

The "Betrieb" in surveys Collecting data from the "right" unit?

Workshop: The "Betrieb" as corporate actor – a theoretical and empirical challenge Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg, 29-30 April 2021

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The "Betrieb" in surveys Collecting data from the "right" unit

The business as actor in surveys:

- 1. The (business) survey process
- 2. Defining the "right" unit
- 3. Getting data from the "right" unit

Relevant for:

- Quantitative research (surveys)
- Qualitative research
- Research in marketing, accounting, HR etc.



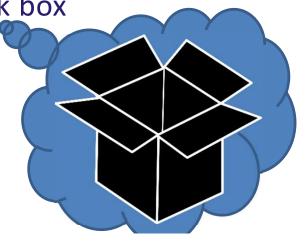
Core statement

The business is not one entity; it is a system of (sub)units, and people at several levels.

- From the outside: the legal structure
 - Difference between analysis, observational, and reporting unit

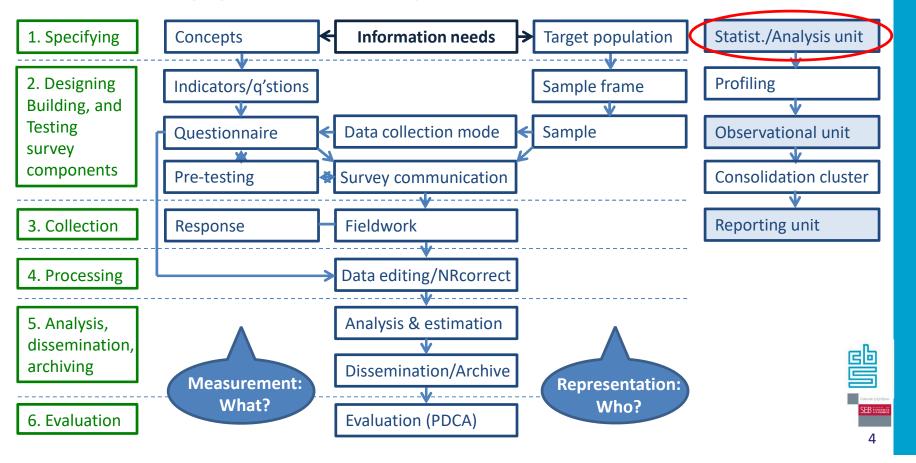
From the inside: Opening the black box

- The internal response process
- The internal decision-making process, and how we can influence this process
- Advancing ideas regarding a theory on organisational survey participation





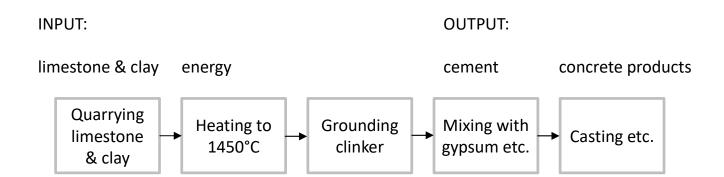
The survey process map



Case: production of cement

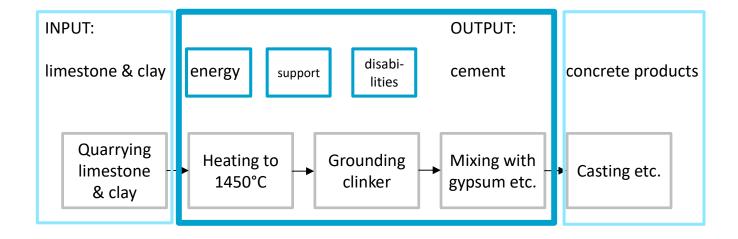


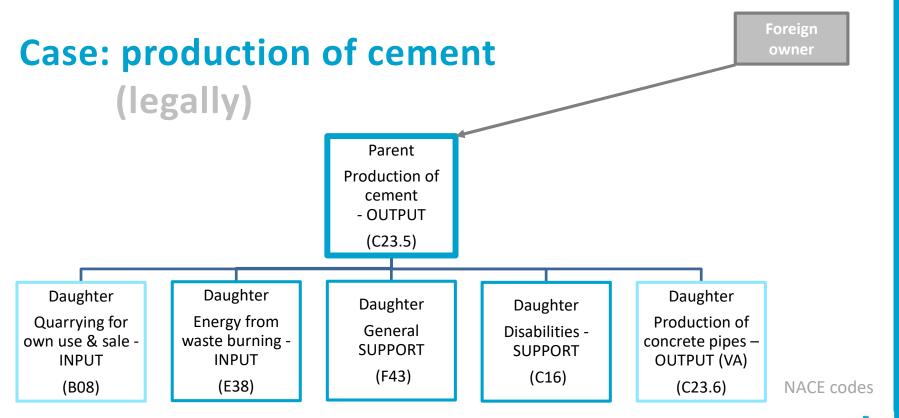


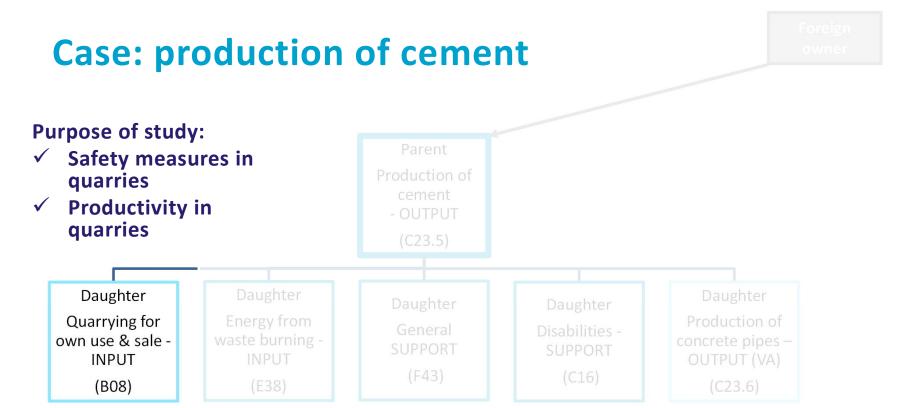


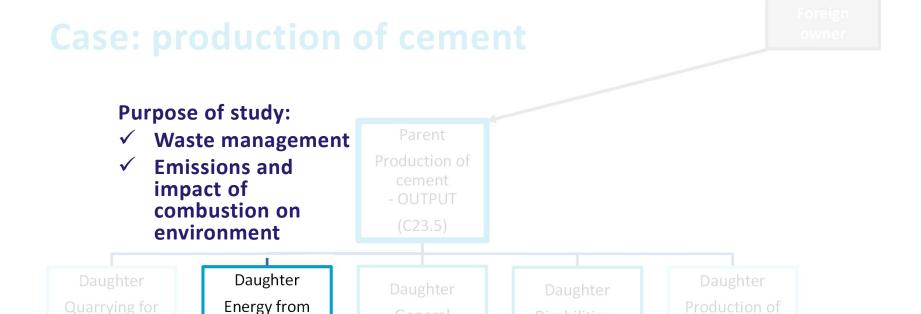


Case: production of cement (simplified)



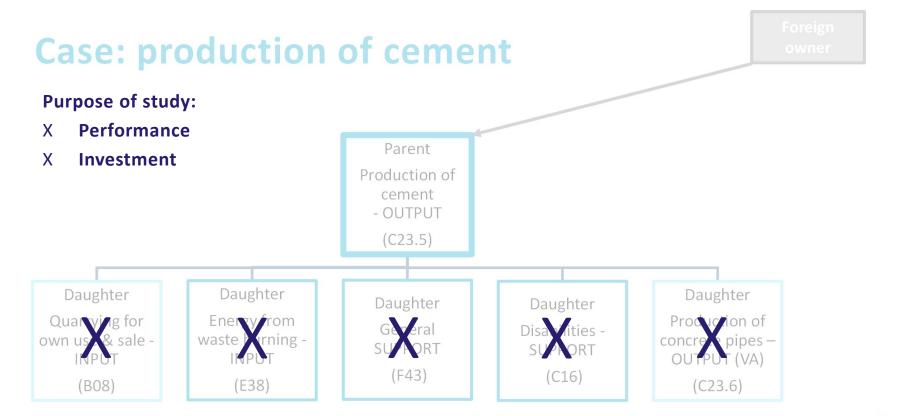


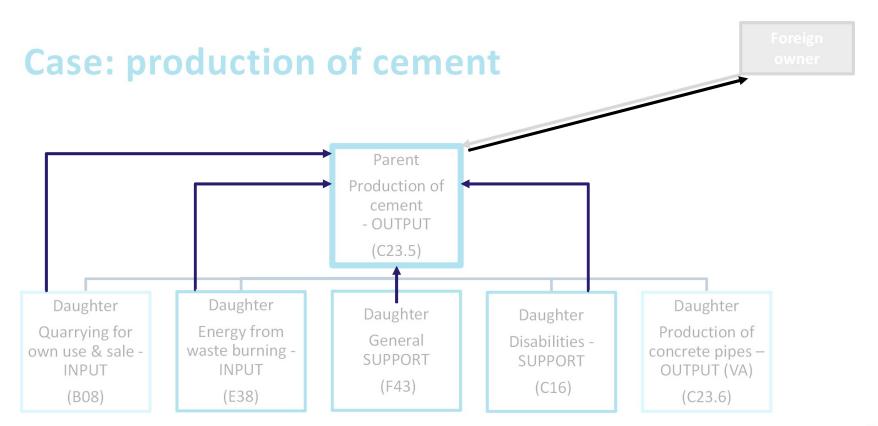




waste burning - INPUT

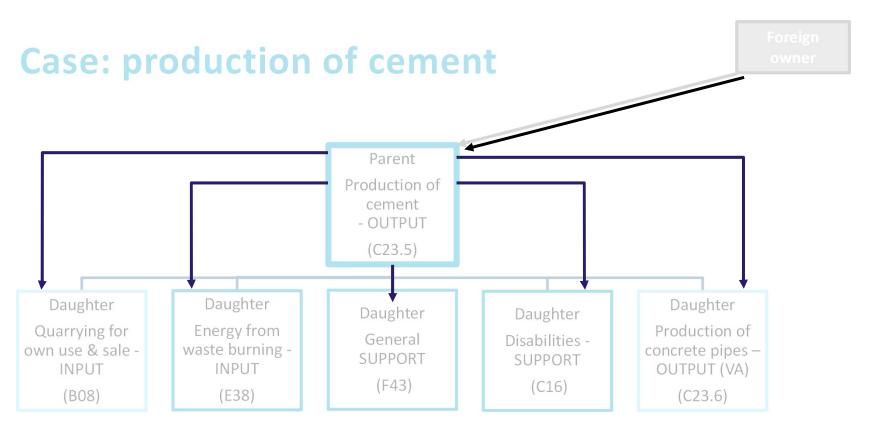
(E38)





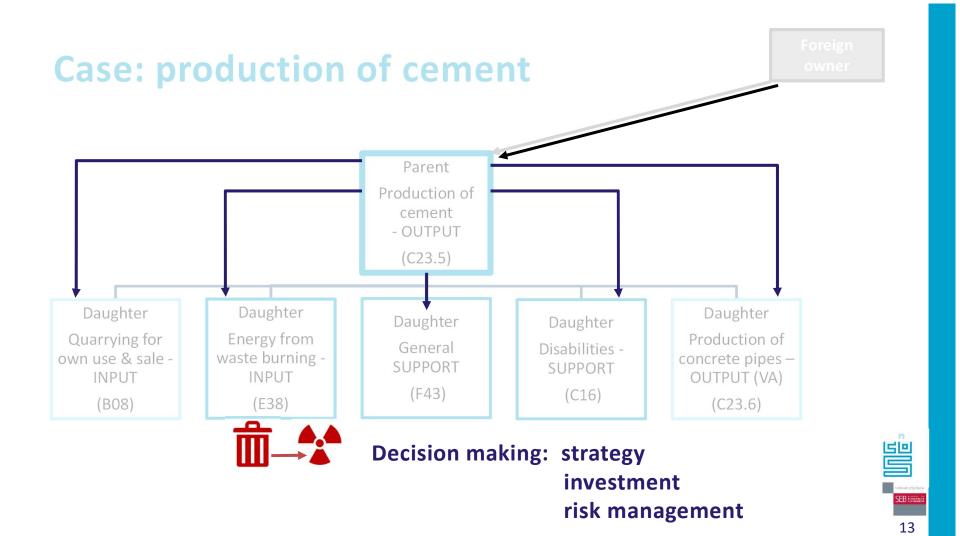
Transfer prices





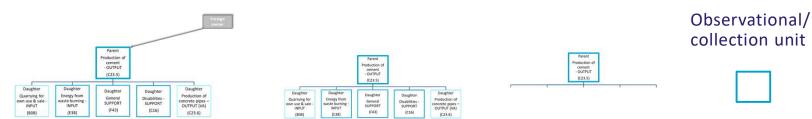
Common services: general administration human resources legal services finance & accounting





Which unit?

Unit of analysis for performance, investment, ...



Unit of analysis for environmental impact, ...



Flour



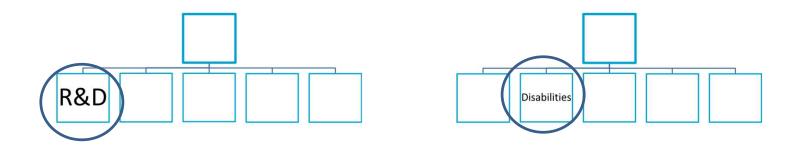
Flour + Eggs



Flour + Meat + Oil + Tomato +Cheese



Reporting unit

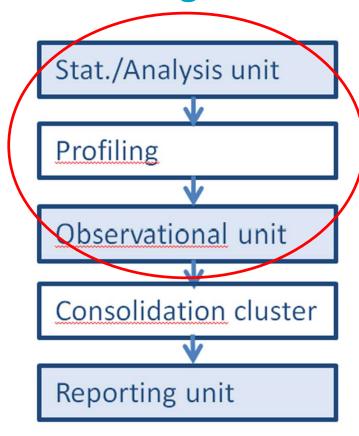


Reporting unit changed observational/collection unit.

Definition & Communication!



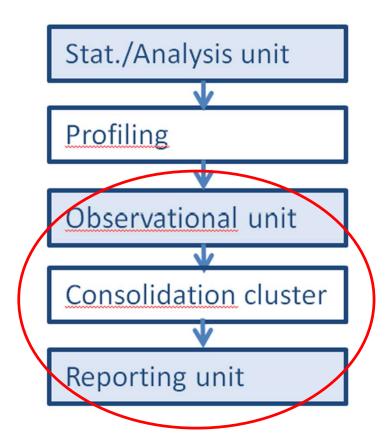
Reducing the distance



Profiling:

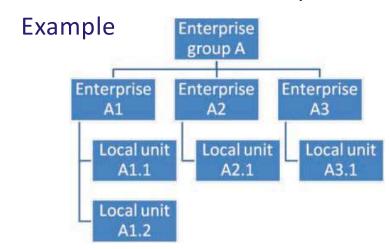
- Translate the business structure into a useful structure for data collection.
- "A method to analyse and maintain the legal, operational and accounting structure of a business at national and world level, in order to establish the statistical units within that group, their 🟥 links, and the most efficient structures for the collection of statistical data."

Reducing the distance

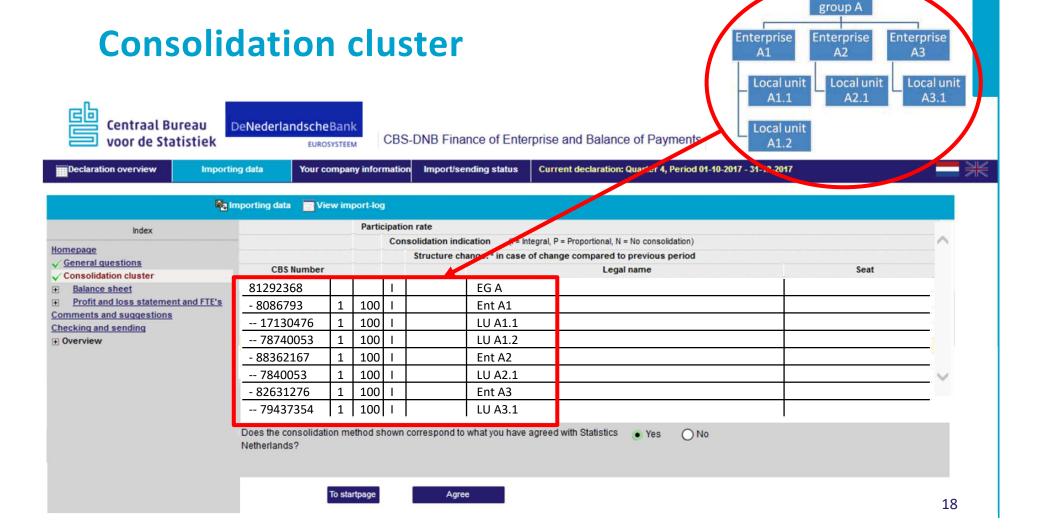


Consolidation cluster:

 Informing the observational unit about the structure it should report.

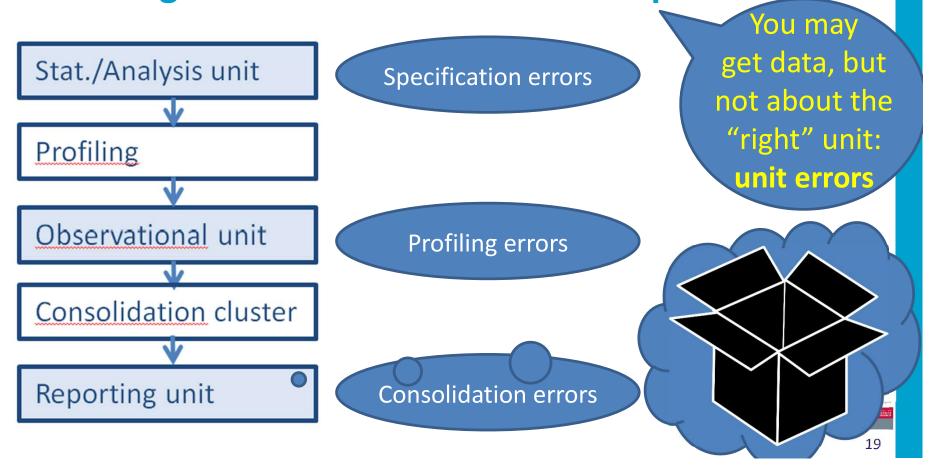






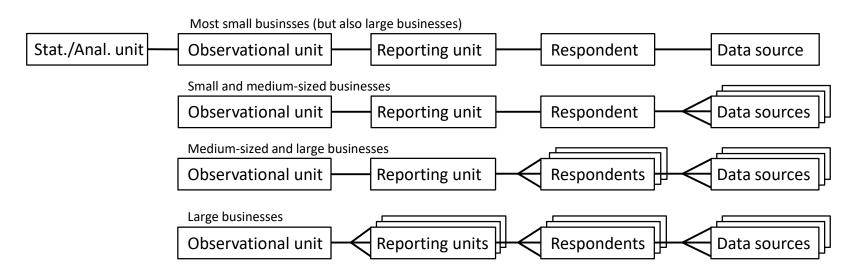
Enterprise

Reducing the distance: Errors in this process



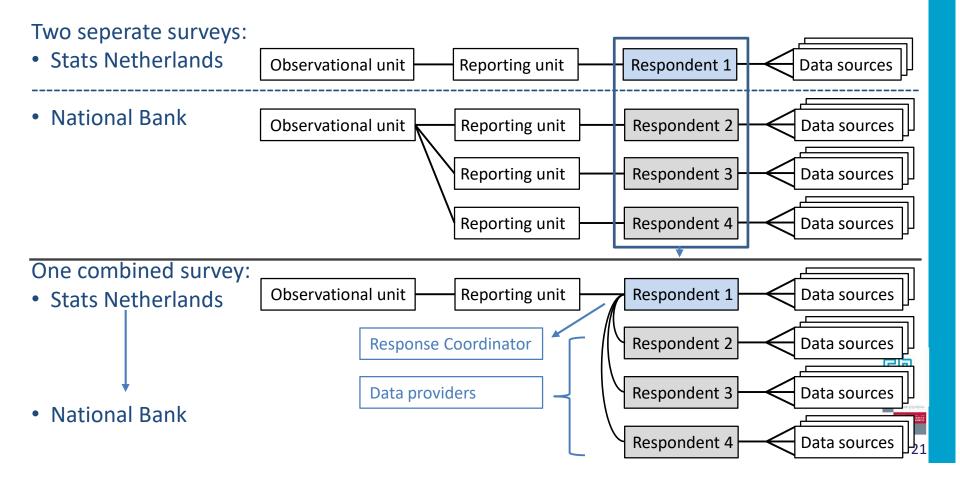
The response process in businesses

- Many data sources, at various locations
- Many people, at various locations
- Many sub-units
- Time: when data are available, and businesses have time

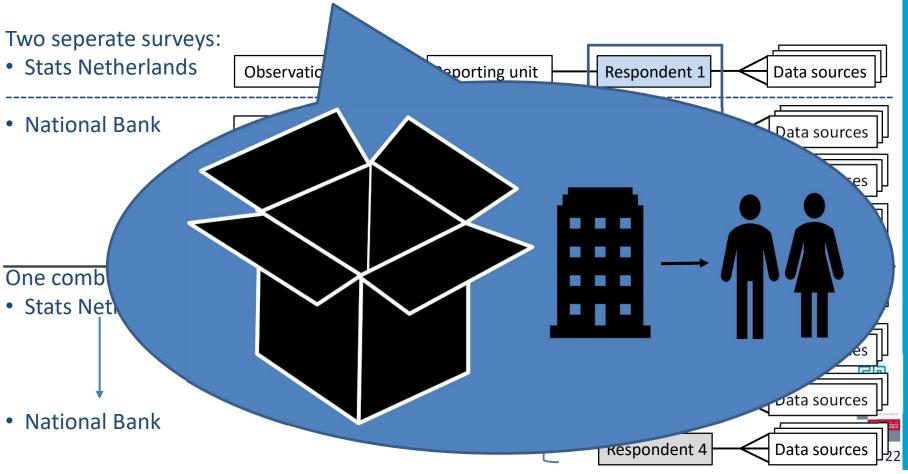


In various combinations

Example: Complex response process



Example: Complex response process



Understanding the decision to participate

- Mandatory/voluntary survey
- Company policy with regard to surveys
- Have authority/mandate to respond
- Perceived relevance+purpose of survey
- Perceived costs+benefits of taking part
- Trust/confidence in survey organisation
- Past behaviour
- Organisational stress: growing/declining
- Have capacity: time, knowledge of data
- Data: availability of data, easy access
- Timing of the survey request
- Competing jobs

Do I have to?

(And, what if I don't do this?)

Am I allowed to?

Do I want to?

Am I able to?

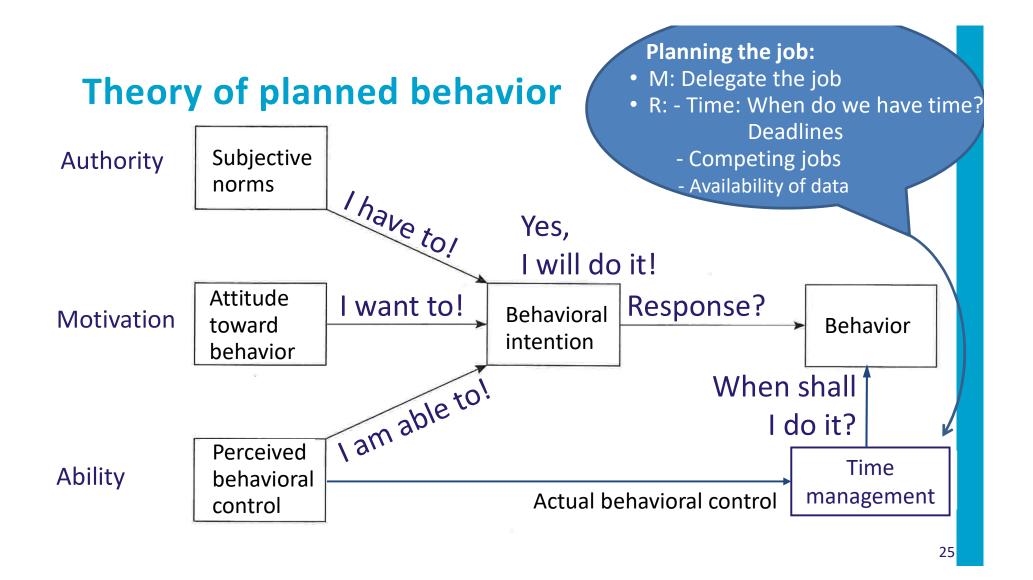


Understanding the decision to participate

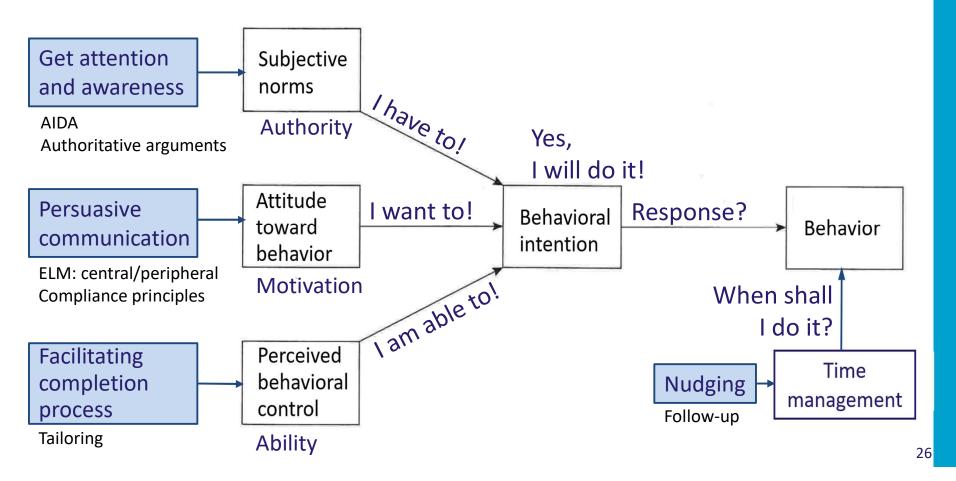
- 1. Do I have to? Am I allowed to?
 - ≈ Authority
 - ≈ External motivation
 - ≈ Social and business norms
- 2. Do I want to?
 - ≈ Internal motivation
 - ≈ Willingness, relevance
 - ≈ Attitude reg. participation
- 3. Am I able to?
 - ≈ Ability
 - ≈ Capacity

- Tomaskovic-Devey et al. (1994): Organizational theory of survey nonresponse
- Theory of Planned Behavior
- Self-Determination Theory





How we can influence these factors?

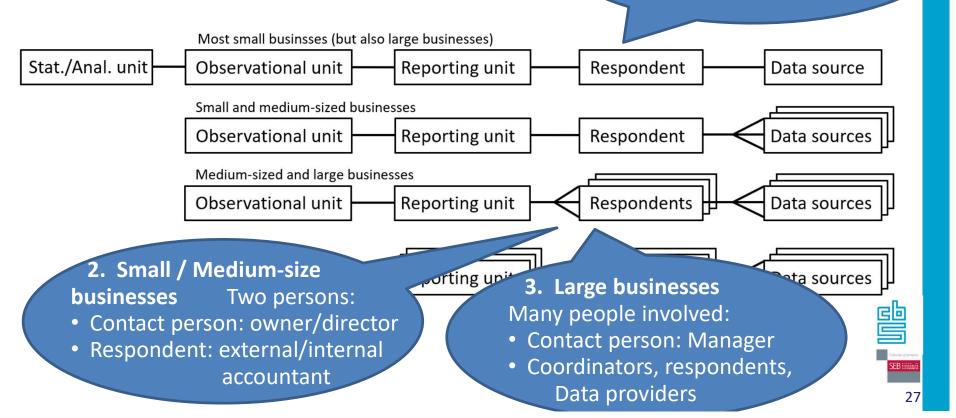


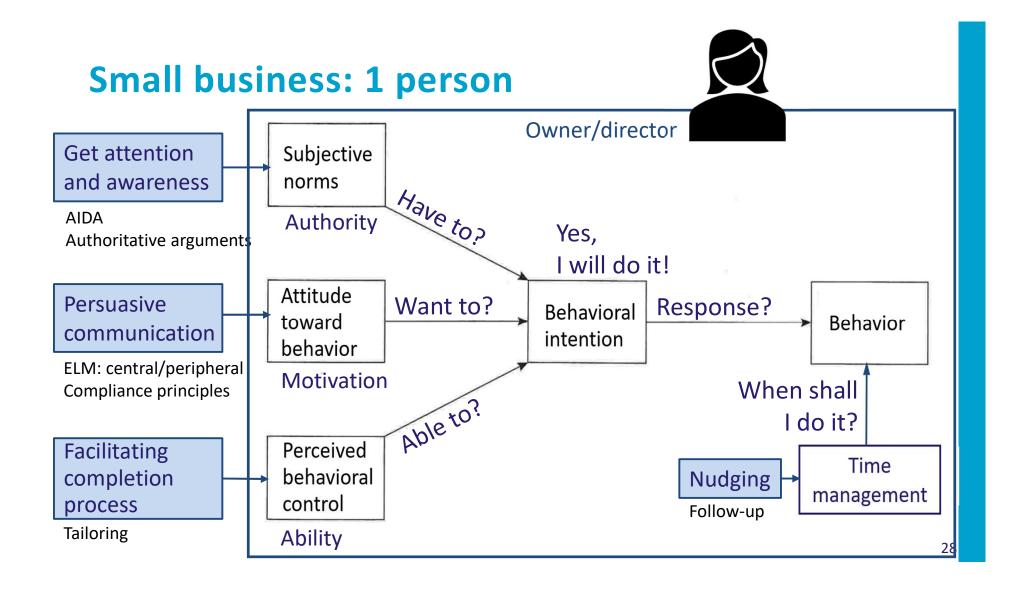
Apply to response process in businesses: three cases

1. Small businesses:

One person in response process:

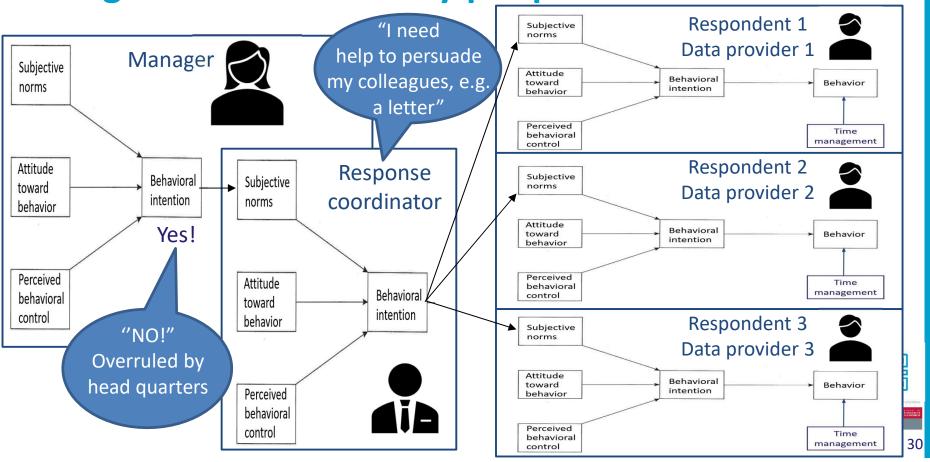
 Owner/director: contact person / respondent





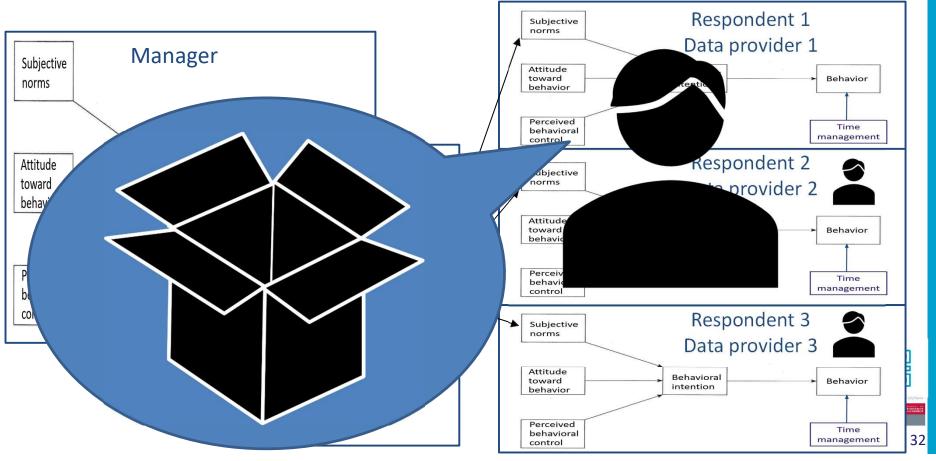
Small / medium-size business: 2 people M: "NO!" Manager A: "We have to do this! Subjective It is mandatory by law." Have to? norms Yes, we will Accountant (respondent) participate! Attitude **Authorise** Want to? Behavioral Subjective toward intention I have to! norms participabehavior tion! Yes, I will Response! Able to? M: sign off do it! Perceived Attitude Want to? **Behavioral** behavioral toward **Behavior** intention Perform control behavior response Able to? tasks? When? Perceived Time behavioral management control

Large businesses: many people

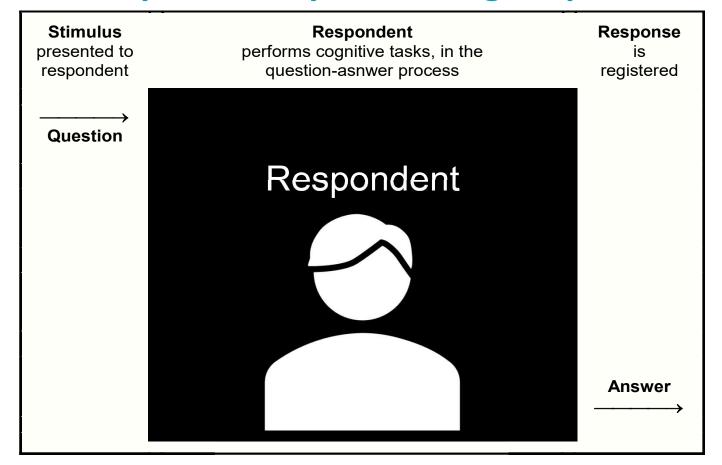


Large businesses: many people Respondent 1 Subjective Data provider 1 Manager Subjective Attitude Behavioral toward Behavior norms intention behavior Perceived Time behavioral management control Respondent 2 Attitude Response Subjective Behavioral Subjective toward norms Data provider 2 intention norms behavior Behavior The more levels, and Perceived the more people involved, Time management behavioral control the more complicated it is to hdent 3 provider 3 influence these business processes! Behavior intention Perceived control Time behavioral management control

The respondent



The respondent: performing response tasks





Question-answer process

Pre-testing questionnaires

Stimulus presented to respondent



Respondent

performs cognitive tasks, in the question-asnwer process

Response

is registered

Question

- 1. Comprehension:
 - question (wording, syntaxis, reference frame)
 - response task

2. Information retrieval:

- information that needs to be retrieved
- retrieval tasks

3. Judgement:

- information integration
- information evaluation

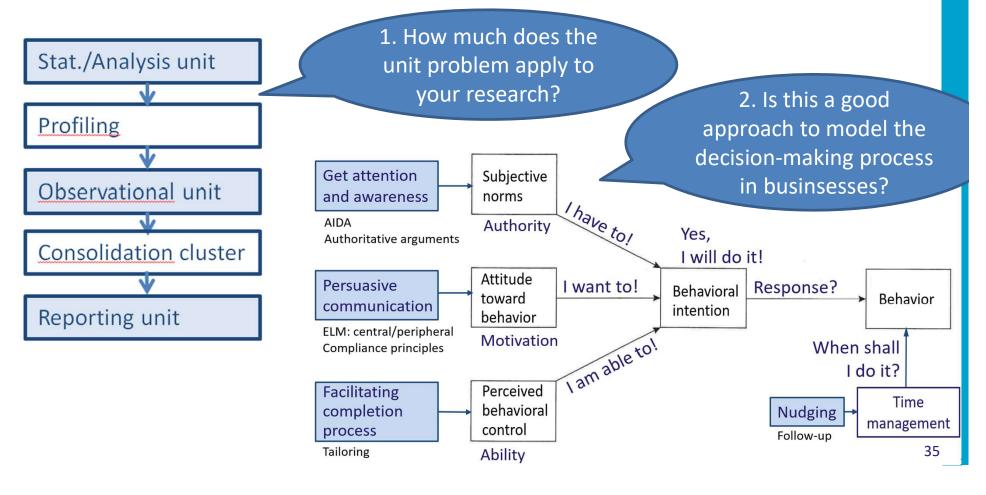
4. Rapporting:

- comprehension of response options (wording)
- selection of response option

Answer



Questions for discussion



Thank you for your attention

Further reading

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Disclaimer: The views expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and not necessarily those of Statistics
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