

# The role of Business Register (BR) in Social Statistics

- ❖ A traditional Population Census
- ❖ The basic registers
- ❖ The role of basic registers
- ❖ The job file
- ❖ The extended job file
- ❖ A register based Population Census
- ❖ Statistical domains

# **A traditional Population Census**

- ❖ **Registration of work place of employed**
- ❖ **Enterprise and establishment**
- ❖ **Use of BR for a traditional Census**

# The basic registers of main administrative and statistical units

- ❖ Person (couple, family, and household)
- ❖ Dwelling (address, building, and property)
- ❖ Establishment (enterprises)
  
- ❖ The job file as the fourth basic register (Sweden)
  
- ❖ The use of official and unique ID numbers

# The administrative Business Register – the case of Norway

- ❖ The Brønnøysund Registers
- ❖ The legal unit register (LUR)
- ❖ The central coordinating register of legal units
- ❖ Legal units of government registers: employer, value-add, corporations, foundations etc.

# The role of Statistics Norway (SN) in developing the LUR

- ❖ To ensure that the same legal unit is identified in different sources
- ❖ To profile an enterprise in establishments
- ❖ To profile general government sector
- ❖ Responsible of the unit of establishment in LUR

# The responsibility of SN in the current operation of the LUR

- ❖ The coding of economic activity (NACE) of establishments and enterprises
- ❖ The coding of institutional sector
- ❖ Profiling new units and annual updating

## **Reporting of the unit of establishment in administrative data**

- ❖ In Norway the establishment unit of LUR is used in reporting employee jobs to the Social Security. This is a current procedure
- ❖ The control of the use of establishment units
- ❖ The self employed report accounts by economic activity. In 2005 these accounts would be available on electronic medium

# Enterprises of one and multiple establishments

- ❖ The Norwegian BR register 311 100 enterprises
- ❖ Of these 301 500 have one establishment
- ❖ The number of employed is 972 100
- ❖
- ❖ 7 700 establishments have more than one establishments, a total of 50 000 with
- ❖ 1 169 100 employed



# Variables of the unit of job

- ❖ Variables that identify the job
- ❖ Variables related to:
  - ❖ the employed person
  - ❖ the workplace of the job
  - ❖ the job

# Variables that identify the unit of job

- ❖ PIN of the employed person
- ❖ BIN of the establishment of the job
- ❖ Date when the job started
- ❖ Date when the job terminated

# Variables related to the employed person

- ❖ Age
- ❖ Sex
- ❖ Educational attainment
- ❖ Residence address
- ❖ Main activity
- ❖ Main source of livelihood
- ❖ Family

# Variables related to the establishment

- ❖ Locality address
- ❖ Size group
- ❖ Economic activity (NACE)
- ❖ Enterprise – institutional sector
- ❖ Demographic variables of the establishment

# Variables related to the unit of job

- ❖ Main or secondary job
- ❖ Status in employment
- ❖ Hours paid for and actually worked
- ❖ Wage sum and wage rate
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Socio-economic group
- ❖ Shift work

# The extended job file – units to be included

- ❖ In the labour Force
  - ◆ Job
  - ◆ Spell of unemployment
  - ◆ Period in labour market measures
- ❖ Active in an educational programme
- ❖ Household work
- ❖ Persons without an activity
- ❖ Income related to time use activities

# Administrative sources of jobs and labour force

- ❖ Social security data on employee jobs
- ❖ Tax Agency data on employee jobs
- ❖ Tax Agency data on self-employed jobs
  
- ❖ Employment Service data on spells in unemployment and periods in measures
  
- ❖ (These sources exists in most countries)

# Administrative sources organised as longitudinal data

- ❖ The the labour force and job micro file organised as longitudinal data is a source for gross flows statistics and is more and more used for analysis of the dynamics on the labour market.
- ❖ These statistics and analysis cover the units of job, person and establishment



# Register based Census

- ❖ More and more countries base the population Census on administrative sources eventually based on combined use of registers and surveys
- ❖ Sources: Basic registers on person, dwelling, establishment, and job file.
- ❖ Population, Housing, and Business Census

# Statistical domains where the job file is in use

- ❖ employment
- ❖ labour force
- ❖ wage
- ❖ labour income
- ❖ population census
- ❖ commuting
- ❖ demography of establishments

