2.4 Design Considerations in Practise

Putting it all together
– presentation of ABS ABR Model

Introduction

USER
Public policy
Legislation
Research
Business analysis

NSO

National Accounts

Survey 1   Survey 2   Survey 3

Common Frame

Business Register

SOURCES
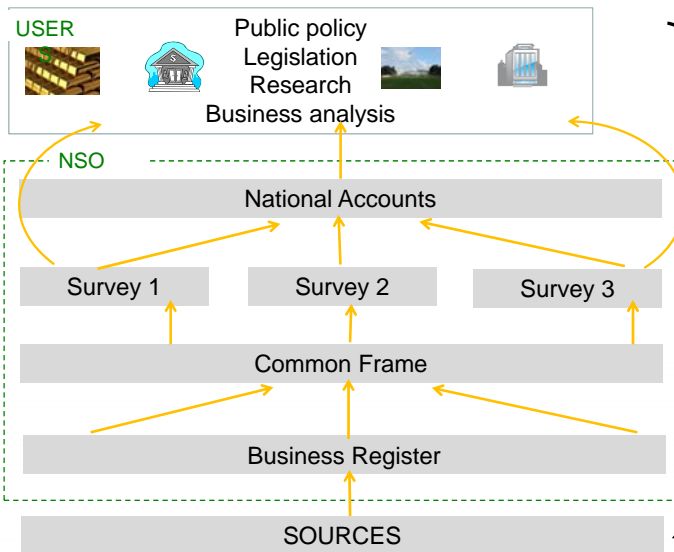
ABR – ATO – ABS Flow of Business Information

Australian Business Register
- Approximately 9.6 Million ABNs
- All ABNs registered in Australia

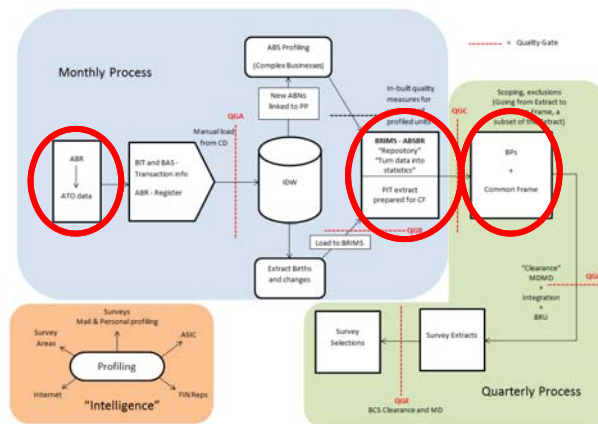**Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register**
- Approximately 7.25 Million ABNs
- All ABNs with at least one valid tax role

Common Frame 'snapshot'
- Approximately 2 Million ABNs
- ABNs that meet scoping requirements

ABR – ATO – ABS Flow of Business Information

ABS Two-population model

- Profiled Population
  - Larger / complex businesses
  - Updated through direct contact with providers
  - Less than 1% of businesses
  - 50% of Industry Value Added
- Non-Profiled Population
  - Smaller / less complex businesses
  - Updated via ABR data
  - ABS derivations applied

Common Frame

- The Is a point in time snapshot of the Business Register used to create Survey frames for the economic collections
- Considerations:
  - Frequency of extraction
  - Frequency of updates
- Multiple areas involved requires effective coordination and communication
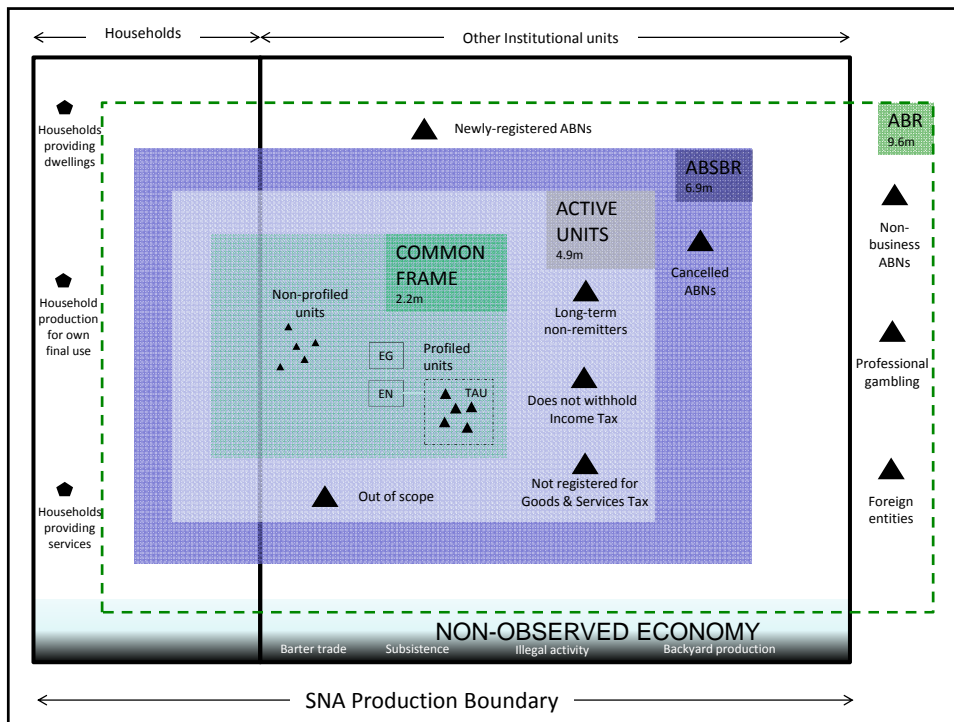
Common Frame Scope

- Need to understand source data
  - Scope and issues (eg. Duplicate ABNs)
- Active businesses scoped by
  - Exclude units in the profiled population (double counting)
  - Exclude ABNs with inactive out of scope roles
  - Exclude cancelled ABNs
  - Exclude Long term non remitters
- Data collection and publishing – need valid ANZSIC/SISCA
- Suppressed Units

Common Frame Scope

Scope exclusions:
- Units with invalid ANZSIC or SISCA information
- Units without an Income Tax Witholding (employing) or GSTP (goods services tax payer) (non employing) tax role
- Long Term Non Remitters
- Dormant / Out of scope entities

Slide 1 (diagram)

Households — Other Institutional units

SNA Production Boundary

- Households providing dwellings
- Household production for own final use
- Households providing services

Newly-registered ABNs

ABR 9.6m

ABSBR 6.9m

ACTIVE UNITS 4.9m

COMMON FRAME 2.2m

Non-profiled units

EG

EN   TAU   Profiled units

Cancelled ABNs

Long-term non-remitters

Does not withhold Income Tax

Out of scope

Not registered for Goods & Services Tax

Non-business ABNs

Professional gambling

Foreign entities

NON-OBSERVED ECONOMY

Barter trade   Subsistence   Illegal activity   Backyard production

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Common Frame Variables

All Units:
- State
- Employment size
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)
- Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA)
- Alive status
- Birth date / Death date
- Level of Government
- Private/Public indicator
- Long Term Non-remitter flag
- Random Number

Profiled population
- Unit Identifiers (TAU, EG)
- Unincorporated Joint Venture flag

Non-profiled population
- Unit Identifier (AT)
- Australian Business Number (ABN)
- ABN Status
- Income Tax withholding roles
- Goods and services tax payer role

Common Frame Preparation

- Monthly updates
  - administrative data
  - Profiling
  - Unit level feedback from SMAs (address, takeovers)
- Every quarter – monthly process + additional steps
  - Shutdown for CF extraction
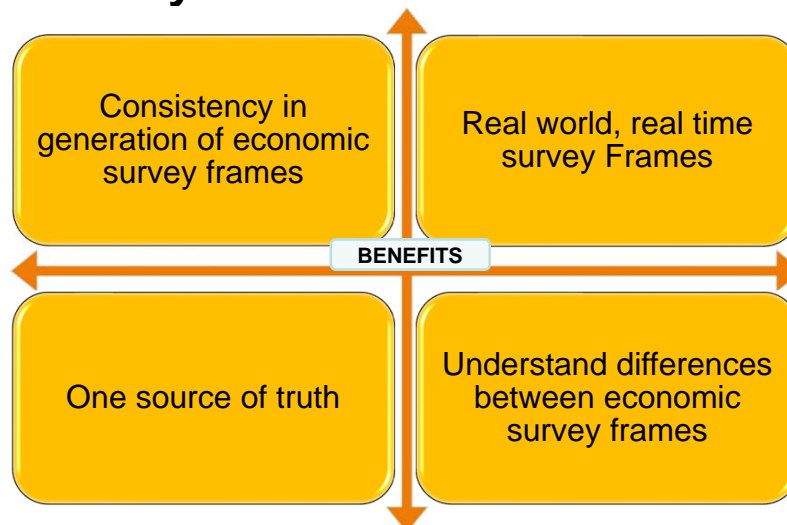 - Updates from SMAs (files)
  - Audits and Quality Gates

From Common Frame to Sample Frames

- The Common frame identifies the units that are available for selection
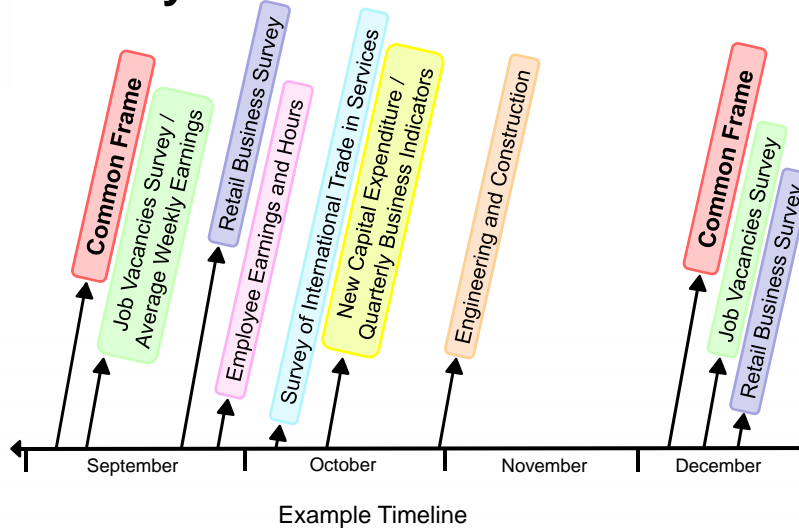- For each survey they scope from those units

ABS Survey Frames from Common Frame

- 17 Regular frames consisting of:
  - 6 Quarterly frames
  - 1 biannual frame
  - 6 Annual frames (+ 2 migrating)
  - 4 Biennial frames
- Irregular surveys

Survey Frames and selections

Consistency in generation of economic survey frames	Real world, real time survey Frames
BENEFITS	
One source of truth	Understand differences between economic survey frames

Survey Frames and selections

Example Timeline
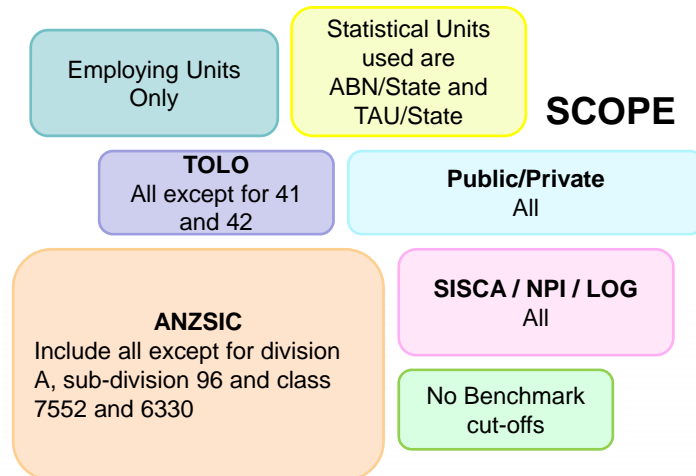

Scoping Survey Frames

- Scope using common variables
- Ideal situation to use common scoping method across surveys
- ABS BR/CF "Common variables" use for scoping surveys
  - Employing/Non-employing
  - Statistical unit
  - TOLO   (Type Of Legal Organisation)
  - ANZSIC (Industry Classification)
  - Public/Private
  - SISCA

Example Frame: Job Vacancies Survey

Sample includes:

- Units from all size groups i.e. ranging from 0-500+ employees
- Units from all States

Example Frame: Job Vacancies Survey

Employing Units Only

Statistical Units used are ABN/State and TAU/State

SCOPE

TOLO
All except for 41 and 42

Public/Private
All

ANZSIC
Include all except for division A, sub-division 96 and class 7552 and 6330

SISCA / NPI / LOG
All

No Benchmark cut-offs

Selections

- The next step would be to produce Sampling frame/selections.
- Use a system to produce the selections based on sampling methodology
- Name and addresses not on the Common Frame (required following completion of selections)
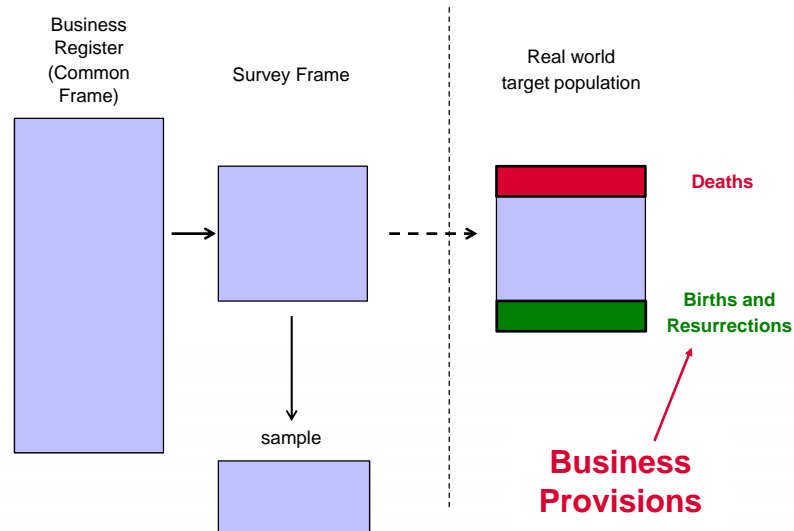
Additional Outputs

- Business Provisions
- BAS Data
- Business Demographic Statistics
  - CABEE

BAS Data

- BAS data received from the ATO every month
- A reduced extract is received which contains only new BAS records and BAS records which have changed/updated data item information
- BAS BENCHMARKS
- BAS Unit Record Estimates (BUREs)

Business Provisions

Business Demographic Statistics

- CABEE

- Counts of Australian Businesses including Entries and Exits

- 5 year time series

- Categories include: Industry, main state of operation, institutional sector, type of legal organisation, employment size ranges, annual turnover size ranges