Outline

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Goals and background
Goals

In the context of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and supported by UN-ECLAC:

• Develop a conceptual and methodological document on recommendations for the statistical exploitation of economic administrative registers

• Integrate the best statistical practices of Latin America and the Caribbean to harmonize the criteria for statistical production aimed at the use of business registers
In recent years there is an increasing use of administrative registers for statistical purposes. Some countries have a solid statistical infrastructure which is fully updated through admin data. In the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), it is necessary strengthening the available statistical infrastructure through some specific actions providing guidance on the use of admin data and putting emphasis in the SBR to produce accurate and reliable business statistics.
Participant countries and organization
Elaboration of the document

- Mexico and Colombia coordinated the preparation of the conceptual and methodological document during 2020 and 2021 with two teams, likewise they were supported by UN-ECLAC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team 1</th>
<th>Team 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Mexico</td>
<td>Coordinator: Colombia</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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- The development of 11 chapters was distributed between the two teams. Drafts were exchanged between both teams to ensure consistency.

- Good practices on the statistical use of economic registers that are applied by the participating countries were incorporated.
The document consists of eleven chapters:

- **First.** Importance and usefulness of administrative registers
- **Second.** Vision of the System of Economic Administrative Registers
- **Third to tenth.** Development of guidelines for each of the eight phases of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)
- **Eleventh.** Conclusions and recommendations
Conceptual and methodological framework
The analytical perspective provided by Anders and Britt Wallgren

They propose a system of administrative information made up of four basic registers: Population Register, Business Register, Real Estate Register and Activity Register that, in turn, support the National Statistical System of each country. The Business Register is addressed.
The **Statistical Business Register** is the backbone of the processes for producing economic statistics. The document is aligned with the international recommendations on this matter provided by UN and UNECE, since the SBR offers enormous advantages in the production of economic statistics.
The Generic Statistical Business Process Model provided by UNECE is the working framework on which the guidelines and recommendations are developed for a better statistical use of Economic Administrative Registers.
One of the relevant contributions of this document is the experience of the National Statistical Offices of LAC countries. Good practices carried out by various countries are incorporated, showing how they have solved problems that are common in the region.
## Specific practices of LAC countries

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Identification of users needs and alignment to public policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Legal framework for the collection and use of administrative information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Systems for using economic administrative registers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Processing of economic administrative registers to update the SBR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Analysis for producing the business surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Evaluation focused to the use of economic administrative registers</td>
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The system of economic administrative registers
The system of economic administrative registers
Components of the model

1. System of Economic Administrative Registers
   a) Statistical Business Register
   b) Economic Administrative Registers
   c) Relationship within and between components

2. Databases built by directly capturing information
   a) Economic censuses (if carried out in the country)
   b) Sampling frames
   c) Field Surveys (PAPI and CAPI)
   d) Telephone surveys (CATI)
   e) Online surveys (CAWI)
   f) Other sources of information
Objectives of the System (1 of 2)

1. Permanently produce statistical information, with higher quality and reducing excessive burden to respondents

2. Articulate administrative registers with the statistical registers of each country, creating an agile and efficient register system to produce combined economic statistics

3. Establish a common framework in the Latin American and Caribbean region for the creation of Statistical Business Registers
Objectives of the System (2 of 2)

4. Create a standardized process for linking economic information from the LAC countries, allowing the economic analysis in the region

5. Use administrative data for the detection, updating and classification of statistical units, as well as for the creation and maintenance of sampling frames

6. Provide solid information for data imputation and validation of business surveys without the need to use additional resources
Relevance and usefulness of the SBR

1. Detect the businesses of a country and establish their link to the rest of registers in the System of Economic Administrative Registers
2. Provide the sampling frames for the business surveys
3. Source of information for the study and analysis of the business dynamics, business demography and entrepreneurship
4. Allow longitudinal analysis of economic units over time
5. To have a tool structured by statistical units for the transfer of administrative data
6. Integrate and disseminate statistical information on the economic activities of countries
7. Other…
Conclusions and the way forward
Conclusions and the way forward (1 of 3)

➢ National Statistical Offices from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean face similar problems in the use of economic administrative registers.

➢ The GSBPM is a valuable analytical approach for strengthening the use of economic administrative registers and it also is useful to improve specific phases of the process to produce statistical information.

➢ The System of Economic Administrative Registers provides solid elements for using admin data in the production of business statistics, and the SBR has a central role as part of this System.
Conclusions and the way forward (2 of 3)

➢ One of the most important recommendations is the use of unique identifiers for economic units, and the advantage to disseminate them, so that they can be used by the organizations that have economic administrative registers in order to facilitate information exchange.

➢ There is a need to assess the economic administrative registers with the purpose of providing feedback to the agencies that have the aforementioned registers in order to improve their quality for the production of robust business statistics.
Conclusions and the way forward (3 of 3)

➢ The conceptual and methodological document is finished in Spanish and UN-ECLAC is currently working on the preparation of the English version which will be released shortly.

➢ It will be necessary discussing on the next steps to disseminate the document in the LAC region as well as in a capacity building strategy.

➢ The comments and feedback from the UNCEBTS members will be welcome for defining the next steps and connect the work done in the context of UN-ECLAC with the activities of the Committee.
Gerardo Durand
Deputy Director General of Economic Administrative Records
National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI-Mexico)
gerardo.durand@inegi.org.mx

Thank you!