Abstract:
Egypt, as a developing country is still using establishment census as the business population frame. This census is covering enterprise and establishment as statistical units. In years between censuses, CAPMAS (Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics) as a national statistics organization of Egypt use many frames from administrative registers to update the frames that are used to conduct regular business surveys. Transport Registers, Health Records, Federation of Egyptian Industries records and General Authority for industrial development, General Authority for investment & Free Zones Records, Central Bank Records and agriculture ministry Records are the data sources that are used for updating the frame of enterprises and establishments for regular business surveys. CAPMAS receives the information about name, address, industrial classification, sector, and legal entity from these data resources. The advantage of using establishment census that cover the information of business, which don’t sign on in any administrative register. For the consistency between various types of business statistics, CAPMAS compares the enterprises in financial statistics with the enterprises of sectorial statistics like manufacturing enterprises to be sure that the frame of enterprises is correct. Also, every type of statistics department compares its current frame with previous frame to be sure of the updated frame is correct. Recently CAPMAS received frame from insurance register to update the frames of regular business surveys. For reducing the expensive cost of conducting census, CAPMAS conducted economic census at 2012/2013 depending on sampling using frames from the education ministry, high education ministry, and health ministry, in additions to the fieldwork depending on some updated numerate areas of latest census. Also, CAPMAS is implementing GIS projects to enhance census mapping and improving data warehouse system. CAPMAS demands information from some data resources and using that information for production statistics of instead conducting surveys for that. EGYPT is doing the above mentioned efforts to enhance the tools for the preparation and coordination of surveys. For that we are looking forward to establish SBR, but we still have challenge despite the presence of adequate infrastructure in CAPMAS.

Key words: business surveys frames, improving consistency between different domains of business statistics, new projects will enhance business survey frames, business demography statistics, national accounts.
1. Introduction:

The most important role of statistical business register is using as a tool for the preparation and coordination of surveys. It provides mailing lists of enterprises and establishments that can be used for questionnaires in statistical surveys. It provides frame of business which is used to design sampling and grown up the results of surveys which is used this sampling. It prevents duplication and omissions on collecting data. It helps compares of different surveys result in correct way. It also reduces the costs and response burden by controlling surveys overlap and monitoring the response. It improves the coverage and insurance of collecting data (see Eurostat, 2010). Because of the importance of statistical business register for business statistics, there are many efforts from EUROSTAT, EOCD, UNSP, African Development bank, Andean community and UNECE to guide the national statistical organization to establish SBR. Many developing countries have many challenges to establish SBR, for that it be done many efforts are made to produce business statistics and improve its quality.

This paper contains seven sections, the first is introduction, the second is the methodology, the third is business surveys frames, the fourth is improving consistency between different statistical domains the fifth is new projects will enhancing business survey frames, the sixth is business demography statistics, the seventh is national accounts, the eighth is results, and the last is conclusions.

The aim of this paper to find out the efforts to enhance the tools for the preparation and coordination surveys in Egyptian statistical system to do the same role of statistical business register in other national statistics organizations as much as possible.

2. Methodology:

This paper compare between my statistical system that is using establishment census as basic data for regular business surveys frames and is updating this frames with some administrative sources irregularly, and statistical system own statistical business register that has regular maintenance strategy.

3. Business survey frames:

Statistical collections across the national statistical organizations will be able to use the central business register to create their survey frames. Some examples of the areas are production statistics (establishments that produce goods and services), labor statistics (enterprises that have employees), Tourism statistics (establishments that operate with the tourism industry), Research and development statistics (enterprises that undertake research and development), and environmental statistics (establishments with certain environmental attributes), International trade statistics (enterprises that trade, internationally in goods and services), Government statistics (enterprises that belong to the government sector) (see Secretariat of the Pacific Community- Australian Bureau of Statistics, February 2014). CAPMAS use business surveys frames to conduct regular business statistics. The regular business statistics like internal trade statistics (Wholesale and retail trade in private sector, Wholesale and retail trade in public sector), manufacturing statistics (Industrial commodity production in public sector and public business sector; Actual production, energy and inventory of non performing full production facilities at level of industrial activities in Public sector and Public business sector; actual production, energy and inventory of non performing full production facilities at level of industrial activities in public sector and public business sector; development of movement of production of foreign trade available for consumption for most important industrial goods; Building & construction in public sector and public business Sector; building & Construction in Private Sector), transport statistics (annual bulletin of storage
statistics for the account of others, annual bulletin of air transport statistics for national companies, inventory from production supplies in the public sector, annual bulletin for passengers of public transport statistics, annual bulletin of postal services statistics, annual bulletin of telecommunication statistics), education statistics (training institutes, higher education in public and private universities, annual bulletin of pre-university education statistics) and tourism statistics (Constituents of the tourist activity for hotels and tourist resorts).

3.1. Sources of regular business statistics frames in EGYPT:

There are two sources as follow:

3.1.1. Basic source:

Establishment census is the basic source for all regular business surveys frames in Egypt. It has conducted every ten years. It includes all enterprises and establishments in Egypt, which register in administrative registers or unregister. It includes data like establishment name, address, institutional sector, legal entity, activity code, date of establishment, date of practical activity, number of employees, status of registration in administrative registers, and commercial register number if the enterprise/establishment assigned in this register.

3.1.2. Administrative sources:

CAPMAS use many frames from administrative registers to update the frames that are used to conduct regular business surveys. These administrative registers like Transport Registers, Health Records, Federation of Egyptian Industries records and General Authority for industrial development, General Authority for investment & Free Zones Records, Central Bank Records and agriculture ministry Records. These data are used to update the frames for regular business surveys only before conducting these surveys, annually. Recently, CAPMAS received population frame of enterprises and establishment from insurance register to update regular business surveys frames. But this data had a problem to deal with some locations of establishments because using another location classification that was difficult to comfort to the local classification we are using. The data from insurance register contained establishment name, address, institutional sector, legal entity, activity code, capital, and number of insured employees.

In my country, there was a project to establish Central ABR but it stopped and there is no opportunity to complete it. The result of this project that was establishment ID number for every enterprise and establishment of the commercial register data, which is supposed to be a national ID of enterprise and establishment (Tax ID). Now, government try to insert Tax ID in insurance register, customs register and complete this field from Tax Authority to be able to integrate data of the three registers that are belongs to ministry of finance.

The matching between administrative sources and statistical frames has to be done by legal name and address because there is not a unique numerical identifier for the enterprise and establishment. The matching has been done manually by printing two lists, one from administrative sources and one from statistical frames. Every list contain legal name, address, main activity code. The legal name and address are nonstandard and of different length in different administrative sources.

The matching of these fields of different administrative sources and statistical frames should be an automated process as far as possible, since a manual operation would be too time and/or persons who will do the matching.
The following operations can be taken place to standardize the text fields in some countries like Austria (see Haslinger, 2004):

- deleting blanks from the begin or the end of a text field,
- converting lowercase to uppercase characters,
- deleting village name from the street name field when village name be included in this field,
- converting special characters (for example: ‘&’ to ‘U’, ‘Ä’ to ‘AE’,…),
- converting Latin numerals to Arabic numerals,
- moving the most pivotal word to the beginning of a text field,
- making truncation of long words.

In Egypt, until now there is not way to standardize the text field.

3.2. Units of business surveys frames:

The business surveys frames consists two kind of units which are enterprise and establishment.

3.3. Characteristic of business surveys frames:

Business surveys frames consists data like name, address, industrial classification, institutional sector, and legal entity and sometimes employees number.

4. Improving consistency between different domains of business statistics:

CAPMAS compare the enterprises in financial statistics with the enterprises of sectorial statistics like manufacturing enterprises to be sure that the frame of enterprises is correct.

5. New projects will enhancing business survey frames:

There are four projects is performing which effects in enhancing the frames of surveys.

5.1. Economic census for the financial year 2012/2013 by sampling:

Economic census is supposed to conduct every five years. Economic census involves detailed characteristics about the enterprises and establishments like assets, production, production requirements, sales, stocks of production, funding types, revenues, and some information about its procedures established in the field of environmental conservation, and using computer besides identified variables (name, address, commercial register number if the enterprise/ establishment assigned in this register), date of establishment, date of practical activity, economic activity code, legal entity, Type of ownership, capital, and number of the employment and information about the types of the employment and their qualifications. Economic censuses are been done in years 1990/1991, 1995/1969, 2000/2001. Since year 2000/20001 where the last economic census has been conducted, the another economic census can not be conducted because the lack of available costs for its implementation. CAPMAS began to conduct economic census by sampling for the financial year 2012/2013 to reduce its costs at November 2013.

data dissemination will be planed to finish at August 2014. The Methodology of this census was selecting 10% of total numerate areas of establishments census 2006 and updated the establishments of these numerate areas by fieldwork in year 2013. The sample was taking into account the following rules: sample area which included all establishments that have 5 employees or more and 10 establishments that have less than 5 employees from every activity, all establishments which are working in the rare
activities, all large establishments (10 employees or more) which are not include in regular statistics, all establishments which are working in wholesale and retail trade with legal entity (Joint stock companies, limited liability partnerships, companies limited by shares, branches of foreign companies), and all educational establishments in private sector depending on the frames of education ministry and high education ministry, 20 % of health establishments in private sector depending on healthy ministry frame, and finally all establishments of mining and quarrying. These data have been compiled with regular business statistics (the cut-off point for manufacturing regular surveys is 10 and more employees and there is no cut-off point for the rest of regular statistics) to be represented the population of enterprises and establishments.

5.2. Reduce respond burden:

Now, CAPMAS studies the way that reduce the respond burden and prevent duplication data between different domains of business statistics. It is reviewing design of all questionnaires of business surveys to be sure that any field of any questionnaire is not repeated in other questionnaires. After that, it redesign new questionnaires to all regular business surveys.

5.3. Project for enhancing censuses mapping:

In this project, CAPMAS is updating maps that were used in census 2006. The staff of GIS department and geographic Specialists are collecting data by field work and updating the maps according to this data. These maps will be updated on building layer and its contents. This project will be finished in the year 2015 and will be used by all ministries of government. It also, is preparing to establish census year 2016 which will be full coverage, and will be done by fieldwork. This map will be used to locate the nominate area for every numerator in census 2016. This is also, to prevent problems that were done in census 2006 because of the failure to provide sufficient number of numerators.

5.4. Improving data warehouse system:

CAPMAS uses data warehouse system to store raw data of different surveys and census. Also it produce special requests from users using this surveys and census. Now, we implement this system to store every data in CAPMAS. We start with the result of surveys like tables and figures that have been disseminated. In future, CAPMAS can store surveys frames in data ware system.

6. Business Demography Statistics:

From business register, national statistics organizations can produce its own statistics on business demography, including counts of new and ceased businesses, counts of enterprises that have exposed to merger or takeover, and counts of enterprises that have split or break. It also, can monitor the growth of enterprises (“The term growth is used in business demography to study how groups of enterprises develop. Growth is measured in terms of a change in size (in this case employment) over time. It is expected that growth for births will generally be positive (for those enterprises that have survived) as the vast majority are very small at the time of start-up. There will be occasional cases for births, and more frequent cases for the population of active enterprises, where the growth measured in this way will be negative.”). Also, it can produce structure indicators like birth rate (Births as a percentage of the population of active enterprises), death rate (the number of deaths as a percentage of the population of active enterprises), and survival rate at a specific period (“The survival rate of newly born enterprises in a given reference period is the number of enterprises that were born in year xx-n and survived to year xx as a percentage of all enterprises born in year xx-n”) (see Eurostat – OECD, 2007 Edition).
In Egypt, Tax Authority and Authority for investment & Free Zones produce statistics like counts new and ceased businesses by industry. These previous statistics do not use the same methodology of business demography statistics. CAPMAS requests these statistics from these institutions.

7. National accounts:

National accounts is indirect user of statistical business register. The outputs of business statistics domains are used in the compilation of national accounts. Changes in survey frames can caused unusual changes or movements in national accounts. At statistical system owns SBR, national accounts staff will be able to query the business register to investigate major changes that might have caused to these movements, and be better able to explain unusual figures (see Secretariat of the Pacific Community-Australian Bureau of Statistics, February 2014).

In Egypt this problem can not be solved.

8. Results:

When we compare the results of the previous systems and the result from statistical system own statistical business register, we reach that the last system works with clear and systematic strategy.

9. Conclusions:

The statistical business register is very important to produce business statistics with high quality. It provide Population frame for business surveys, ensures consistency between its units and between different types of business statistics and reduce burden to the responders. It also provide information uses for designing samples and growing up them. It also the basic of analysis historical data. The objectives of SBR is enhancing coverage, quality and authority of national statistical system. For this roles, much efforts are be done and the results of this efforts less quality than establishment statistical business register. But the question is how to solve the problems and meet the challenges that hinder the establishment of statistical business register, especially in developing countries.

References:


