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


- 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**

- Tax Records: 90% OECD, 70% Non-OECD
- Enterprise Surveys: 80% OECD, 60% Non-OECD
- Social Security: 70% OECD, 50% Non-OECD
- Economic Census: 60% OECD, 40% Non-OECD
- Phone Interview: 50% OECD, 30% Non-OECD

**Frequency of update**

- Continuously: 80% OECD, 60% Non-OECD
- Monthly: 70% OECD, 50% Non-OECD
- Quarterly: 60% OECD, 40% Non-OECD
- Annually: 50% OECD, 30% Non-OECD
- Every 2 years or more: 40% OECD, 20% Non-OECD
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.
• 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%)
• 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 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.
Dissemination of STEC variables by all respondents

- 3 compile STEC using SURVEYS rather than linking to the SBR
- Another 11 report STEC is under development

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

![Graph: Linking SBR to FDI by Region](image)

- **Europe**: 10 countries (OECD: 9, Non-OECD: 1)
- **Americas**: 2 countries (OECD: 2, Non-OECD: 0)
- **Asia/Asia-Pacific**: 6 countries (OECD: 0, Non-OECD: 6)
- **Africa**: 1 country (OECD: 0, Non-OECD: 1)
Dissemination of FDIEC variables by all respondents

Another 2 report FDIEC is under development
Challenges cited when attempting to link trade statistics to the SBR

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