Business registers data used for official statistics – case study in Viet Nam

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Introduction

• Statistical data source in Viet Nam

Data source

- Sample Survey/Census data
- Administrative data
- Statistical Reporting System

General Statistical Office

- 146 indicators
- National statistical indicator system (350 indicators)

Statistical Ministries/Government agencies

- 204 indicators
• Business register data was using in GSO from 2002 with 3 data sources:

- Tax register data (Tax Office)
- Business register data (Ministry of Planning and Investment)
- Enterprise survey results data (GSO)

Metadata

Business database for statistical (BDS)
• Business database for statistical (BDS) provide all common definition of business units from birth to death that cover all enterprise and branch with newest identify information:
  – Business activities
  – Location
  – Contact
  – Capital, number of labor…
  – Birth, death and temporary close enterprise
• BDS provides sampling for all sample survey related enterprise.
Using tax data for official statistic

• Statistical Law 2015: “using administrative data for official statistical activities is the form of collecting statistical data & information regarding specific research object from administrative data”

• Tax data cover more than 90% tax report of tax payers (500 thousands enterprises & 100 thousands branches)

• Tax data including: information of Value Added Tax, Business Income Tax, Balance sheet, Finance Report
Using tax data for official statistic

• From Nov 2015, GSO updated tax data monthly, quarterly and annually
• Used metadata to combine tax data with the enterprise survey results
• Is studying:
  – To combine with enterprise survey results;
  – Indicate which economic statistical indicators can calculated by this data;
  – Develop the methodology to conduct enterprise sample survey following local unit
Using tax data for official statistic

• Improve enterprise survey quality
  – Reduce content of questionnaire (using tax data to calculate direct some economic indicators instead of using survey results);
  – Reduce sample size;
  – Sampling of survey will be conducted with local unit representative.
Findings

• **Benefit of using tax data for statistics**
  - Sample frames fulfill coverage that is basic to conduct sampling by local unit and calculate GDP by province;
  - Reduce respondent burden (reduce questionnaire content);
  - Saving cost in survey related enterprise.

• **Recommendation for using business register data**
  - Develop the administrative data sharing policy;
  - Using international/national standards, concepts and classifications;
  - Applied IT application to update data on time.
Thank you!