

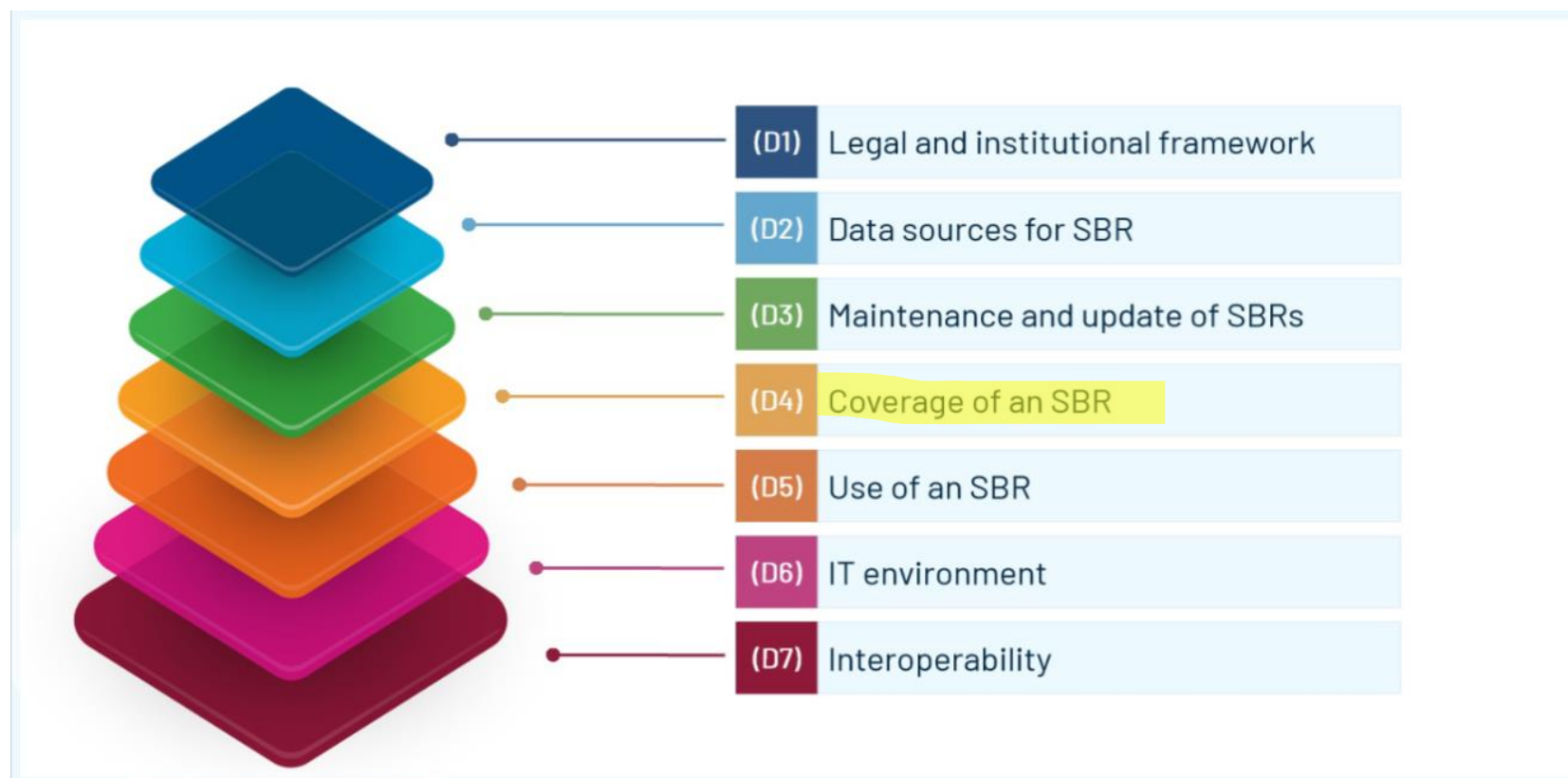
# Regional Course on Statistical Business Registers

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## Session 7: SBR Maturity Model (continued)

- Dimension 4: Coverage of an SBR
  - Dimension 5: Use of an SBR

# Seven dimensions



## Dimension 4: Coverage of an SBR

There are three key aspects:

- **Completeness** is the extent to which the SBR includes all institutional units within the 2008 SNA production boundary
- **Coverage** is the proportion of total national economic production that the units represent.
- **Content** is the set of characteristics (e.g., types of units, institutional sector, size, location and registration status) of the units contained in the SBR.

# Coverage of an SBR

- In principle, an SBR should record all institutional units in the national economy that are engaged in productive economic activities; i.e., activities contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP). Thus, NSOs should aim to cover as much national production as possible in their SBRs by including all types of institutional units engaged in production.

***However, where complete coverage is not easily attainable in practice, and a more realistic aim for coverage can be taken.***

# Coverage of an SBR

- One particular issue is coverage of the informal economy, which is highly diversified and for which no administrative data exist.
- ***It is usually not recommended*** to focus on coverage of the informal economy in early stages of SBR development. However, in certain countries – particularly developing and emerging economies – the informal economy is important, and the collection of economic data about it is a priority.

# Coverage of an SBR

- In general, groups of units should not be omitted without an assessment of their economic importance. SBRs should aim to record, at a minimum, all active economic units in the formal economy that are engaged in economic activities contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP)

# Coverage of an SBR

- In general, **when first establishing an SBR, the corporations sector is the focus, as it is the most easily covered.**
- The inclusion of the government sector, non-profit institutions and the household's sectors provide more complete coverage.

# Coverage of an SBR

List of variables that should be included in the SBR using the following groupings:

- Identification and contact;
- Demographic;
- Economic/stratification;
- Links and external references.



# Coverage of an SBR

- The coverage of the SBR highly depends on the coverage of the data sources used to update the SBR, and also on the broader legal framework governing the SBR (for example, if it is compulsory for businesses to register and whether the NSO can access administrative data or not). **This dimension, therefore, is very interlinked with other dimensions of the maturity model.**

## Summary of stages of maturity for Dimension 4: Coverage of an SBR

Preliminary

- Coverage of the SBR is **very limited**

Early

- **Fairly good coverage** of the SBR, with efforts being made to improve the coverage

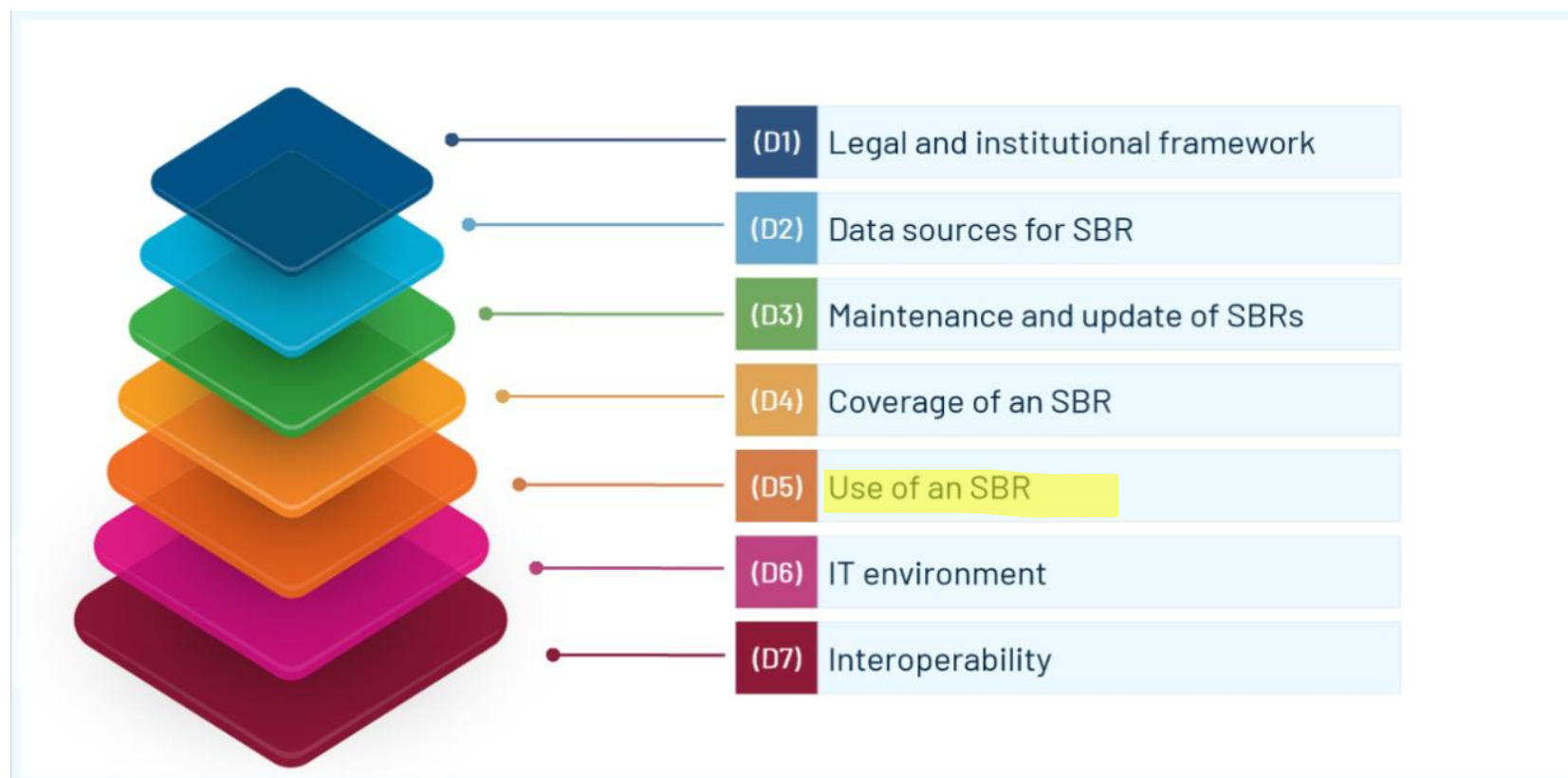
Mature

- **The SBR covers all the institutional sectors of the economy**, including multiple types of units and minimum set of variables

Advanced

- Additional efforts are being made to **expand the coverage** of SBR

# Seven dimensions



## Dimension 5: Use of an SBR

- This dimension of the maturity model refers to the use of the SBR.
- As the SBR develops, it lends itself to a wider range of uses by users internal to the NSO as well as by external users.

# Use of an SBR

## Considerations for use

- Quality
- Confidentiality

# Use of an SBR

## Internal uses

- Survey frames
- Survey estimation
- Survey response and provider burden measure

# Use of an SBR

## External uses

- Business demography
- List releases of business characteristics
- Micro data linking outputs
- Aggregate data
- Anonymised unit record data
- International registers / exchange

# Use of an SBR

- As the SBR matures, its roles expand for example from being solely in support of different surveys to provide the populations of statistical units with links to administrative units at fixed points in time for specific reference periods, enabling the production of consistent and coordinated business statistics.



# Use of an SBR

- As the SBR matures, it is used as the basis for the compilation of business demography and other statistics based directly on the SBR.
- Finally, as the SBR matures, it is used as the basis for micro-data linked, for data exchange and contributes to the development of international regional group registers.

## Summary of stages of maturity for Dimension 5: Use of SBR

Preliminary

- Use of SBR is **almost solely to support siloed business surveys**

Early

- The SBR can only be used to **supplement a stove pipe survey frame process**

Mature

- The SBR serves as a **backbone in the production** of business demography statistics and economic statistics

Advanced

- The SBR is used for **micro-data linking, data exchange** and contributes to the **development of global/regional registers**

Thank you!