INTRODUCING PROFILING IN GERMANY: CONCEPTIONAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Group of Experts on National Accounts

meeting in Geneva on 31 May to 2 June 2017

Item 4: Enterprises and Profiling

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The definition of the enterprise

The smallest combination of legal units

that is an organizational unit

producing goods or services,

which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy
   in decision-making,

especially for the allocation of its current resources.

An enterprise carries out one or more activities
   at one or more locations.

An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

The definition of Profiling

A method

to analyse the structure

of an enterprise group

in order to establish statistical units

for data collection

Methods of Profiling

Manual „Intensive" Profiling: In direct contact with the management of an enterprise group

Manual „Light" Profiling: Using available information e.g. annual reports, internet, press etc.

Automatic procedures: Using probabilistic assumption, typical (e.g.) legal patterns and typical (economic) activities

Schematic approach: regard enterprise groups (of certain degree of simplicity or even all of them) as enterprises

Profiling in Germany – a new task

- Executed by the statistical business register

- Manual and Automatic Profiling

- Identification of enterprise structures (as set of legal units)

- Identification of enterprises in national perimeter

- Does not include data collection besides core variables

Profiling: Concept versus practicality

Target Population

User orientation

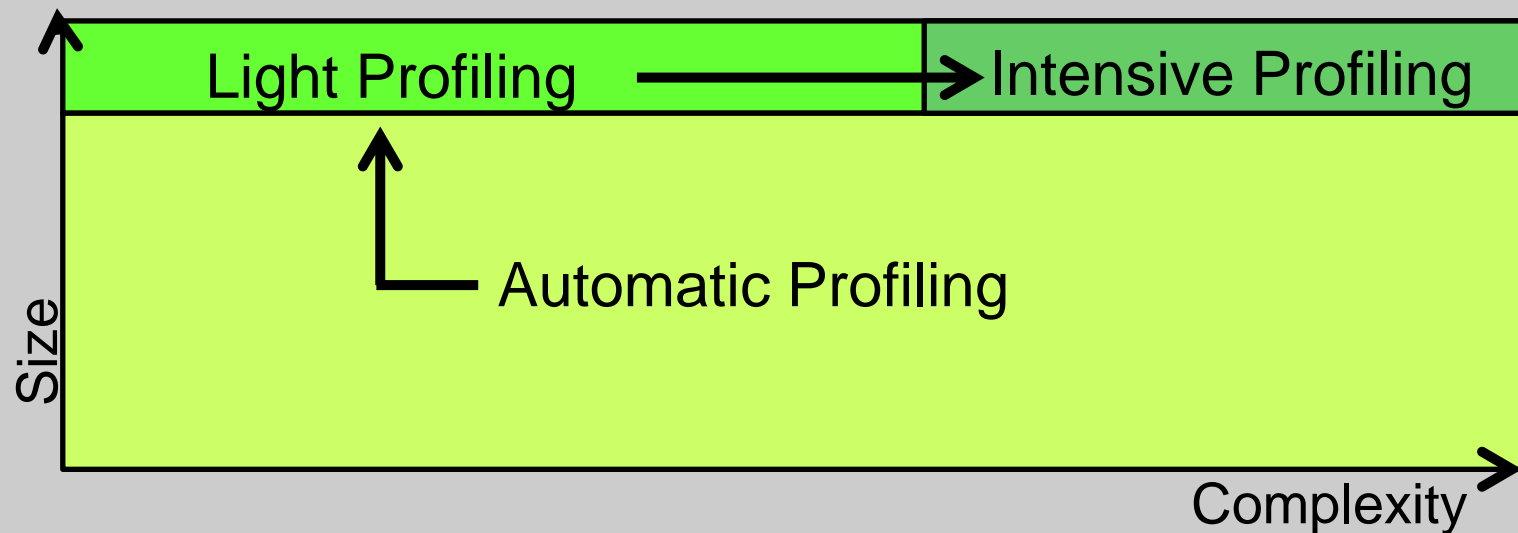Structure and content

International dimension

Target population

- Manual profiling requires high resources

- Accordingly it should prioritize on big enterprise groups, expecting to find out about big enterprises

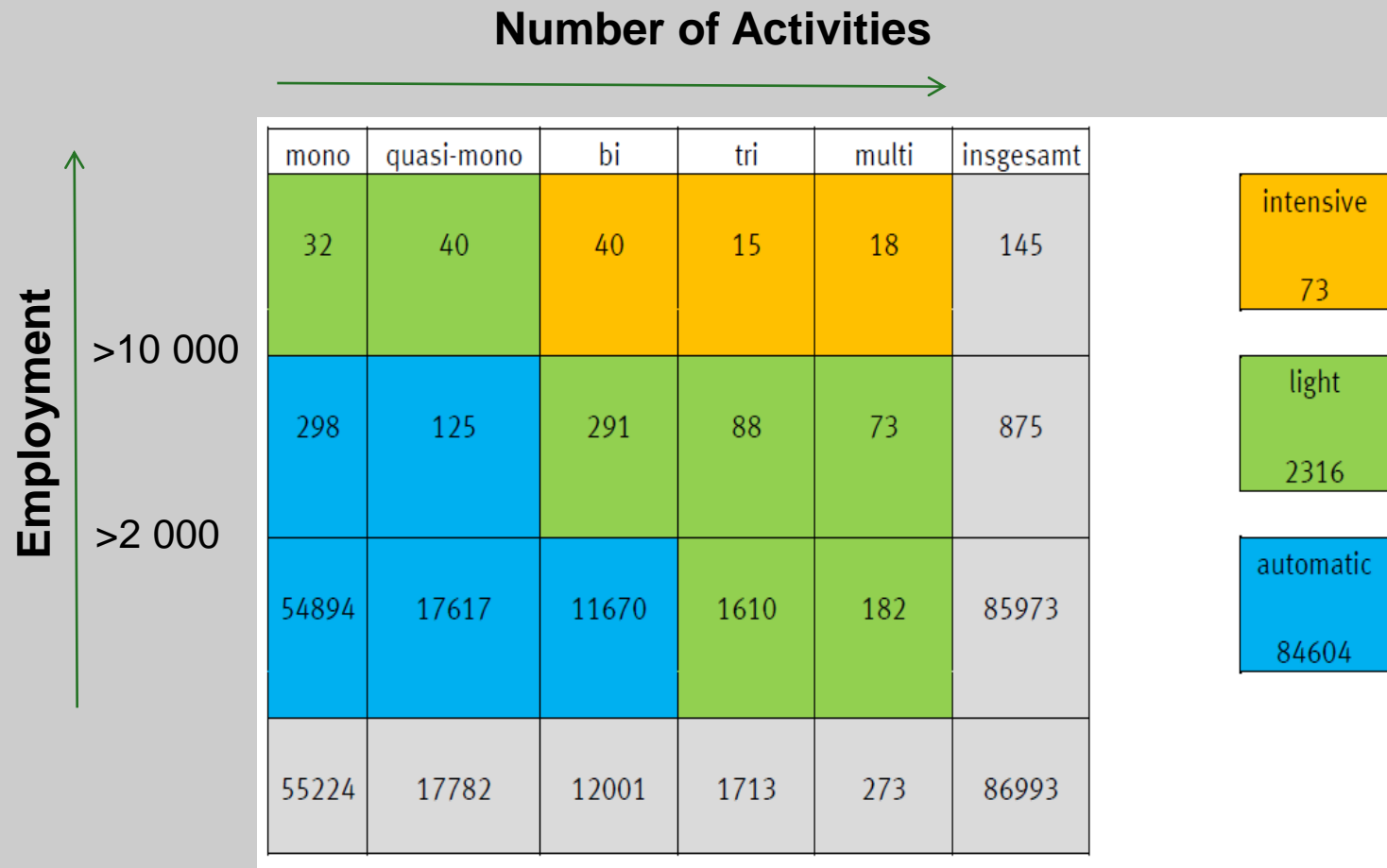- All other enterprise groups: Automatic Profiling

Target population manual profiling

Starting point: enterprise groups

More than 100.000 enterprise groups in Germany

Target population

Number of Activities

Employment

	mono	quasi-mono	bi	tri	multi	insgesamt
>10 000	32	40	40	15	18	145
>2 000	298	125	291	88	73	875
	54894	17617	11670	1610	182	85973
	55224	17782	12001	1713	273	86993

intensive
73

light
2316

automatic
84604

User orientation

Profiling is a means in order to provide statistical users with appropriate statistical units.

How to identify the main points of interest of the users?

Differenciate the purposes/functions of units:

Respondent – Observation Unit – Statistical Unit

Which unit?   In which function?

For which statistics?

User orientation

Structural Business Statistics (SBS, FATS)
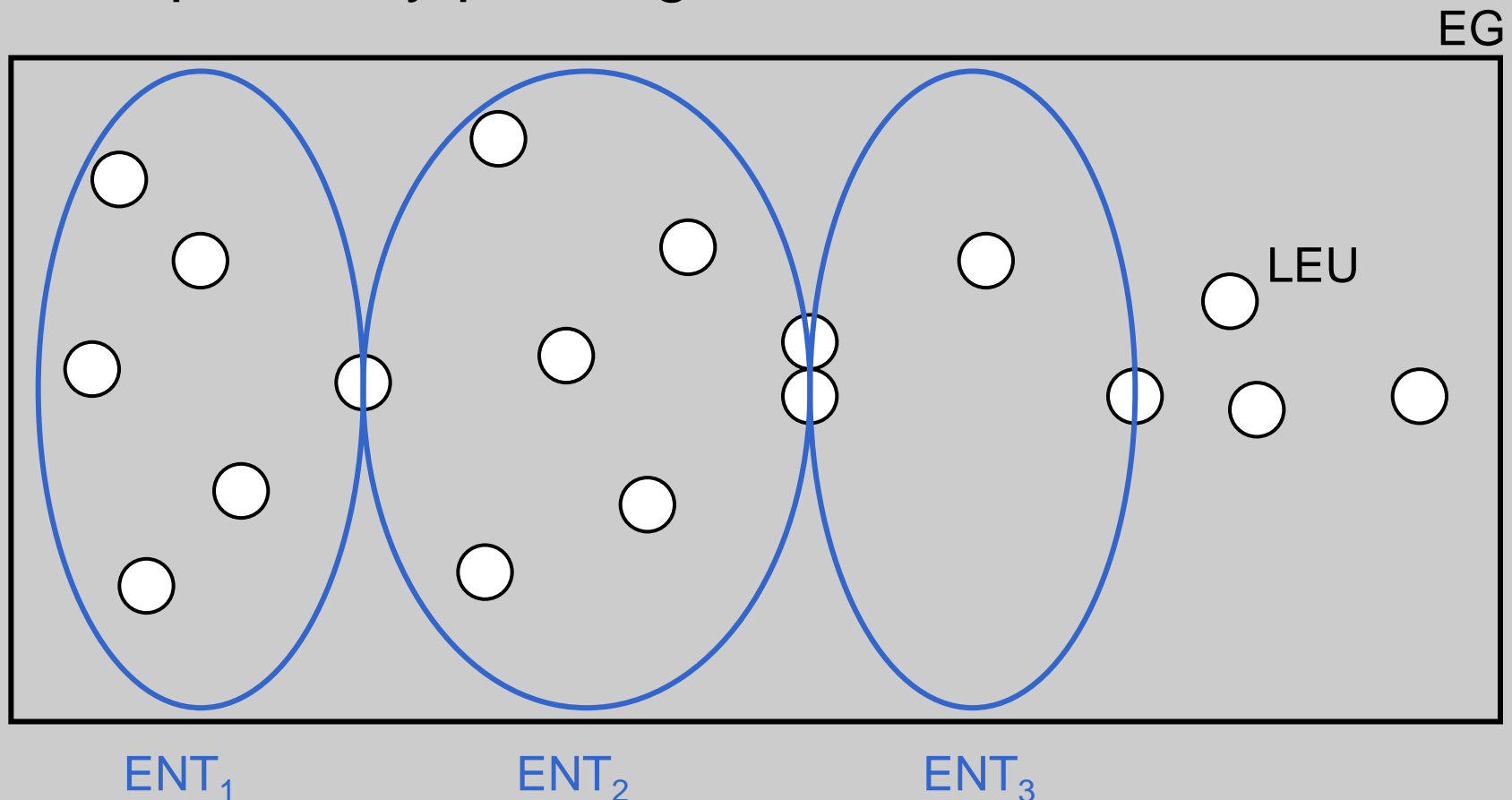
enterprise, but only in national perimeter

Short Term Statistics (STS)

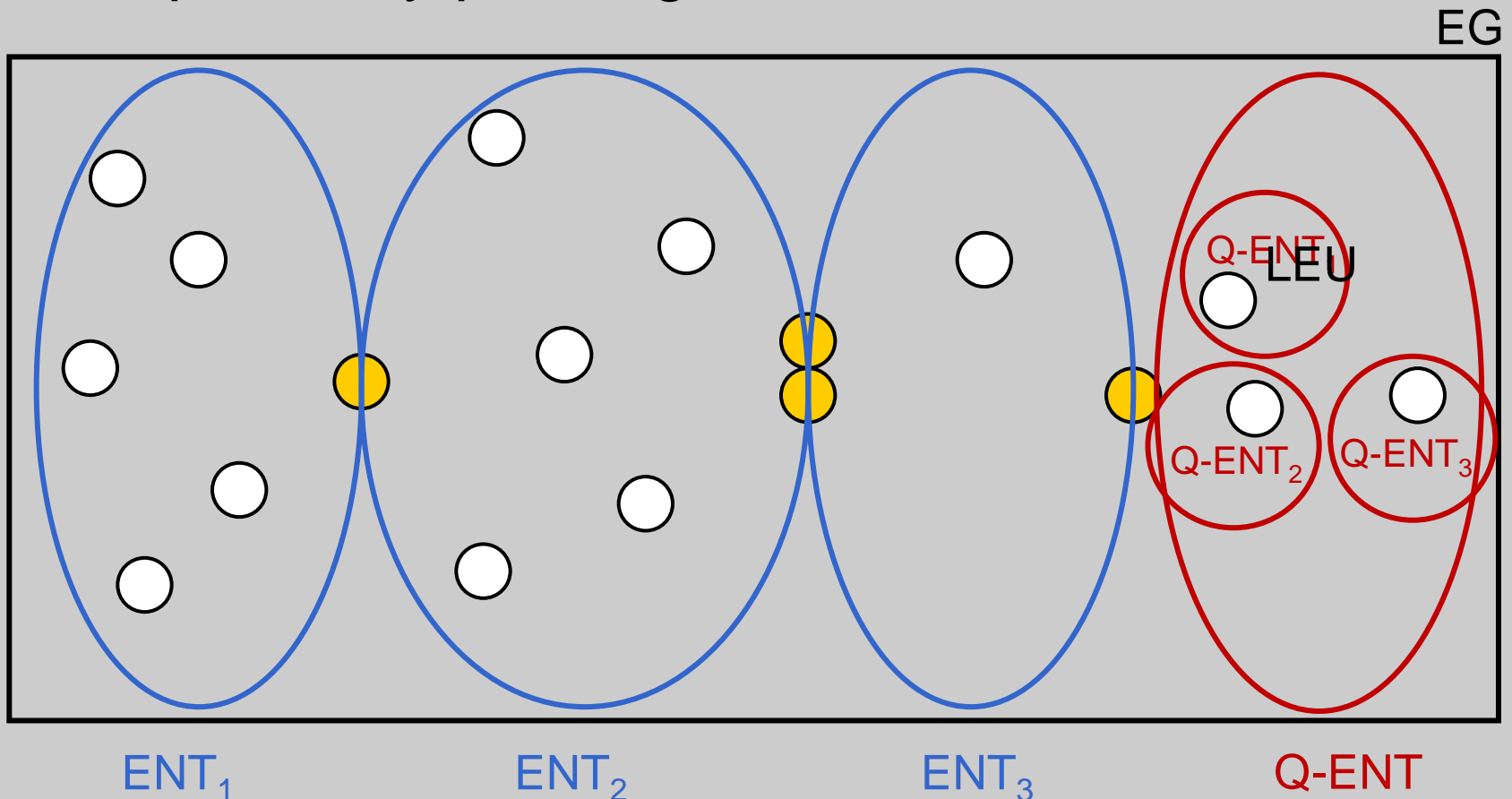no longer enterprise: instead kind of activity unit (KAU)

National Accounts

Institutional unit (national perimeter) in best approximation

Structure and content
Enterprises by profiling

Structure and content
Enterprises by profiling

Structure and content

EU (Eurostat):
Legal Units (LEU) ➢ Enterprise Groups (EG) ➢ Enterprises (ENT)

Combine (legal) units to an enterprise and consolidate the data that refers to it

Canada, Australia:
Enterprises or "businesses" (what is it?) ➢ Kind of Activity Units (KAU), Local Units (LOU), (or even better L KAU?)

Distribute data that is available at enterprise/business level to smaller statistical units of local or activity-based purity (Local units, kind-of-activity units)

International dimension

How to achieve consistency in a complex environment?

How much coordination and how much cooperation are achievable and appropriate?

International dimension

Global Enterprise (GEN) by "European Profiling":

Which statistics? Which users? 300 Profilings in 7 years?

"National" Enterprises (ENT):

Is there a common profiling methodology?

How to combine Manual – Automatic – Schematic profiling?

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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