishment. The row labeled “Surveyed in 2017 EC” shows that approximately 52,500 (91%), 40,500 (91%), and 78,500 (88%) of these are included in the 2017 Economic Census. Since the processing of the 2017 EC is still ongoing, the row labeled “2017 EC Form Processed” reports the number of 1-to-1 matches that are included in the 2017 EC whose forms have been processed – approximately 29,000 (55%) web-scraped, 21,500 (53%) core Yelp-queried, and 41,000 (52%) non-core Yelp-queried establishments.

Table 3: Match of 1-to-1 Establishments to Economic Census (EC).

	Web-Scraped	Yelp (Core)	Yelp (Non-Core)
1-to-1 Match with BR	57,500	44,500	89,000
Surveyed in 2017 EC	52,500	40,500	78,500
2017 EC Form Processed	29,000	21,500	41,000

Notes – All counts are rounded and all are unweighted.

For most of the remainder of the paper, we focus on these 29,000 web-scraped and 62,500 Yelp-queried (21,500 core and 41,000 non-core) establishments. These are the subset of establishments that MAMBA predicts to be franchise-affiliated for whom we can also examine survey responses (or non-responses) about their franchise status on the 2017 EC form.

¹³We use EC files captured in May 2019.

4 Evaluating Responses on the 2017 Economic Census

As noted in the previous section, we have 29,000 web-scraped, 21,500 core Yelp-queried, and 41,000 non-core Yelp-queried establishments that are both predicted to be franchise affiliated by MAMBA and have had their survey forms processed for the 2017 EC. This gives us a unique opportunity to examine whether survey responses about the establishments are consistent with MAMBA’s predictions, and if they are inconsistent, examine which is correct.

Table 4 examines these responses to the 2017 EC survey form. The row titled “Franchisor or Franchisee” shows the number of establishments that respondents claim to be franchise-affiliated. As the row name suggests, an establishment is classified as franchise-affiliated if the respondent claimed to be either a franchisor or franchisee on its EC survey form. We see that 21,500 (74%) web-scraped, 16,500 (77%) core Yelp-queried, and 28,500 (70%) non-core Yelp-queried establishments are identified as franchise-affiliated by respondents, consistent with MAMBA’s prediction. Thus, for a majority of establishments, the MAMBA prediction and EC form agree that the establishment is franchise-affiliated, with somewhat higher proportions for establishments affiliated with our 12 core franchises. However, the row labeled “Not Affiliated or Not Answered” shows that this leaves a substantial number of establishments – 7,400 (26%), 5,000 (23%), and 12,500 (30%) – that respondents claim not to be franchise-affiliated, contradicting MAMBA’s prediction. An establishment is classified as not being franchise-affiliated if the respondent either did not fill out the franchise portion of its EC survey form or did fill it out, but claimed that the establishment was not franchise-affiliated. Both of these groups are classified as not being franchise-affiliated because they would be classified as such if their EC forms were taken at face-value. Overall, Table 4 shows that a substantial portion of establishments have conflicting information.

Table 4: Responses to Franchise Questions for 1-to-1 Establishments with Processed Forms.

	Web-Scraped	Yelp (Core)	Yelp (Non-Core)
2017 EC Form Processed	29,000	21,500	41,000
Franchisor or Franchisee	21,500	16,500	28,500
Not Affiliated or Not Answered	7,400	5,000	12,500

Notes – All counts are rounded and all are unweighted.

These conflicts raise a crucial question: for how many establishments is MAMBA’s prediction correct and for how many establishments is the EC survey form correct? To the

extent that MAMBA correctly identifies franchise-affiliated establishments that respondents mistakenly label as not being franchise-affiliated, this information can be used to recode incorrect EC forms and improve the accuracy of the count of franchise-affiliated establishments in the 2017 EC.

We answer this question by taking random samples of the 7,400 web-scraped and 17,500 Yelp-queried establishments for which the MAMBA prediction and EC form are inconsistent, manually comparing the name and address information from the BR to the franchise name and address information from the external data, and determining whether the establishments are, in fact, true matches. Note that this is the only manual part of our process. The results of this manual validation are displayed in Table 5.

Table 5: MAMBA’s Predictions vs. EC Form Responses.

	Web-Scraped	Yelp (Core)	Yelp (Non-Core)
Not Affiliated or Not Answered	7,400	5,000	12,500
MAMBA Prediction Correct (est.)	98.4%	95.5%	93.5%

Notes – All counts are rounded and all are unweighted. The estimates for the percent of establishments that MAMBA correctly predicts to be franchise-affiliated is based on random samples of size 300 from each category.

As in Table 4, there are approximately 7,400 web-scraped, 5,000 core Yelp-queried, and 12,500 non-core Yelp-queried establishments that EC respondents report are *not* franchise-affiliated, but that MAMBA predicts to be franchise-affiliated. Manual investigation reveals that, in most cases, MAMBA’s prediction of franchise-affiliation is correct. Indeed, we estimate that 98.4% of web-scraped establishments whose survey form contradicts MAMBA’s prediction are, in fact, franchise-affiliated. Similarly, we estimate that the percentages are 95.5% and 93.5% for core and non-core Yelp-queried establishments. Thus, it appears that, as was also found in the 2007 EC, a substantial fraction of respondents either incorrectly filled out the franchise section on their 2017 EC survey form or did not fill it out at all.

These results suggest that we can conservatively recode the responses of 90% or more of establishments that MAMBA predicts are franchise-affiliated but that respondents report are *not* franchise-affiliated. In our data, this translates into an additional 7,282 web-scraped, 4,755 core Yelp-queried, and 11,688 non-core Yelp-queried franchise-affiliated establishments¹⁴ which is an increase of 34%, 29%, and 41% relative to the counts obtained from the 2017 EC form alone.¹⁵

¹⁴These were computed using information in Table 5: $7282 = 7400 * 0.984$, $4755 = 5000 * 0.955$, and $11688 = 12500 * 0.935$.

¹⁵These were computed using information from Tables 4 and 5: $0.339 = 7282/21500$, $0.288 = 4755/16500$,

As noted above, 26% of web-scraped, 23% of core Yelp-queried and 30% of non-core Yelp-queried establishments whose 2017 EC forms have been processed are classified, by respondents, as not being franchise-affiliated (see Table 4). If these proportions hold, once all 52,500 web-scraped, 40,500 core Yelp-queried, and 78,500 non-core Yelp-queried establishments' EC survey forms are processed (see Table 3), we can expect 13,650 ($=52,500 \times 0.26$), 9,315 ($=40,500 \times 0.23$), and 23,550 ($=78,500 \times 0.30$) to be classified as not being franchise-affiliated on the basis of their EC form. If we conservatively reclassified 90% of these as franchise-affiliated, we would obtain an extra 12,285 web-scraped, 8,384 core Yelp-queried, and 21,195 non-core Yelp-queried franchise-affiliated establishments than would be suggested by the EC form alone.

5 Conclusion

In this paper, we develop a method to mostly automate the evaluation of responses to the franchise section of the 2017 Economic Census (EC). The method combines external data on franchise-affiliated establishments with machine learning algorithms to predict which establishments in the Business Register (BR) are franchise-affiliated, links these establishments to the 2017 EC, and then examines whether respondents also characterize the establishment as franchise-affiliated.

We find that, while the predictions and survey forms agree for a majority of establishments, there are a substantial minority of cases in which an establishment is predicted to be franchise-affiliated, but the survey form does not characterize the establishment as such. The only manual part of our approach is the examination of a random sample of these discrepancies, which reveals that the predictions of franchise-affiliation are typically correct, and the form is filled out incorrectly. Recoding these establishments substantially increases the count of franchise-affiliated establishments in the 2017 EC. Thus, we find that our method provides a cost effective way to evaluate responses to the franchise section of the 2017 EC and, in turn, to potentially improve the count of franchise-affiliated establishments in the U.S.

If a version of our process is used to augment the production of official franchising statistics, several improvements can be made. First, since we only collect data on 12 core and 488 non-core franchises, it will be crucial to obtain a much more comprehensive external list of franchise-affiliated establishments. We believe the most promising sources for this comprehensive data are search engine location services and franchise disclosure documents from state government websites, both of which are discussed in section 2.7. Our process

and $0.410 = 11688/28500$.

allowed us to reclassify enough establishments to increase (relative to taking the EC form at face-value) the franchise-affiliated count by 34% (web-scraped) and 29% (Yelp-queried) for the 12 core franchises and by 41% (Yelp-queried) for the 488 non-core franchises. Since additional franchises from an expanded list are likely to more closely resemble the 488 non-core franchises, we may expect a higher reclassification *rate* for EC establishments matched to establishments affiliated with the newly acquired franchises. However, since the newly acquired franchises will tend to have fewer affiliated establishments, the impact adding these franchises on the total *count* of reclassified establishments may be modest.

Second, it will be important to improve MAMBA’s predictions. More comprehensive data will help with this. In addition, MAMBA enables users to manually create bespoke training data tailored for a specific use-case. Though the creation of this training data will require extensive manual labeling of true and false matches, the likelihood of significantly improving match rates between the external data and the BR is likely to make it worthwhile.

Finally, in this paper we only manually examine discrepancy cases in which MAMBA predicts that an establishment is franchise-affiliated, but their EC form indicates otherwise. It will also be crucial to examine discrepancy cases in which an establishment’s EC form indicates they are franchise-affiliated, but MAMBA fails to predict them as such. To get a truly accurate franchise count, some of these establishments may need to be reclassified as not franchise-affiliated.

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