

## Session 2.1: An introduction to statistical business registers

Source:

- United Nations (2015): [International guidelines on Statistical Business Registers](#)

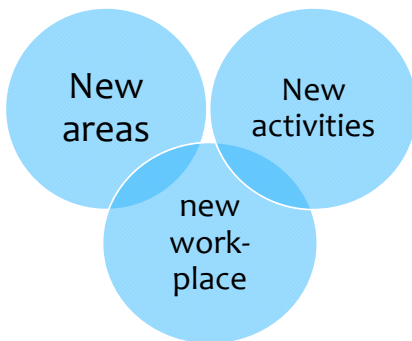


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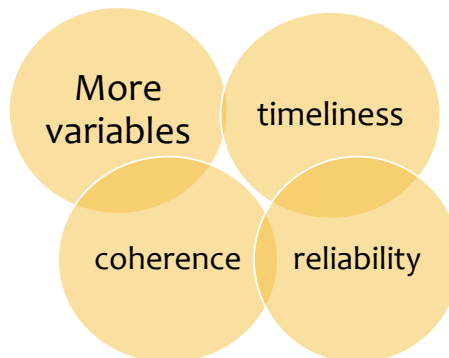
lecturer, UNSIAP

### Why SBR?

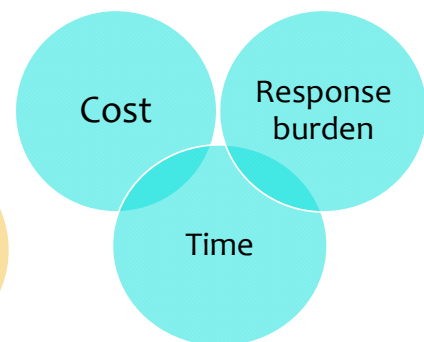
**More complex  
Economies**



**More demanding  
users**

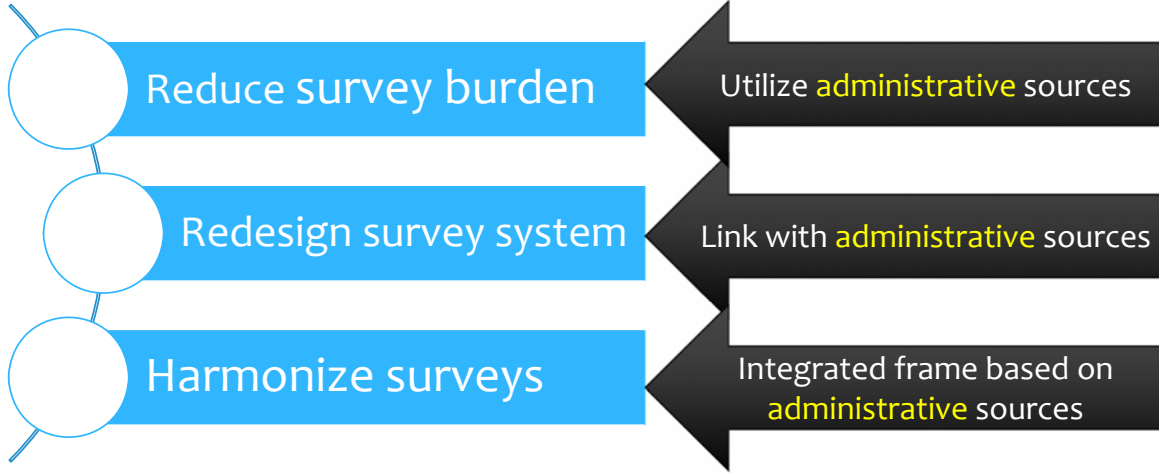


**Have to be  
more efficient**



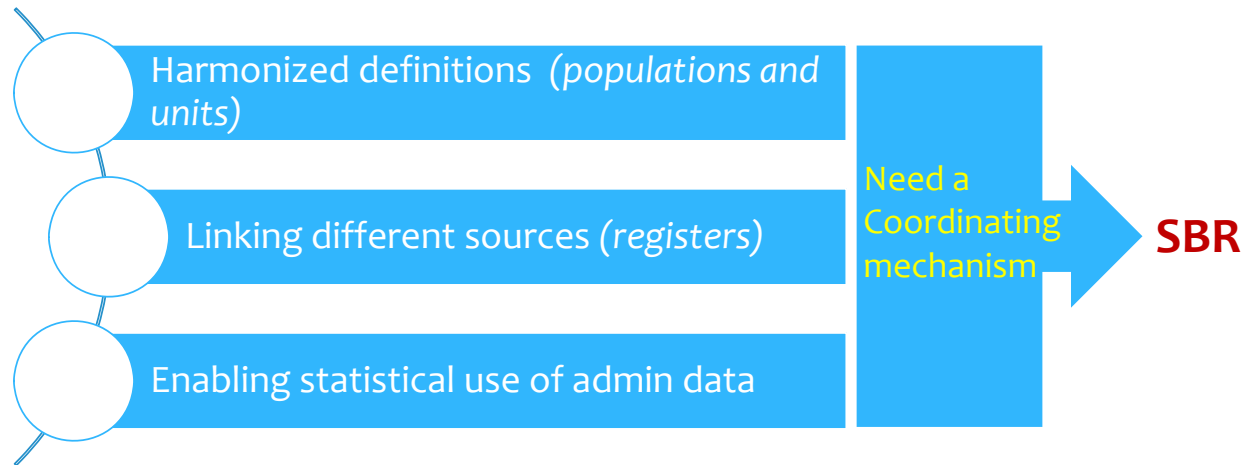
# Why SBR?

## How to be more efficient?



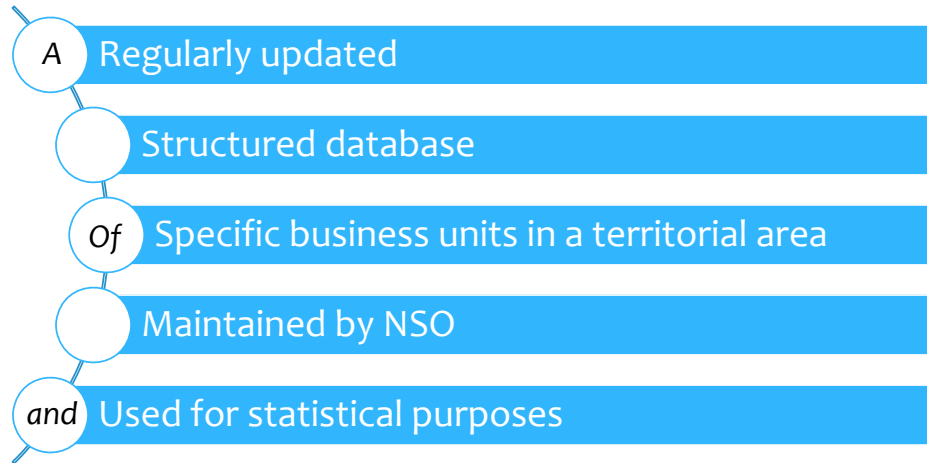
# Why SBR?

## What it takes to use administrative data for better business statistics?



# What is SBR?

Statistical Business Register (SBR) is:



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# Roles of SBR

**Central Role:** Coordinating mechanism for economic statistics

Through:

Foundation for creating sampling frames (*live register*)

Providing population of statistical units at fixed point in time (*register snapshot*)

Providing frame for each economic survey

Support to survey operations (*data collection, response burden,..*)

A source of timely data on business statistics (small areas)

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## Roles of SBR

### Other roles

Facilitates international comparison and data exchange

Facilitates integration of business data in  
**Statistical Register System (SRS)**

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## SBR coverage

**In principle** All institutional units in the national economy

**That are** Engaged in productive economic activities

**Economic activity:**  
Activities contributing to GDP

**At the minimum** All **active** economic units in the **formal economy**

Engaged in productive economic activities

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## Content of SBR

*Identification & contact*

*Demographic*

*Relationships*

*stratification*

## Data sources for SBR

Administrative

- *Most commonly:* Compulsory BR and taxation system
- *Others:* social security, labor, agriculture, ...

Statistical

- Economic surveys (*frames drawn from SBR*)
- Improvement surveys (*conducted by SBR itself*)

Other

- Utility supply data (tel, water, elec)
- Market info companies
- Emerging sources (big data)

# Building a SBR

## Cooperation

- *with register holders*
- *vital but complex and challenging*

## Common identification system

- *Eases combining data from administrative sources*
- *Improves quality and reduces cost*

## Linking and matching

- *Challenges: duplications, dealing with sector boundaries*
- *Solutions: unique identifiers, probabilistic matching*

## Combining data sources

- *Evaluate and identify most useful data sources*
- *A set of conversion rules for converting admin to stat units*

## Transforming admin to stat units

- *Mainly enterprise, based on legal unit*
- *In few cases enterprise groups as a group of legal units (complex & need more investigation)*