



Twinning Project on Statistics JO 21 ENI ST 01 22

Establishing a SBR in Jordan

Conclusions on the workshops 16.
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1. Key benefits and planning principles

- Key benefits of a register-based statistical system are improved timeliness and coherence of statistics, for the benefit of the users.
- Also, response burden on enterprises and costs for producing statistics would be reduced.
- When planning a register-based statistical system it is advisable to proceed in steps and implement different elements to statistics when they are good enough; they do not have to be perfect.
- Co-operation with other data holders (in addition to MIT and CCD) like ministries, municipalities, licensing authorities, business associations, trade unions, electricity companies etc. should be enhanced.
- DoS will draw up a stakeholder matrix of possible additional data sources and stakeholders, including an indicative timeline for contacting them.

2. Success criteria for the SBR project

- The SBR project will be considered as a success when the following requirements are met:
 - Technical matching of the existing registers is carried out and results evaluated.
 - The STATBUS based SBR system has been set up in DoS.
 - Permanent Data transmission and co-operation between DoS and the two pilot organizations, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Companies Control Department, has been designed, agreed and implemented.
 - DoS has prepared a roadmap for next steps in establishing co-operation with more administrations, including analysis of challenges of co-operation and solutions to them.

3. SBR, National Accounts and business surveys

- A good quality SBR will provide business surveys better tools to target samples for different data needs.
- It will be possible to replace or reduce the contents of business surveys by direct data collection using administrative data flows through the SBR.
- In National Accounts there are several quality aspects that could be improved through good quality business register.
- The scope and contents of the SBR in relation to other statistical instruments that could be used to fulfill National Accounts needs should be carefully considered.
- For some NA data issues, it may be cost-effective to use other data sources than the SBR.

4. Cooperation with other administrations

- Enhanced co-operation of administrations is key to success. The win-win nature of the benefits should be highlighted for all the participating organizations.
- Co-operation processes should ensure that all layers of administration – from ministries to departments and expert-level co-operation – are committed to the joint goal.
- MIT and CCD are partners of strategic importance to DoS and they are committed and contribute in a cooperative spirit.
- The co-operation should be institutionalized by formal agreements/MoUs between DoS and partners.

5. Urgent tasks and quick benefits

- DoS should investigate and evaluate alternative sources of employment data (and other vital data elements) in SBR to determine the best sources.
- DoS could teach and support MIT and CCD staff in the use of the ISIC rev. 4 classification (if agreed and covered by MoU with the partners).
- The EU experts could give advice on conversion from ISIC rev. 3 til ISIC rev. 4 (including automated recoding).
- DoS could assist MIT and CCD in the identification of inactive units.
- DoS could assist MIT in compiling employment figures according to MITs grouping of establishments (smaller 'one-off' activity – not based on SBR).
- DoS, MIT and CCD should together investigate, whether some of the data needs for National Accounts could be fulfilled using existing data.
- Data- and user needs should be examined systematically in co-operation with statistical areas and key institutions using statistics. This will take into account the comprehensive World Bank study on user needs.