

# Integrated Business and Trade Statistics: Micro-approach

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- A. Introduction: Producer and User Perspective
  - **Conceptual issues**
  - **Practical issues**
  - **Analysis**
- B. Integrated Economic Statistics & Business Registers
- C. Results of global assessment on national practices of linking the SBR to trade statistics
- D. Questions



## A. Producer perspective - Conceptual issues

### 1) Statistical units

- Enterprise group, Enterprise and Establishment

### 2) Concepts and Definitions

- Goods versus Manufacturing Services
- Economic ownership & Residency principle
- Factoryless Goods Producers

**➔ Global Value Chain framework as basis for data integration**



## A. Producer perspective - Practical issues

- Linking of SBR
  - with trade statistics
  - with LEED
  - with FDI statistics
  - with administrative data
  - with geo-spatial data
- Quality assurance of data sources



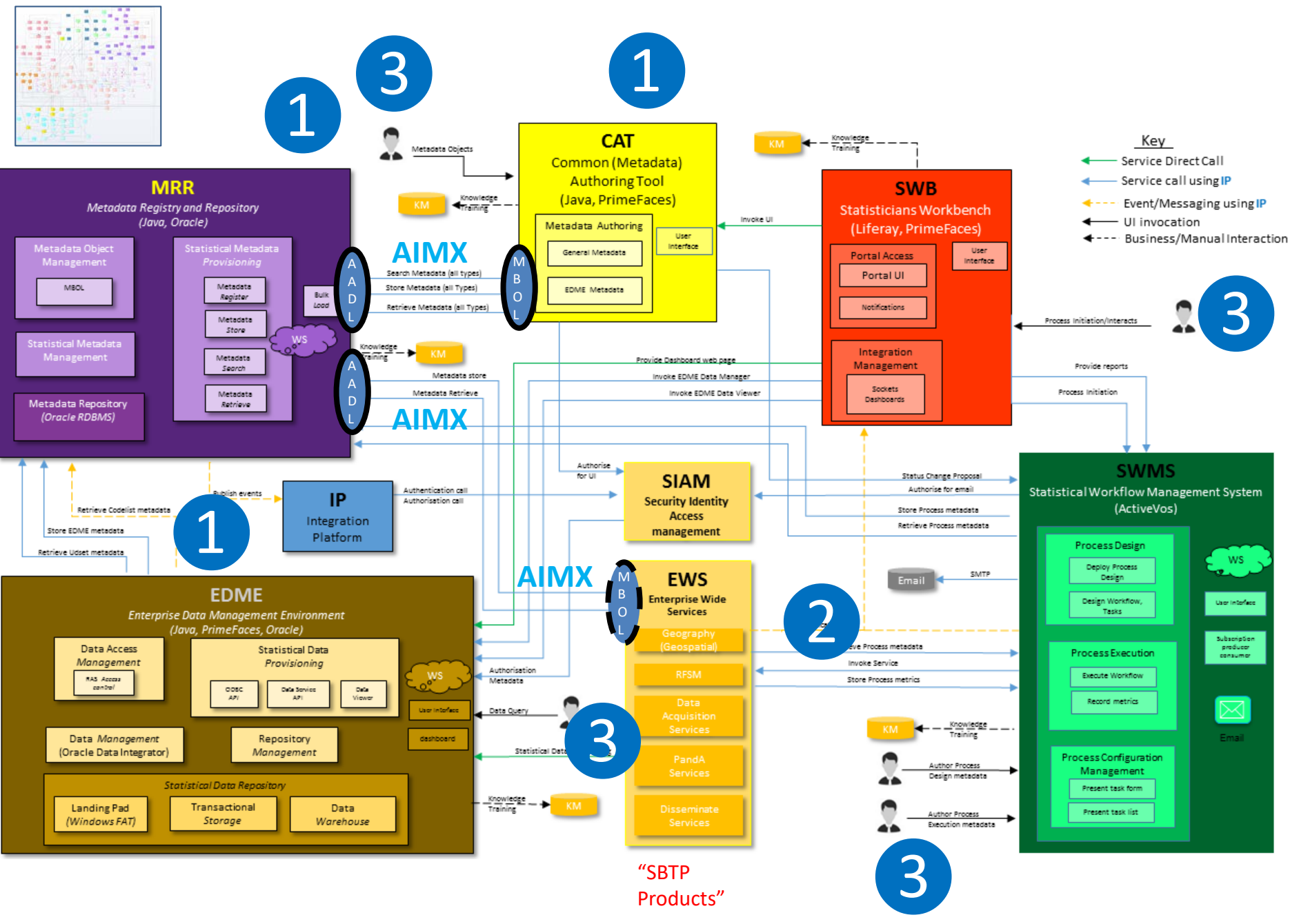
## A. User perspective – Analysis and Policy questions

- Jobs, Employment, Skills, Wages
- Business Dynamics (survival rate of young firms)
- Domestic value-added versus Foreign value-added
- GVC upgrading
  - Skills and wages
  - Higher value added
  - Environmental concerns and use of natural resources

## B. Integrated Economic Statistics & Business Registers

### UN Guidelines on Integrated Economic Statistics (2012)

- Use harmonized terminology, definitions, concepts, & classifications
- **Consistency** in measuring economic activity across sectors and regions
- Use SBRs to provide **central sampling frame** for all business surveys
- **Standardize surveys**, including survey design and sample frame
- **Link and integrate data across various statistical domains**, including linking the information about enterprises from the SBR to other data sources





## C. Results of global assessment on linking SBR to trade

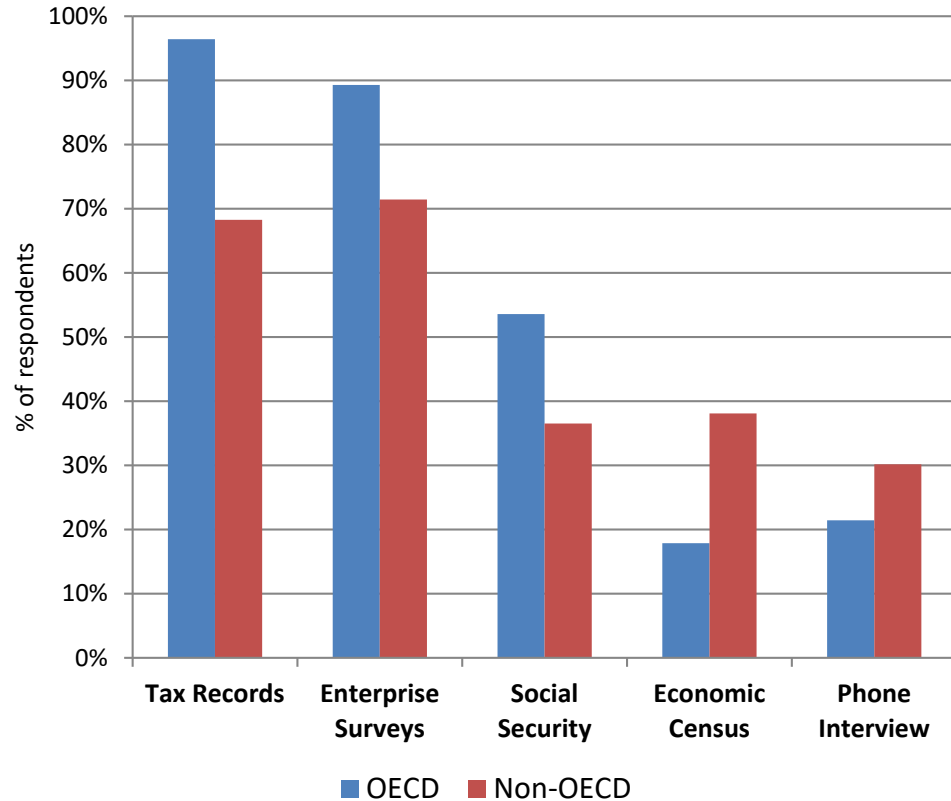
- **Summer of 2015 to all NSOs,**
- **of which 94 responded**
  - 28 OECD and 66 non-OECD
  - Regional distribution:
    - 20 Africa
    - 15 Americas (4 OECD, 11 non-OECD)
    - 38 Europe (21 OECD, 17 non-OECD)
    - 21 Asia and Pacific (3 OECD, 18 non-OECD)



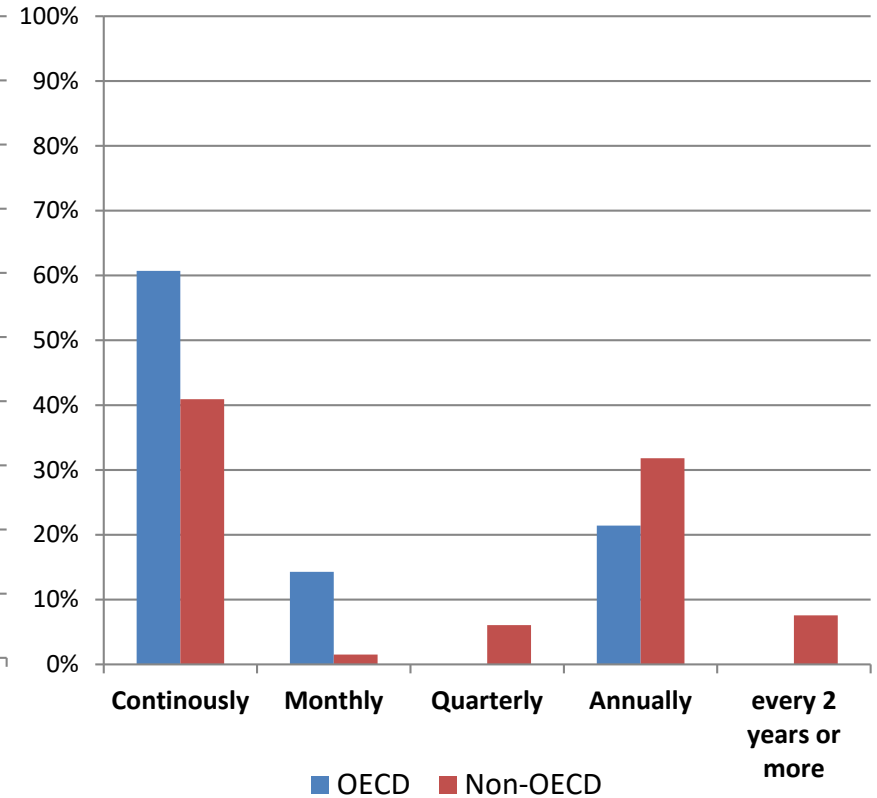


# Sources used to update the SBR

## SBR Sources

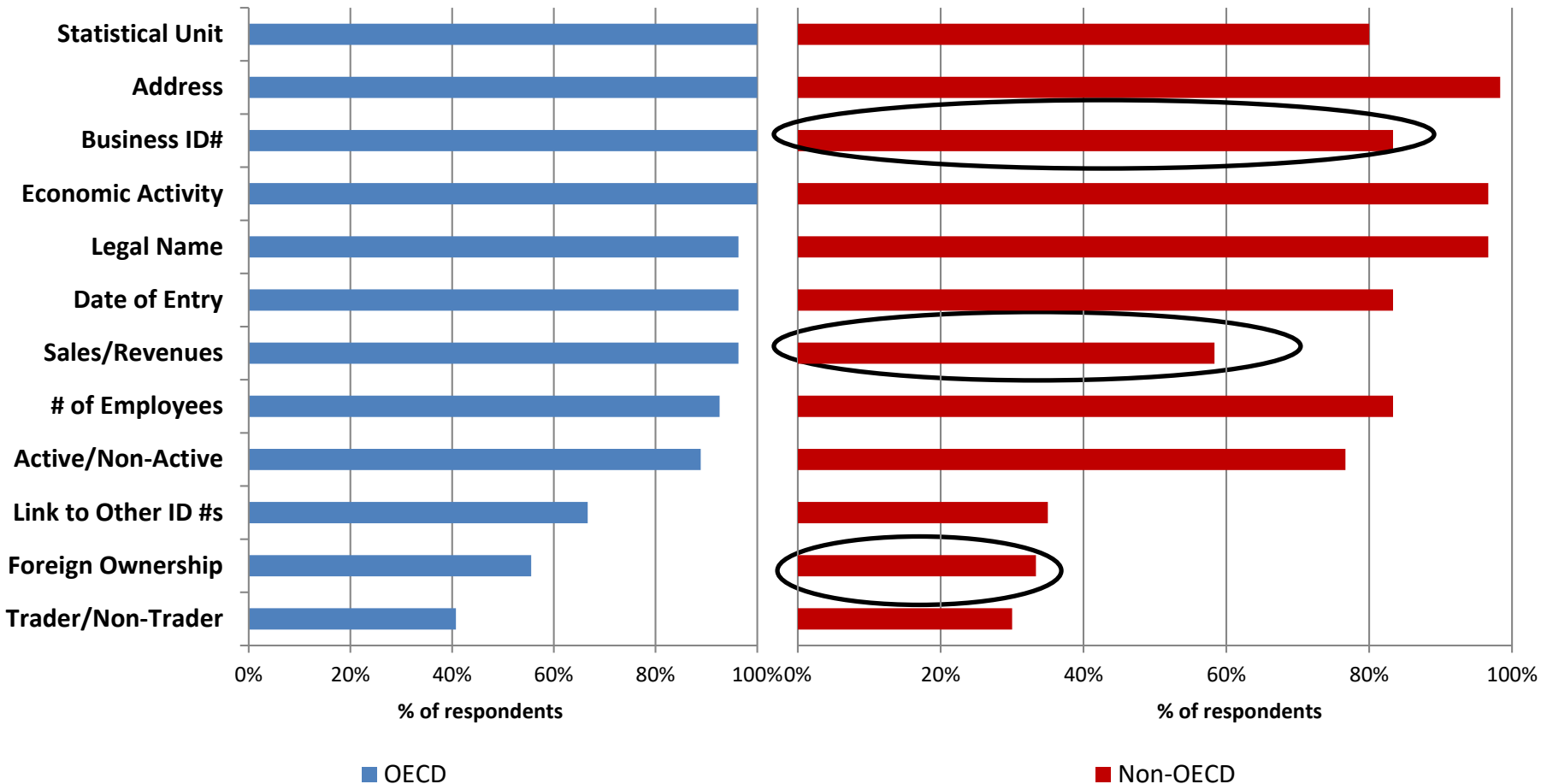


## Frequency of update





# Variables maintained in SBR

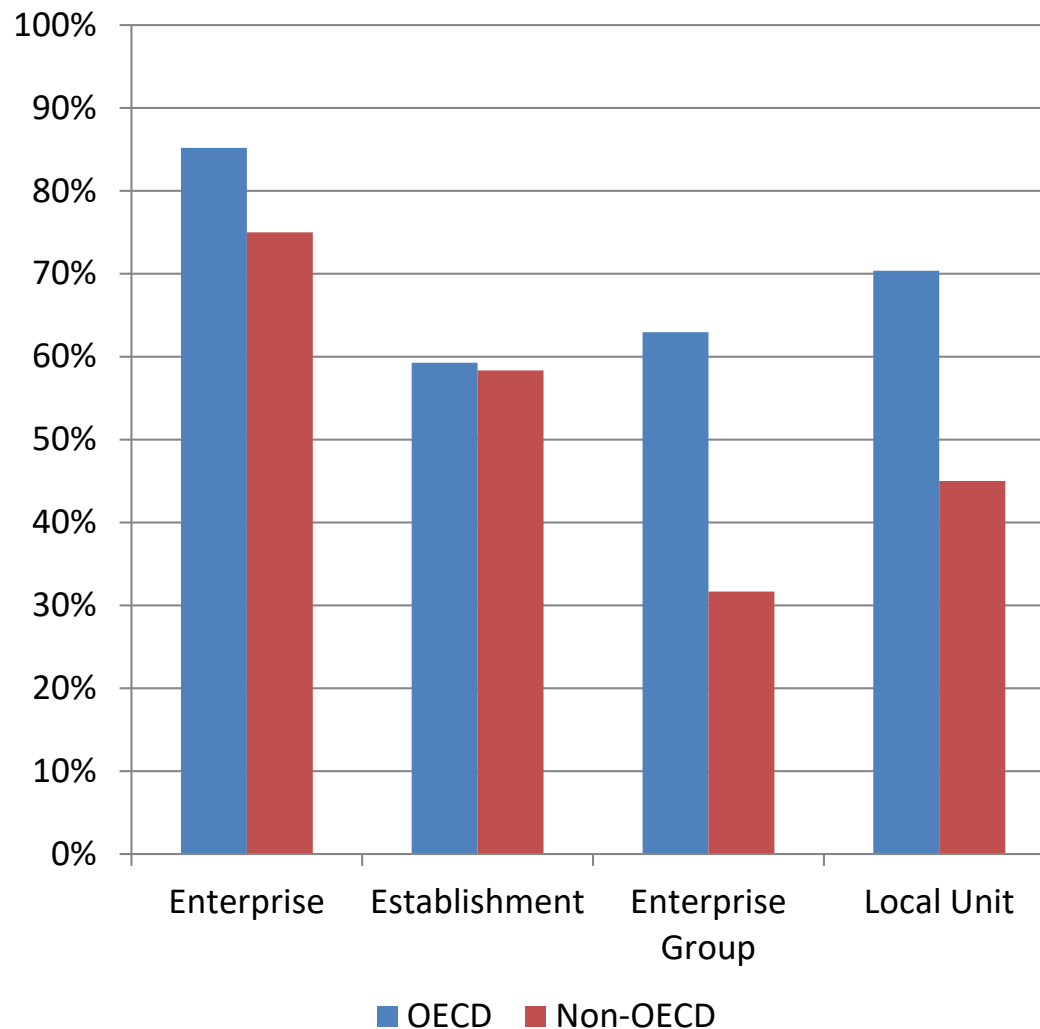


- For nearly all respondents SBRs include legal name; address; and economic activity.
- Less commonly-maintained variables are identification of trader/non-trader (maintained by 33% of all respondents) and percentage of foreign ownership (cited by 40% of all respondents). Such information would be relevant to information about multinational corporations and foreign direct investment, but can alternatively be collected via surveys.



## Statistical unit(s) used in SBR

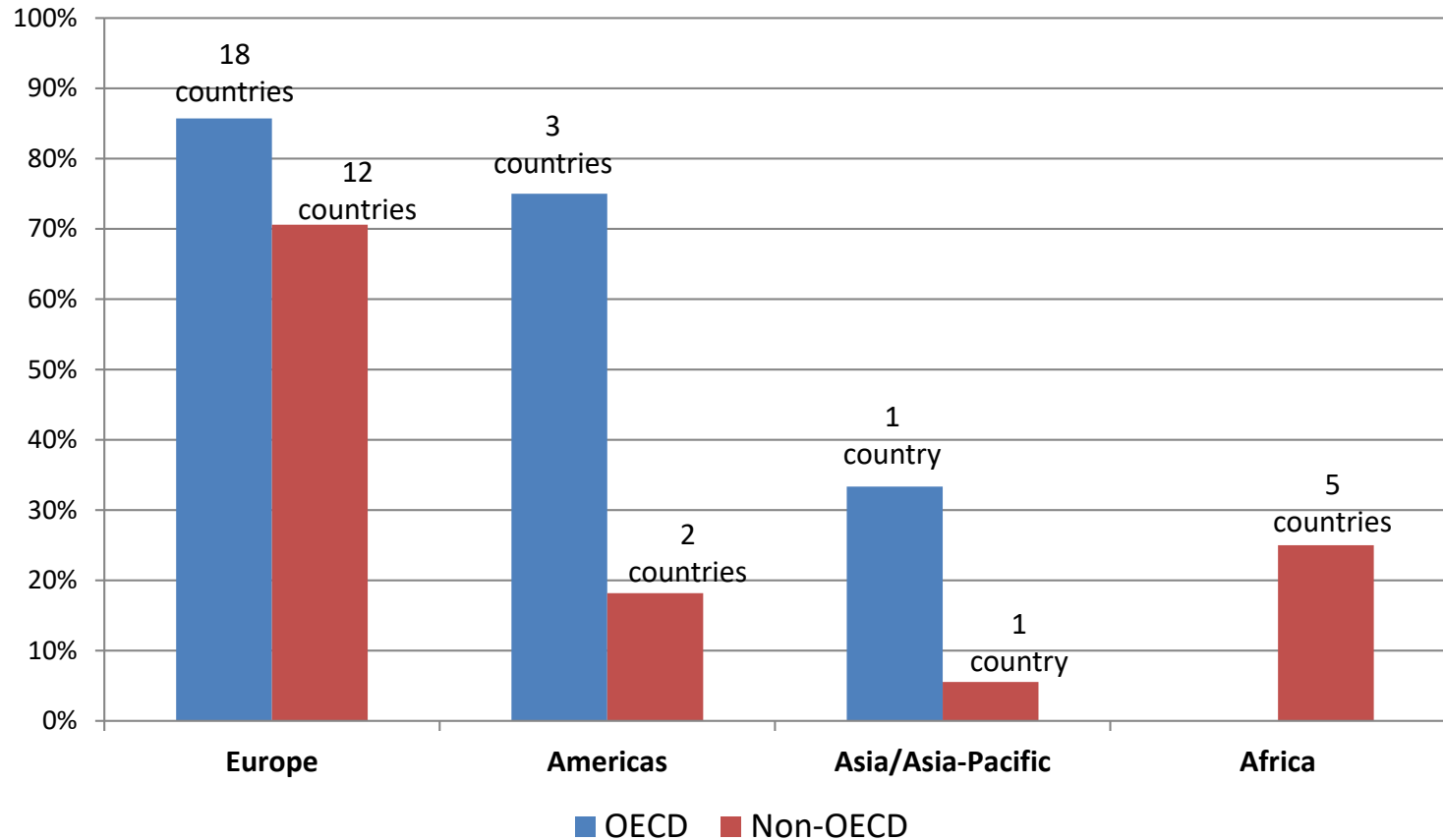
- Most commonly used statistical unit is the Enterprise
- Compared to 2013 survey, more non-OECD countries have added Enterprise Group (up from 22% to 33%)



# Linking international merchandise trade statistics (IMTS) to the SBR

- 45% of all respondents (79% of OECD countries and 30% of non-OECD countries) reported that they are currently linking IMTS to SBR
- 80% of these countries are linking enterprise (in trade statistics) to enterprise (in the SBR)

### Linking SBR to IMTS by Region

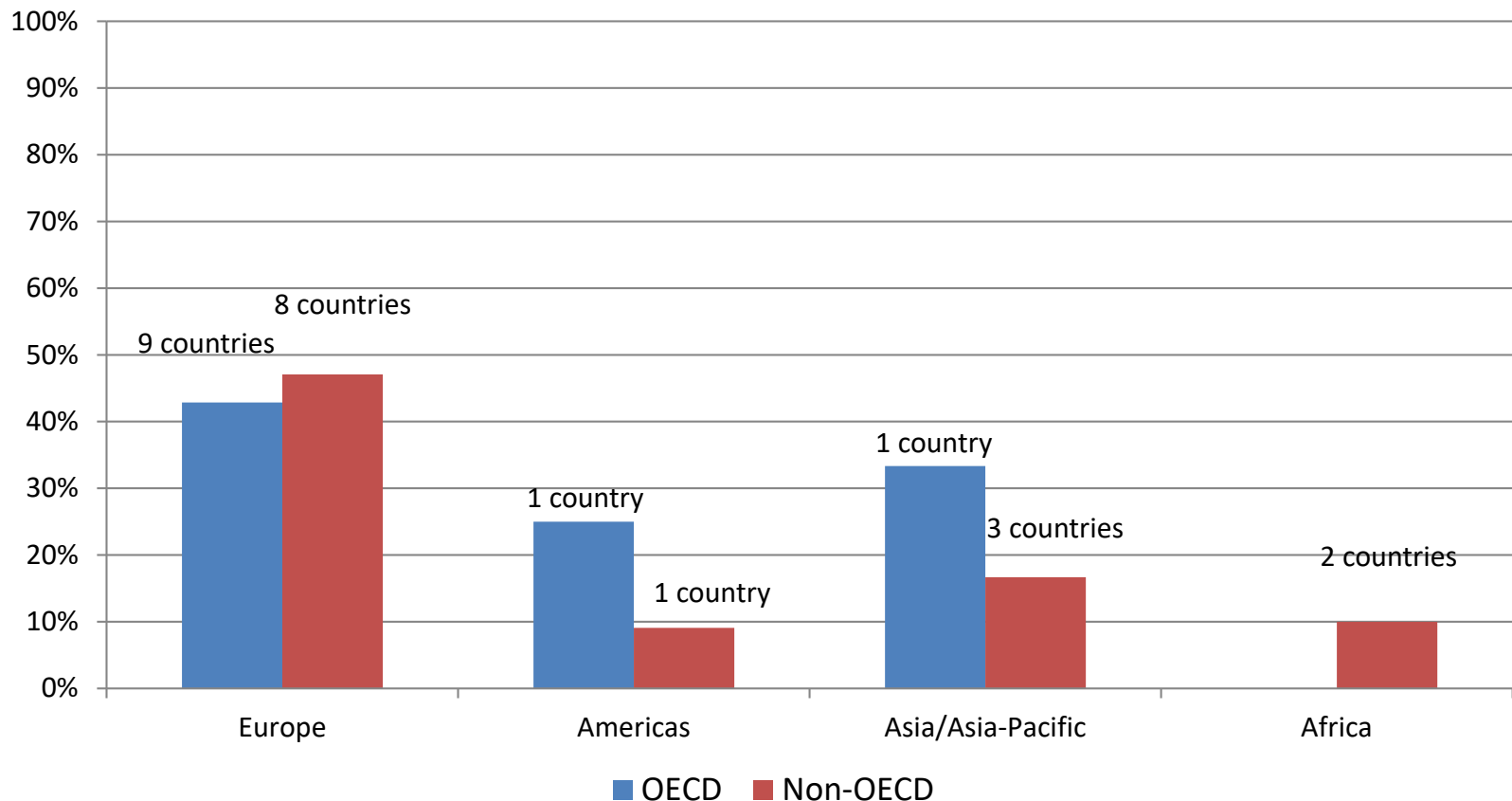




# Linking statistics of international trade in services (SITS) to the SBR

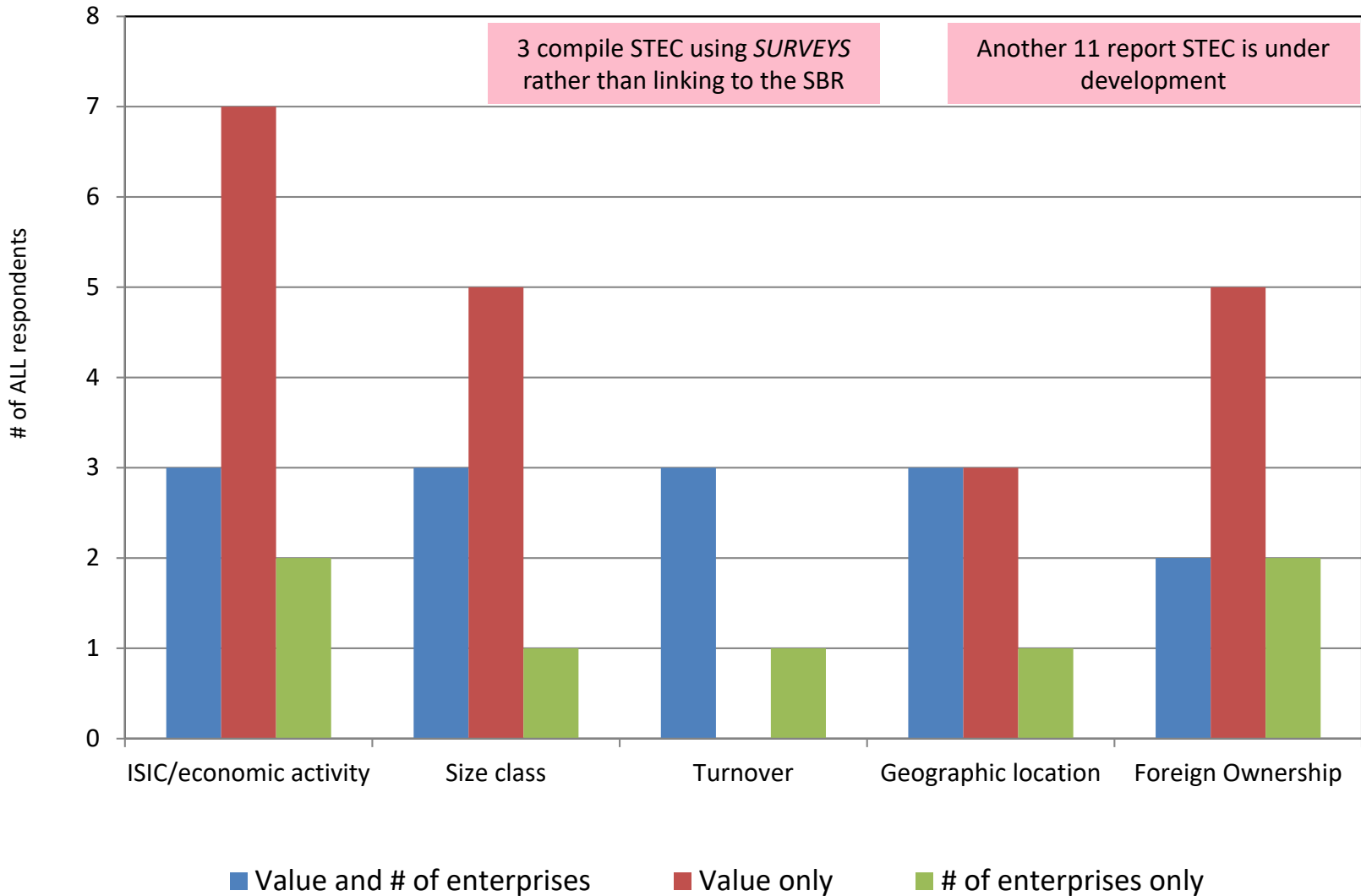
- 27% of all respondents (39% of OECD countries and 23% non-OECD countries) reported that they are currently linking SITS to SBR

### Linking SBR to SITS by Region





# Dissemination of STEC variables by all respondents

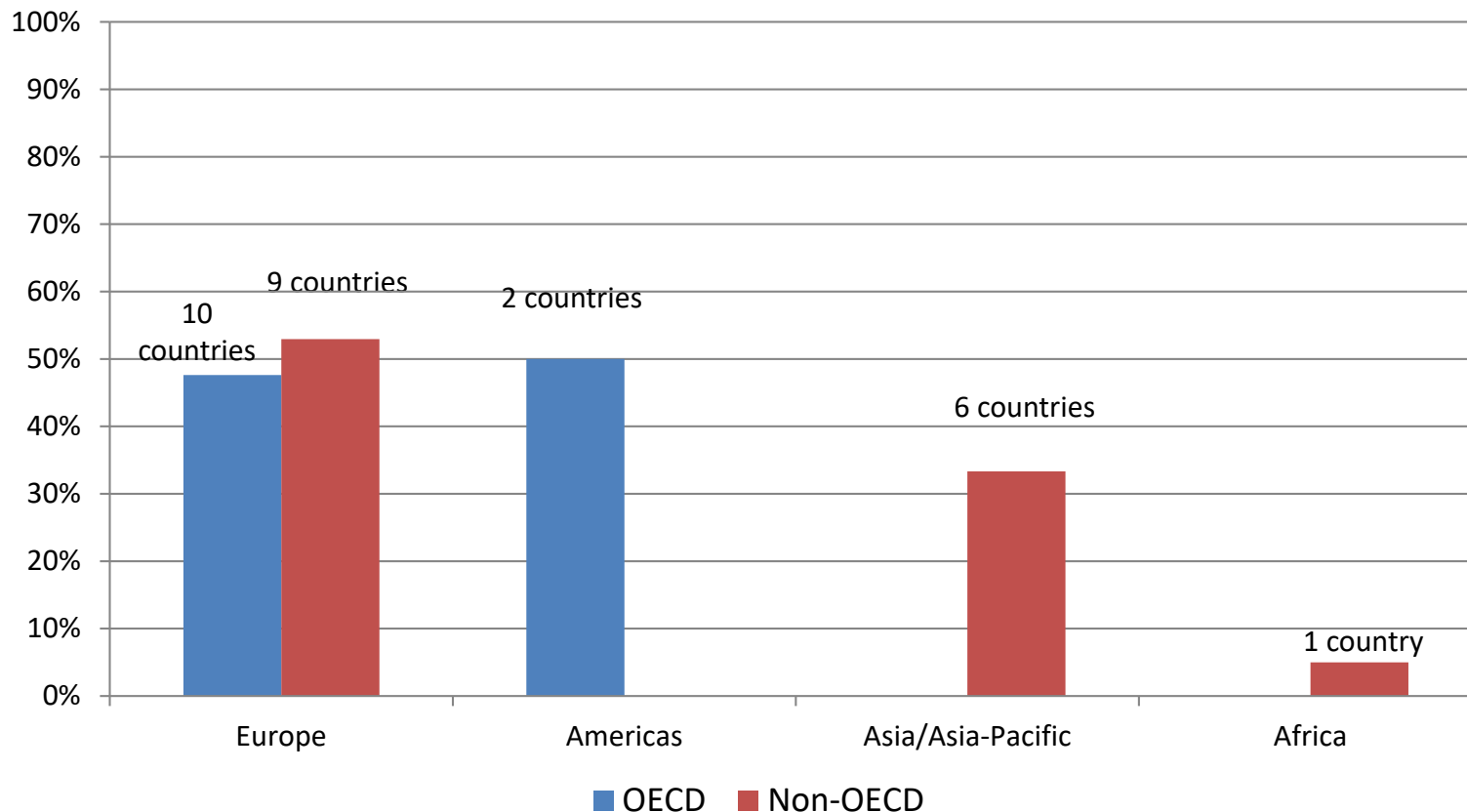




# Linking foreign direct investment statistics (FDI) to the SBR

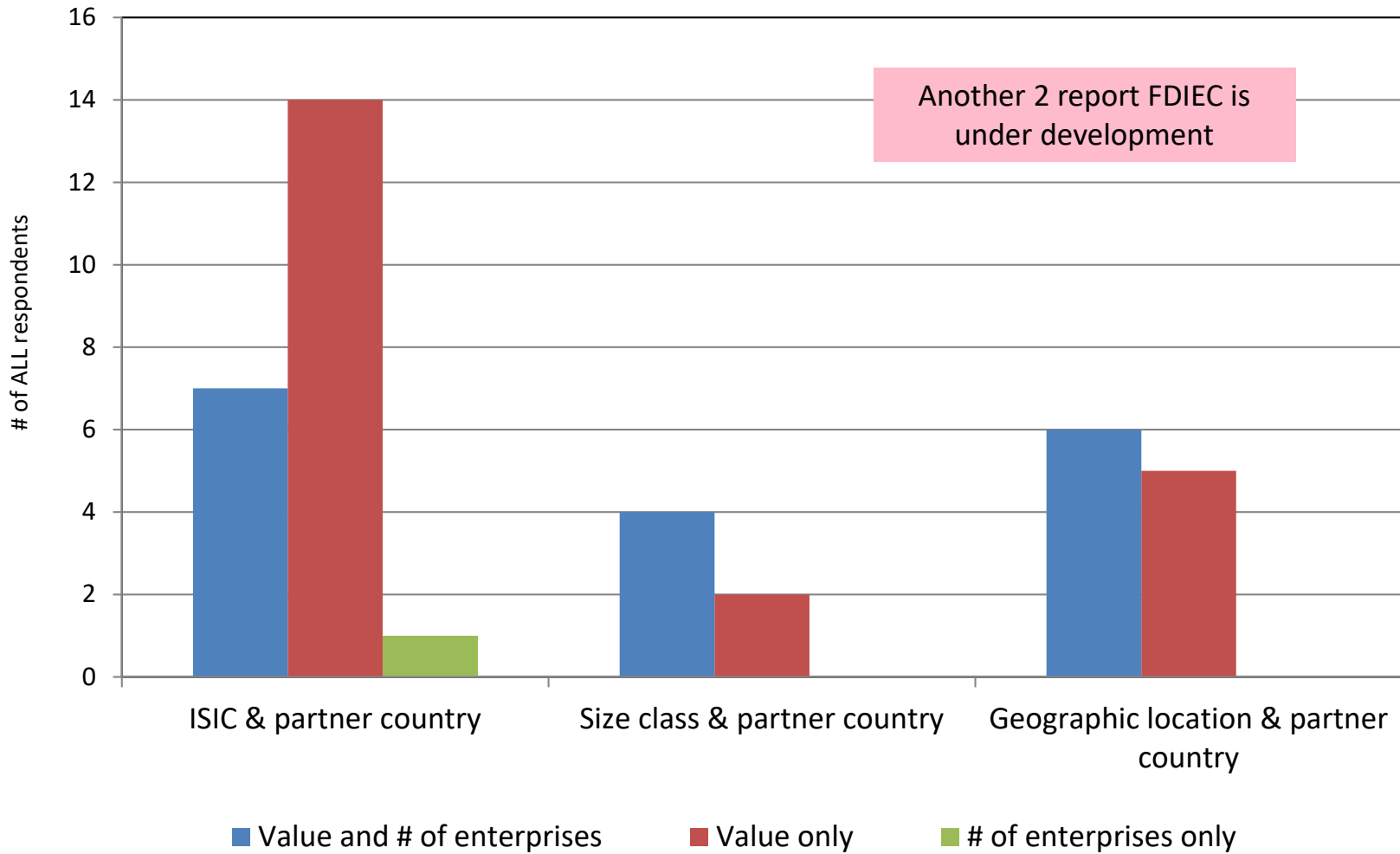
- 30% of all respondents (43% of OECD countries and 24% non-OECD countries) reported that they are currently linking FDI to the SBR

## Linking SBR to FDI by Region





# Dissemination of FDIEC variables by all respondents





The most commonly cited challenge is *matching enterprises or establishments* between the enterprises in the trade statistics and the enterprises of the SBR

Followed by:

- Human Resource constraints
- Many wholesalers or distributors
- Methodology
- Many forwarding agents or other intermediaries



## D. Questions

- **Countless linkages of Business, Trade and other statistics are possible**
- **Which linkages are important and why?**
- **Is the GVC framework the best framework to make sense out of all possibilities?**
- **Does GVC framework give enough guidance on choice of statistical (reporting) unit and other conceptual issues?**

# Thank you

