SBR
Statistics Netherlands (SN)
Backbone institutional statistics
1. Mandatory use of statistical units and their characteristics stored in the SBR for economic statistics (e.g. short time and annual structural business indicators).

2. Utilisation of administrative data in data collection. Administrative data leading for estimations on SME.

3. Enterprises that belong to the ‘Top 2300’ Enterprise Groups are surveyed by ‘primary data collection’.
4. Special data treatment concerning the population of Large and Complex enterprises (LE&CE). I.e. data and structure from the ‘Top 330’ EGs is made consistent for several economic variables.

5. Indicators to measure the quality of input- and output data. Reporting facilities to monitor the input and the output of the SBR.

6. Macro-validation of provisional output triggers (manual) interference in statistical processes (e.g. by profilers).
Statistical units in the Netherlands

Administrative world

- Dutch Legal Local Unit (LLU)
- Dutch Administrative Legal Unit (AU)
- Dutch Admin Local Unit (ALU)

Statistical world

- Dutch Enterprise Group (EG)
- Dutch Enterprise (ENT)
- Dutch Local Unit (LOU)

Backbone SBR
Numbers of units at 1-1-2014

1. Number of Legal Units derived from administrative sources: 2494747
2. Number of Legal Units used to derive Dutch EGs: 1724697
3. Number of Dutch EGs: 1422192
4. Number of Dutch ENTs: 1428003
5. Number of Dutch Local Units: 1591911
Core business processes in the Dutch SBR

1. Derivation of legal units (LUs)
   - Combine information from different sources

2. Derivation of statistical units (SUs)
   - Compose EGs by joining LUs
   - Compose ENTs by joining LUs
   - Compose ENTs by splitting a LU into more ENTs
   - Compose LCUs by linking (parts of) legal local units to ENTs

3. Derivation of a (monthly) frame population
   - Use macro-validation to approve on the quality of the coordinated population frame for the business to produce statistics.
Data Quality Management

4. **Instruments to improve quality**
   - Combine information from several sources
   - Use information from surveys (e.g. Finances of Dutch Eggs)
   - Manual interference by profilers
   - Correct frame-errors of coordinated variables (frame error consultation)

5. **Control SBR-quality**
   - Derive maintenance subgroups
   - Consult statisticians before final frame is derived (macro-view)
   - Store changes which affect the structure or the characteristics of a SU (events)
   - Check quality of administrative sources in advance (reporting facilities)
   - Select ‘frozen units frame’ from the SBR Live Environment
Frozen Frame

SBR Live Register → Register Snapshot → Frozen Frame → Set of register snapshots (& Frozen Frames)

“Active & inactive”
units at the reference period

“Dynamic”
environment

“Active” units at the reference period
Advantages

1. Information in a snapshot is coordinated because it’s time-stamped and reproducible at any moment in time.

2. The quality of the units (and characteristics) used in a chain of statistical processes are traceable.

3. Storage of coordinated populations at one central place. This eases the extraction of information by the business.

4. Storage of coordinated populations is separated from the Live-environment of the SBR (Business Architecture).

5. Simplification of datamodel supports easier usage by the business.
Frame methodology

Q1  Q2  Q3  Q4  Y1