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Developing a Business Register (BR)

No controlled BR. Stand alone registers used for separate surveys. (level 1)

BR that meets the basic needs. (level 2)

BR that meets optimum needs (level 3)

Ad hoc tables, if any, on trade and globalisation

Non-linked aggregated tables on trade and globalisation

Integrated micro data on trade and globalisation
Linking registers

- Government alignment in ID numbers
- The system of base registers and other registers (e.g. tax register).
- Example: trade register: Links with other base registers are incorporated in the trade register
Base registers

Society

Individuals
Companies
Institutions

Gov. Inst. A.
Gov. Inst. B.
Gov. Inst. ...
Gov. Inst. Z.

Multiple use

System of Base Registers

Statistics Netherlands

Trade Register
Social Security Administration

Ownership and control relations
System of base registers  (The Netherlands)
Entities in Trade Register and relations to other registers

Person
Natural Person
or
Non-Natural Person

Company

Establishment
Entities in Trade Register and relations to other registers

- Persons Register
- Tax Register
- Building and Addresses Register
Research on business dynamics

- **Starting point**: ongoing changes and (international) dynamics of business population impacts outcomes for individuals and society (income, productivity)

- **Challenge**: integrate all information and describe determinants, effects and trends of economic globalisation of the national economy

- **The answer**: linking microdata on enterprises to 1) describe/analyze the international orientation structure of globalisation and 2) analyze impacts on employment and welfare
## Concept of ‘international orientation’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Two-way trader</th>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Importer</th>
<th>Non-trader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geo. spread of trade</strong></td>
<td>Intra- and extra-EU</td>
<td>Extra-EU only</td>
<td>Intra-EU only</td>
<td>Extra-EU only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestically controlled without foreign affiliates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestically controlled with foreign affiliates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign controlled (with/without for. affiliates)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why Micro Data Linking?

- It creates new knowledge without increasing respondent burden
- It adds value to already collected data by integrating the different registers
- It enables to fine tune surveys by focusing on collecting information which is not available from existing statistical registers, e.g. the GVC survey in Europe
- Challenges: selectivity of samples and registers, conceptual issues (enterprise and enterprise group, other concepts)
Micro data linking

Enterprise \{1 : M\} Firm \{1 : N\} Job \{P : 1\} Person

Business Register

Population register

Surveys Persons and Households

International Trade

Fiscal Data

SBS & STS Surveys

Investments

R&D

GVC Survey 2012

ESSNET GVC Micro Data Linking Project
Survival rates new start-ups by trader type in the Netherlands (cohort 2007)

- **Two-way traders**:
  - 1 year: 89%
  - 3 years: 78%
  - 5 years: 71%

- **Importers only**:
  - 1 year: 88%
  - 3 years: 70%
  - 5 years: 61%

- **Exporters only**:
  - 1 year: 82%
  - 3 years: 69%
  - 5 years: 61%

- **Non-traders**:
  - 1 year: 82%
  - 3 years: 62%
  - 5 years: 55%
Effects on economy, starters in the Netherlands 2007

Dutch starters

Foreign controlled starters
Turnover by type of trade in the Netherlands

Business economy, Nace 10-74