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Making better use of administrative data sources

Enhancement the cooperation with administrative data holders

1. Introduction

SBR is a vital component of the statistical infrastructure core that supporting collection of economic data and production of economic statistics. The SBR serves as the coordinating mechanism for economic statistics and ideally provides all the information needed by the statisticians who are responsible for the various economic surveys and related statistical processes and outputs.

SBR is therefore sometimes playing the role of a backbone in the production of economic statistics. And used for statistical purposes. So coverage is of great significance from an SBR viewpoint, given its aim to include all economically active units. While sample surveys often cover only a relatively small proportion directly. 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).

Completeness is the extent to which the SBR includes all institutional units also covers the proportion of total national economic production that the units represent. Content is the set of characteristics (e.g., institutional sector, size, location and registration status) of the units contained in the SBR. This paper contains five sections: the first is introduction, the second one is Egypt current situation, the third is the methodology, the fourth is matching database, and the fifth is the conclusion

2. Egypt current situation

Egypt started to build the statistical business register by holding memorandum of understanding between CAPMAS and social security authority and receiving framework updated each three months which reached 2,908,918 establishment contain basic information

like insurance number of the establishment, the governorate Code, the establishment name, the center Code, the nature of the economic activity, the legal entity, the building number, commercial registration number, the street number, the main center code, al shyakha/ village code, institutional sector No., director in charge, the economic activity, the number of the employees who have insurance, the history of beginning of the activity

2.1 Building Database

CAPMAS started the first step to build SBR by building database using oracle tool and then classify the establishments according to the business activity and compare this framework with the business survey framework for assessment when it is found that this framework has advantage as it has establishments that not exist in the business survey framework and some disadvantages as there are some establishments that not found and also the contact details are not clear so it is very important to overcome these problems by two parallel approaches.

3. Methodology

In order to overcome the disadvantages of low coverage of the social security authority framework, CAPMAS decided to move through two parallel approaches:

3.1. Including SBR in the national statistical strategy

Despite Egypt has an old statistical law since 1960 but it is not fully in practice and the administrative data sources not obliged to send their data. As it become an important national priority in the light of rapid economic, social and technological developments and changes at the local and international levels. It is clear that Egypt needs a national statistical strategy covering all institutions and sectors, especially where administrative records are available, or official statistical data can be extracted from them. One of the most important objectives of the national strategy is to assure consistency between data producers. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to issue modern legislation requiring all institutions to develop their statistical records to meet the standards and requirements of the National Statistics Strategy and to consider these records as part of the information system adopted by each institution in order to achieve the desired objectives.

So, in order to facilitate obtaining data from these sources such as Transport Registers, Health Records, Federation of Egyptian Industries records and General Authority for industrial development, General Authority for investment and Free Zones Records, Central Bank Records and agriculture ministry, ministry of trade and industry, chamber of commerce, ministry of investment, CAPMAS have to work through more practical framework such as the national strategy for SBR, which govern the statistical work in Egypt.

In order to move through practical concept, questionnaire has been designed to these authorities in order to know what they have and what CAPMAS needs. This questionnaire contains several items such as the name of the institution that used for registration, the type of the registered business activity, the existence or absence of obliged law for registration, and what is the law number, existence or absence of registration database, the existence or absence of registration form, is the registration form completed by the registered unit, the contents of the registration form like metadata, fixed number of the unit, the name of economic classification, the type of the economic activity, the legal entity, the establishment capital, the number of employees, the startup year, the economic unit contacts. CAPMAS have to work to include building SBR in this national strategy.

3.2 Census

Census needs high cost and much time to conduct. CAPMAS is working now on the establishment census which implements GIS projects to enhance the coverage of the economic units. As it will use a geographical unique number for each unit in the building; it is produced automatically from maps in order to give a fixed number to the unit linked to the geographical location.

CAPMAS starts to give Identification number (ID) Number to each establishment in Egypt and this will be used for the first time at the 2017Census. Egypt establishment census will provide useful information about the address, the status of the work, the sector of the establishment, contact details, the nationality of the establishment owner, the type of the used fuel and energy, startup year, legal entity, the number of branches, the value of the investment capital, and the number of employees. The results of the establishment census are proposed to be announced by next September. It will be bases for the next Egypt economic census 2017/2018 as it will give fresh data about the current establishment which will be considered as a basis of the live business register

The Egyptian economic census reflects complete image on the structure, characteristics of the different economic activities. Now CAPMAS is working to develop the upcoming Egyptian economic census as the last economic census in 2012/2013 depended on eleven census questionnaires which represent agriculture, education in schools and universities, other education activities, communication, transport and storage, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing and extractive, mining and quarrying, restaurants and food shops activities in the private sector and nineteen business

survey questionnaires in both the public and private sector. This census was conducted by using sample which reached 164000 establishments.

The output of the last census have many important indicators such as the number of establishments according to legal entity, the paid capital, total number of employees and their salaries, the classification of the total expenditure, the value of the commodity requirements expenditure, the value of the service requirements expenditure, the startup year, all these terms according to the economic activity. The outputs from the last economic census will be useful in the business demography which reflects the transfers of business as well as the growth and death of industries.

Now CAPMAS is working to enlarge the last economic census sample. Then it tries to develop the upcoming Egyptian census by viewing and analyzing the countries experiences and methodologies in the economic census such as Japan, the United States of America, Malaysia, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar, India and the agriculture census of Canada. CAPMAS tries to benefit from the inputs and outputs of these countries economic census in order to obtain an integrated Egyptian economic census to be a base of the SBR.

Now CAPMAS is working on the Egyptian economic census to be useful to integrate with the administrative data.

In order to depend on SBR for instance CAPMAS suggested adding the value of electronic trade. Ratio of transfer of goods between head office and branch office, number of working hours. Also, specifying if there exist any renewable energy producing systems, asking about technologies that used on the operation of the farm. Also, the area of the cultivated land. Location of the manufacturing plants. Proportion of retail sales of each product group. Also adding proportions of retail sales of each type

4. Matching the databases

The SBR can be linked to the other administrative data sources. This can be achieved by storing the ID of units in other sources in the live register, to be used for matching with these sources. The geographical number which used for the first time in 2017 Egypt census does not meet the purpose as it depends mainly on the location. So, it will be changed if the establishment changes their place so it is not fixed for the same establishment. CAPMAS have to create new business ID number which will be fixed and all administrative data sources must approve on this number.

Now, CAPMAS is working to create it and this number depends on the unit's structure of the business entities. For instance in the case of the enterprise group, under this group there are enterprises then branches, the number will consist of the fixed enterprise group code then fixed enterprise code after that branches codes as shown in figure (1). The second case represents the absence of branches where the code will end at the second step. The third case represents enterprise then branches it will consist of enterprise code then the branches codes. The fourth case is if the enterprise group has branches also it has the group code then the branches codes. The fifth case represents the single company which will has its own code. Also, this number will avoid duplications of the economic units in the database.

Also, CAPMAS must build this database in the administrative data sources and links all databases in order to have the live updates. After building SBR it is necessary to check its quality as it depends on the quality of the information that it holds. The existence of units and their characteristics also on the reference period for which statistics are being compiled. It is important trying to ensure that short and annual term indicators, which refer to overlapping reference periods, are coherent. It may lead to compare previously published short with annual term indicators. CAPMAS will conduct quality survey every two years in order to assure the quality.

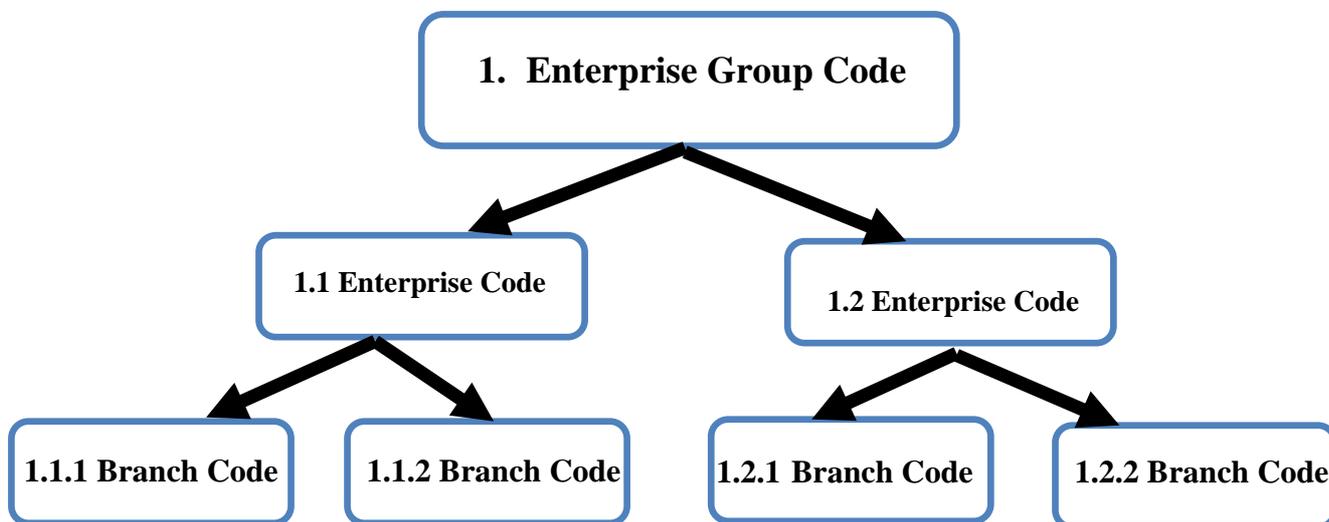


Figure (1): The tree of the establishment structure

5. Conclusion

Moving through integration between two parallel approaches; the administrative data sources through the national strategy for statistics to include SBR in it. And the other approach is depending on the Establishment census and economic census is useful in building high coverage SBR to activate the principle role of SBR which used as the basis frame for business surveys and to reduce the cost of the business surveys, to reduce statistical burden. Considering the next Egyptian economic census to be the last census, in order to depend on SBR. Also building the database and try to make the unique business ID number is of great importance in matching the databases to be updated regularly, to assure no duplication of the establishment's data. Also conducting quality survey to assess SBR is of great importance.

References

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2. CAPMAS, (2012/2013) Egypt economic census.