

Use of administrative and Business Register (BR) data in the compilation of Finnish Structural Business Statistics (SBS)

Enterprise and local KAU databases

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The structure of the presentation

- Use of administrative data at Statistics Finland - general overview
- Framework of Finnish SBS
- Statistical process of SBS at Statistics Finland
 - Source data
 - Methods
 - SBS output (Enterprise and local KAU databases)
 - Process timetable

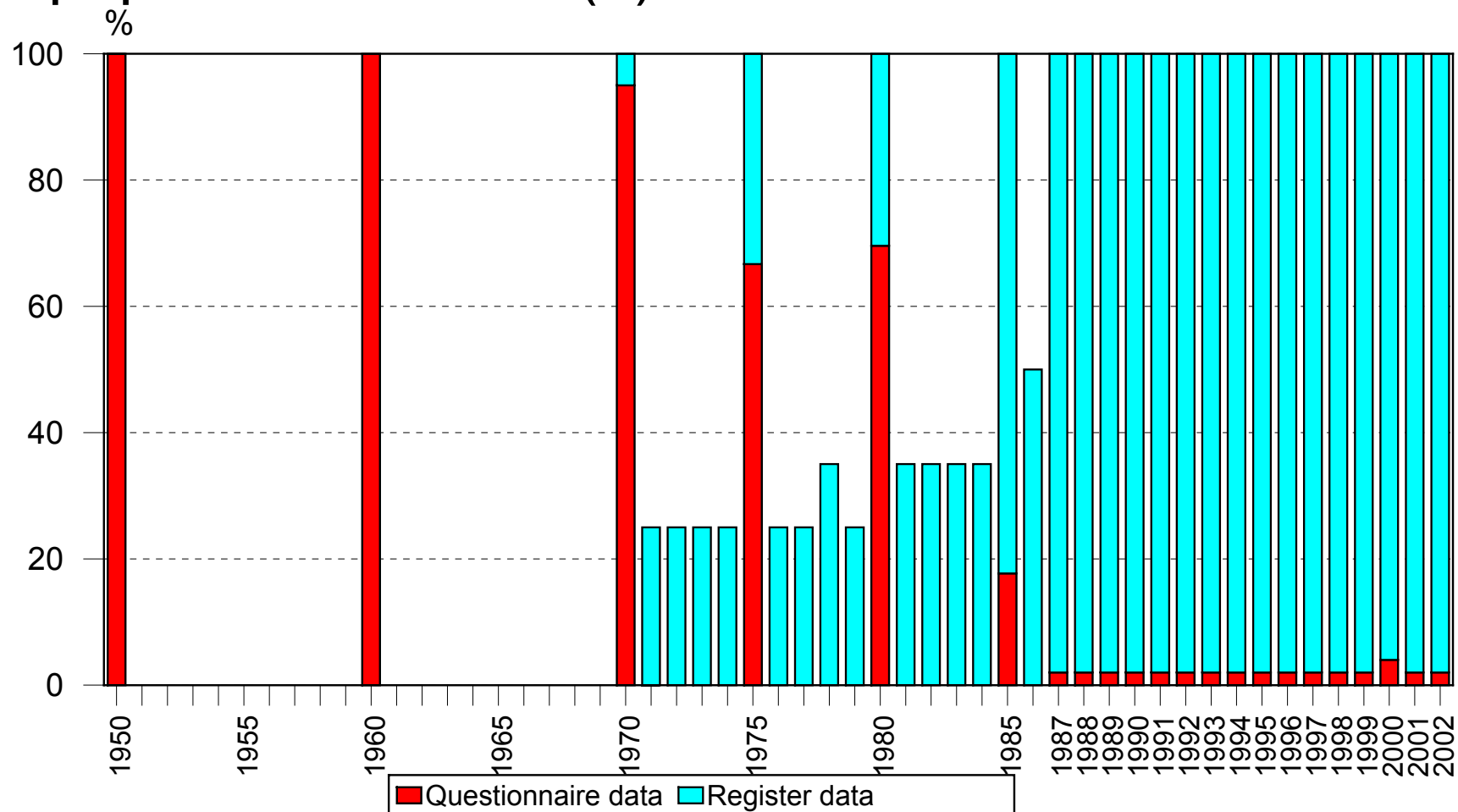
Use of administrative data at Statistics Finland, evolution (1)

- First the use of administrative sources expanded in social and demographic statistics and this was followed by the expansion in business statistics
- Modern statistical uses of administrative data dates back to 1970 population and housing census
- The 1990 population census was collected exclusively from registers
- The use of Tax Authority data in SBS 1995 and in monthly turnover and wage bills 1998

Use of administrative data at Statistics Finland, sources (2)

- 96 % of data reserves in Statistics Finland comes from registers. That is, 4 % is covered by direct inquiry
- Major register sources used in Statistics Finland
 - The population information system (population, buildings, dwellings etc.)
 - The real estate information system
 - The business information system (Trade Register, Finnish Tax Administration data and business register)
 - Other major registers: taxation, employment, pension and register of Job Applicants

Use of administrative data in Statistics Finland, population census (3)



Framework of SBS in Finland

- Historical background
 - 1974 Industrial statistics adopted UN 1968 recommendations
 - Financial Statements statistics 1974 onwards
 - The new system of SBS 1995 onwards
- SBS Regulation (58/97)
 - Legal framework (annexes 1 - 4)
 - Coverage, variables, units
- National Accounts ESA 1995
 - Practical framework
 - Goal: quality data for NA to compile National totals
- Statistical Act 2003, recommends the usage of the administrative sources in statistics production

Source data, direct inquiry (1)

- Is collected by census and covers roughly all enterprises with more than 20 employees
- About 7000 enterprises and 400 variables
- About 5000 local KAUs (industries C-E) and 150 variables
 - Of which 2000 are part of multiregional or multi-industrial enterprise
 - That is, 3000 are uniregional and uni-industrial
- Accounting data: balance sheet and profit and loss account data
- Information on investments
- Details on income, expenses and personnel

Source data, Tax Authority (2)

- Is collected by census and covers all enterprises paying income taxes in Finland
- About 295 000 enterprises and 200 variables
 - Accounting data
 - Investments
- Covers also activities outside the SBS-regulation
- Small enterprises employing less than 20 persons are considered as uniregional and uni-industrial

Source data, benefits in Tax data (3)

- Improved coverage of the statistics
- Reduction of response burden (especially for small enterprises)
- Cost advantage
- More detailed presentation is possible
- Better precision
- Needs of main users (e.g. National and Regional Accounts) satisfied

Source data, defects in Tax data (4)

- Includes errors of various type
 - Need to develop and maintain an automated editing system
- The scope of information is too small for SBS needs
 - Need to develop and maintain an automated imputation system
- Limited contact to actual statistical unit
 - Collecting largest units by direct inquiry
- Limited independency of SBS
 - More intensive co-operation with register authorities needed

Source data Business Register (BR) (5)

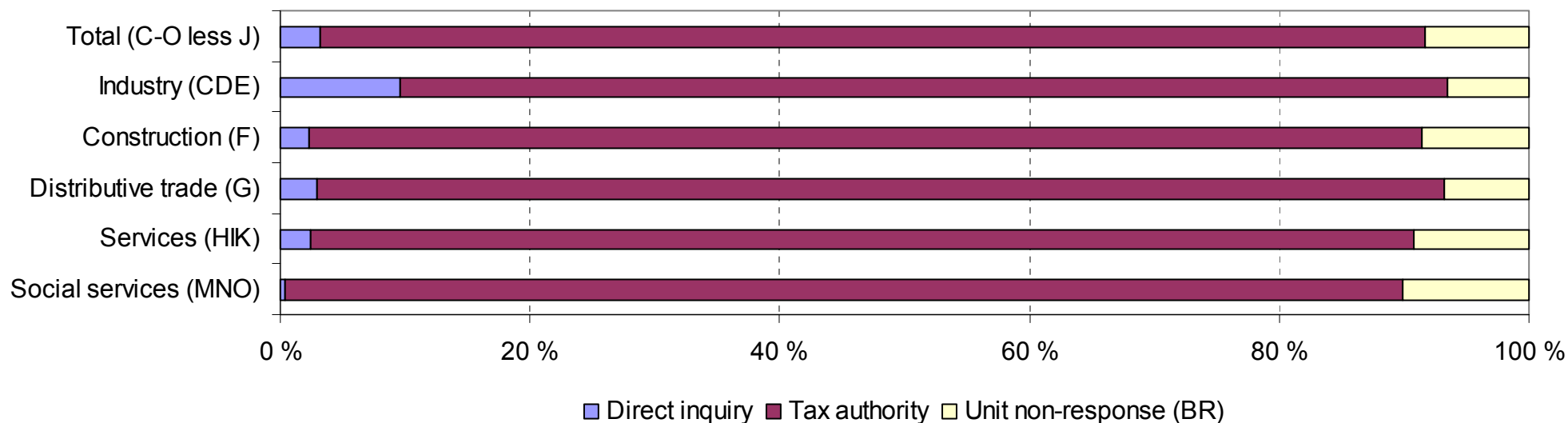
- Defines the frame
- Gives principal activity and number of personnel for Tax data
- Covers also small number of enterprises not included in the Tax data
 - Tax data includes all enterprises that have ended their accounting period during the year
 - Enterprises that have operated but have not ended their accounting period are received from Business Register but not from Tax data (unit non-response)
 - Also some small enterprises are missing from Tax data

Source data, Business Register (6)

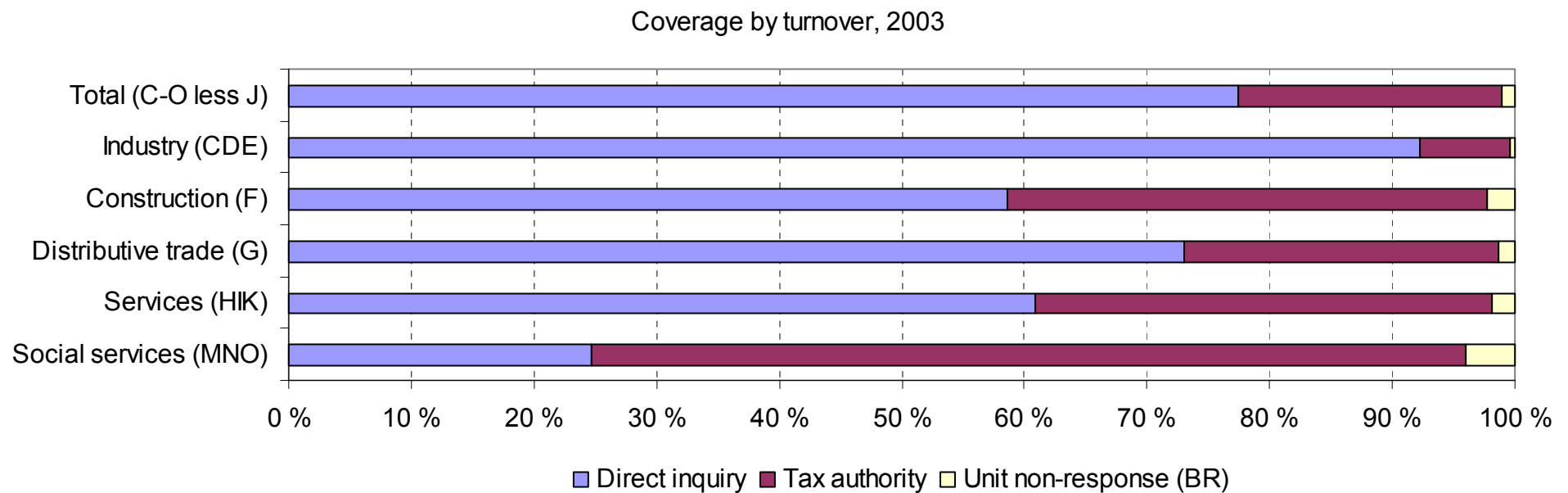
- Furthermore, BR is the major source of background and classification information
 - Activity
 - Location
 - Owner type
 - Institutional sector etc.

Source data, coverage by number of enterprises (7)

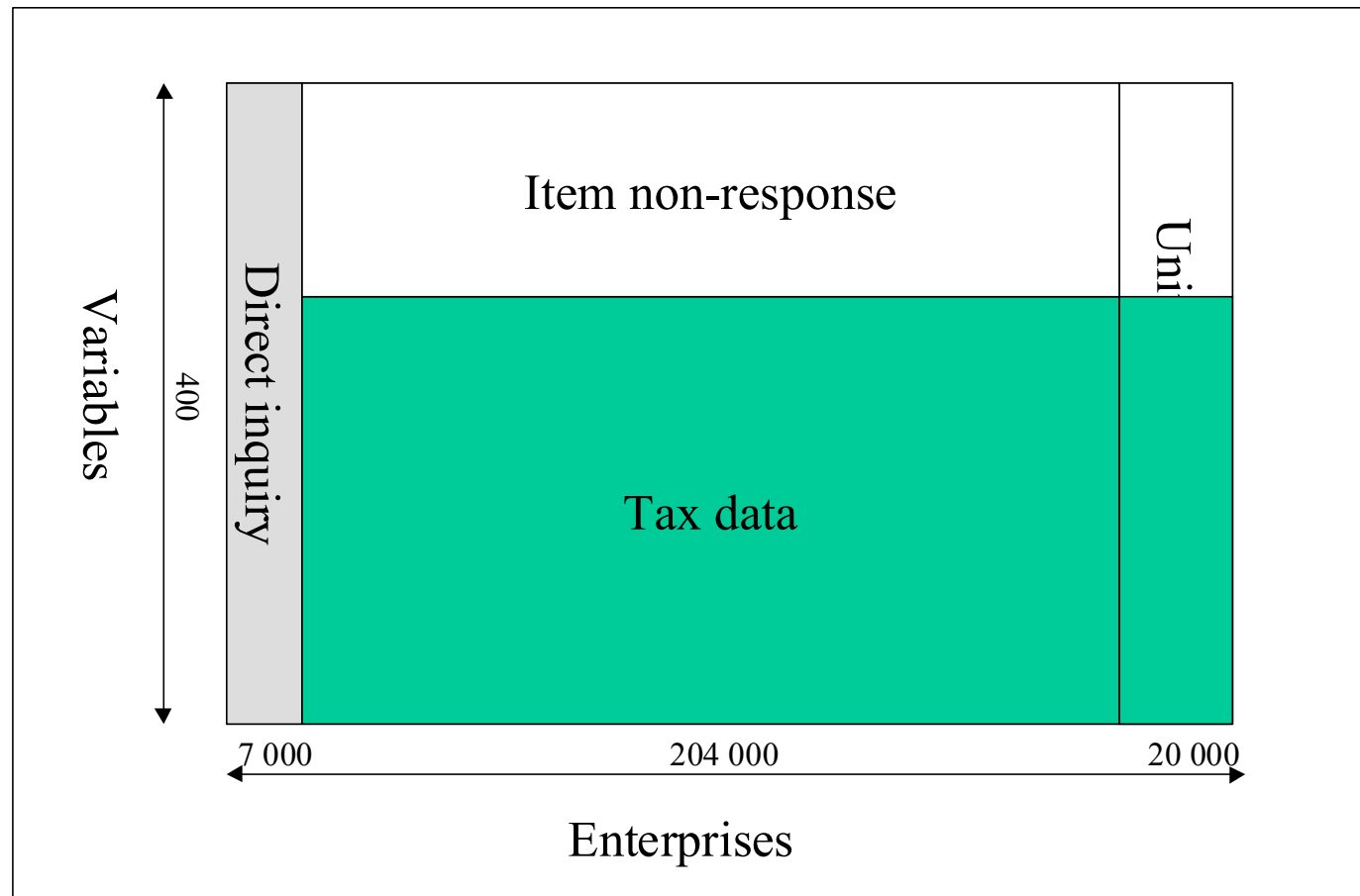
Coverage by number of enterprises, 2003



Source data, coverage by turnover (8)



Methods, general overview (1)



Methods, editing (2)

- Direct inquiry: manual editing
- Tax data: automated editing
 - Logical editing → Using linear equality based accounting identities the defects in company accounts are highlighted
 - Defects are edited using
 - Outlier detection
 - Re-scaling if error/turnover < 5%
 - Donor based imputation
 - Previous year
 - Nearest neighbour

Methods, imputation (3)

- Unit non-response: nearest neighbour imputation
 - Distance measure compiled using turnover and personnel data
- Item non-response: regression imputation
 - Typical variables are sub-items of turnover or expenses
 - (Weighted) least squares regression with automated outlier detection
 - Only one explanatory variable, the corresponding total
 - A separate model for each sub-item and each principal activity using information from the direct data collection.
 - Predicted values are re-scaled to sum up to the total.

SBS output

- Enterprise database
 - 230 000 units
 - 400 variables
- Local KAU database
 - 60000 units
 - 150 variables
- From above databases we produce following services
 - Statistical publication
 - Internet StatFi
 - Ad hoc reports

SBS timetable

- Production base updated by the Business Register in November
 - Frame for the survey
- Questionnaires sent to the reporting units (t+2 months)
- First results concerning large enterprises (t+6 months)
- Coverage of Tax data and direct inquiry sufficient for preliminary SBS (t+6 months)
 - 71% number of enterprises and 90% turnover, 2004
 - Missing data estimated using turnover change (from BR), structural change (from SBS) and previous year data
- Closure of the survey data treatment (t+10 months)
- Business register completed, final frame (t+11 months)
- Survey, taxation and BR data combined (t+11 months)
- The SBS databases completed (t+13 months)