Statistical Units in the Statistical Business Register

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Some slides with kind permission by UNECE— but partially adapted
All faults and mistakes are in the responsibility of the presenter
Units in the economy and in statistics

Tasks of statistics:
1. Arranging and defining these terms
2. Statistical adequation: Which unit for which statistics in which function?
The job of the Statistical Business Register

*SBR should provide the statisticians with the units they need*

→ Derive the content of the Statistical Business Register from the purposes

→ What do the users of the Statistical Business Register need?
Roles of units

**reporting unit**
respondent; unit providing information to the data collector.

**observation unit**
unit about which the collected information is provided: input to statistics

**statistical unit**
unit about which a statistical output gives information: output of statistics
How to proceed as statisticians?

**Step 1:**
What do we want to describe? ⇒ choose appropriate *statistical unit*

**Step 2:**
For which units is it the data available/observable ⇒ choose *observation unit*

**Step 3:**
Which unit can be approached to deliver the desired data ⇒ choose *reporting unit*
Illustration: What do we want to know about cars?
How many cars are produced in Germany?

How many cars are produced by German car manufacturers?

How many people in Germany are occupied by the production of cars?
How many people are involved in the production of cars?

How many people make their living because we drive a lot in cars?

How much power/influence has the car industry on politics?
We could do a little quiz…

Everybody receives a set of statistical units and makes a proposal which to use best for which question.

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<th>Question 1</th>
<th>Unit type 1</th>
<th>Unit type 2</th>
<th>Unit type 3</th>
<th>Unit type 4</th>
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Units of the SBR

Statistical units
Units defined for statistical output
Main types are:
  • Enterprise group
  • Enterprise
  • Local unit
  • Kind-of-activity unit
  • Local kind-of-activity unit, sometimes called Establishment

Not a statistical unit: legal unit (but very important for the SBR)
Units of the SBR

• The statistical units are created based on legal units

• The enterprise may consist of one or more legal units, or in some cases parts of a legal unit (organizational and economic acting)

• Enterprise group: is made up of two or more legal units (control!)
  - presently not developed in all countries, but becomes important with globalization and market concentration

• (Local) kind-of-activity unit: (Local) part of an enterprise occupied with one economic activity (one! activity only)
Units of the SBR

**Institutional unit:** National Accounts concept: economic unit that can own assets, incur liabilities and engage in economic transactions

**Enterprise:** the view of an institutional unit producing goods and services (i.e. the institutional unit in the market sector)
Units of the SBR

Units in agriculture, forestry and fishing

• Recommended to be included in the SBR, or establish links between SBR and the agricultural register if this exists

• The most common observation unit is “agricultural holding” - may correspond to an enterprise group, an enterprise, an establishment, a local unit or a legal unit

• Avoid double counting
Units of the SBR

Units in Government

• General government sector includes:
  - Central, regional and local government
  - Non-market producers

• For inclusion in SBR: Identify *institutional units* with the decision-making autonomy

• Public enterprises are not part of general government, belong to the financial or non-financial corporate sector

• Apply level of aggregation that balances the autonomy of the unit and the level of detail required

…Talk with your colleagues from National Accounts…
Units of the SBR

Special purpose entities …

• Legal units usually established with the purpose to raise capital or hold assets and liabilities
• Usually do not undertake significant production
• Examples: holding companies, royalty/licensing companies, captive insurance companies
• Included in 2008 SNA and BPM6, but only quite vague agreed definition exists
• Identification of units that may be SPE requires consideration of number of employees, physical presence, residency, ownership, financial and non-financial assets

…not an easy job for the SBR…
The basic elements of a Statistical Business Register

Units - relations between units – features of units and relations

units

relations

features (variables, roles, tasks, items)
Links between units in the SBR

• Make a good deal of the richness of a SBR
• Key links are between
  - legal/administrative units and statistical units
  - statistical units – e.g. establishment/enterprises and enterprises/enterprise group
• Allow for a distinction between roles of units: reporting units, observation units and statistical units
• May be hard to be obtained and maintained
Enterprise Group processing in the Business Register
Enterprise Group processing in the Business Register
Units of the SBR

Identifying enterprises within enterprise groups

• **Top-down**: start from EG and identify enterprises within the group.
• May not be feasible if global group head is not resident in the country – cooperation and data exchange with other relevant countries is required
• **Bottom-up**: start from resident legal units of the enterprise group to identify the enterprises of the group
Profiling of enterprises in the Business Register
Example: basic data model of German Business Register
Links with other registers

- ID of SBR unit – ID in external registers
- Ideal: all admin units linked to SBR units
- Legal unit – VAT, trade register, social security
- Links to farm register
- Links to e.g. transport register, health services registers, population registers

- Links to survey populations

- Links to other data sources
The statistical business register is the core of the business register, containing administrative data available in the statistical office. It includes administrative data from various sources such as chambers of commerce, market research institutes, and scientific institutions. The data from these sources is part of the survey participation information about the business register. The diagram illustrates the relationships between different units and types of data.
Data combination of a register unit

5. administrative data
   - e.g. VAT turnover

2. administrative data in the business register
   - e.g. labour administration employees

1. core of business register
   - e.g. legal form
   - business register ID

3. register information about survey participation
   - e.g. turnover ID

4. survey data of the statistical office
   - e.g. leasing, investment

- Z.B. exports
Characteristics of units

Identification and contact characteristics

- **Type of unit** (enterprise group enterprise, establishment, local unit, legal unit, admin unit)
- **Identification number** (with no embedded information) – allows linking to other units of the SBR and to administrative registers and other sources
- **Contact details**, addresses, names etc.
Characteristics of units

Demographic characteristics

Key characteristics to include are

- Date of inclusion on the SBR of the unit
- Date of commencement of economic activity
- Date of final cessation of economic activity
- Date on which legal unit ceased to exist
- Date of merger, take-over, split or break
Characteristics of units

Economic/stratification characteristics

- Legal form/ legal status
- Institutional sector and sub-sector
- Principal economic activity
- Market orientation (market, non-market)
- Turnover
- Number of persons employed
- …
Contact

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The basic elements of a Statistical Business Register

Units - relations between units – features of units and relations

- units
- relations
- features (variables, roles, tasks, items)