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## **The Administrative data as a source of updating Statistical Business Register**

### **Administrative Data**

#### **Abstract**

The aim of the industrial statistics programme is to obtain comprehensive and accurate statistical information on the industrial activity within the economy. Unless the Statistical Business Register (SBR) is maintained on a regular basis, it quickly loses its value by becoming invalid and ceases to effectively produce true picture of the economic activity in the country.

This information may be obtained either through the statistical surveys or through institutional links with the data sets which can be obtained from different administrative sources. A commonly applied definition for “administrative data” in Europe is sources with information that is not primarily collected for statistical purposes and also another definition is raw data from administrative source, before any processing or validation by NSI.

Among three data sources (Administrative statistical sources including feedback from economic surveys, profiling and SBR improvement surveys, other surveys for example, data from private data suppliers, telephone directories and the internet, the guidelines recommend that SBR’s be created and maintained primarily using administrative data sources). This approach is in line with Principle 5 of the United Nations Fundamental Principles of official statistics, which states that “Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be the statistical surveys or administrative records. The statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and burden on respondents. However, the best choice of data sources depends on the specific situation in any given country, including the availability of administrative data and the scope and complexity of the National Statistical System itself.

Data on industrial activities are required for a variety of purposes by different users including the government, the business community, researchers and others. Countries with a developed statistical system always make more use of administrative sources for coverage of industrial activities. In a society that is more influenced by globalisation, International comparability of economic statistics is becoming increasingly important. This will be due to indicators which are defined on international basis on harmonized populations of statistical units. As a result, this leads to more comparable statistics

In countries with less advanced statistical systems, the statistical business register will be incomplete because their micro- and small enterprises are not included in the register. It may not always be possible in practice, often for cost reasons, to cover all micro- and small units; therefore, some sort of cut-off is usually applied in practice. The proportion of the GDP covered by the units in the frame is often a more useful cut-off measure than the proportion of units covered.

A business register of good quality helps improve the efficiency of the national statistical system, which in turn helps reduce the response burden imposed on businesses. Therefore Policy Makers can easily access quality data for enhanced decision making.

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