Registers and records - sources of information

Oyez Publications - Archives and Records Management Resources

The Central Business Register (CEMPRE) is a comprehensive database maintained by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics or IBGE, which contains data about the universe of units enrolled in the tax office, companies and their local units in the Brazilian economy.

The Business Register has adopted the same definition of legal units as that used by the administrative records, that is, enterprises are the legal units registered in the Internal Revenue Service and each of their different addresses is treated as an establishment. This means that the smallest unit in the statistical register is a mix of theoretical definition of local unit and establishment: one location, one or more activities, one legal identification (usually one for each local unit, but in a few cases more than one legal identification for the same location may be found).

CEMPRE checks the existence of enterprises, their different local units (addresses), identifying them by name (legal situation), location, unique legal identification number, activity code, size (based on the variable number of employees, salaries paid, income) and other elements needed for administering the register, these constitute the reference base for the sampling design of business surveys.

All major administrative registers, as well as CEMPRE, use a single identification number for legal units. This 14-digit key-number enables perfect linkage between administrative and statistical business registers, and also links enterprises to their local units. The first 8 digits are assigned to an enterprise, the following 4 digits are a serial number for identifying its local units, and the 2 last digits are check codes. The existence of a single identification code and the adoption of the same basic unit of investigation by administrative registers and the statistical institute facilitate update procedures and prevent duplicate entries for an enterprise in the register.

The maintenance and update of the Business Register is based on previous sample surveys and complemented by data from the administrative record with the widest coverage available.

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Databases and Internet Resources

When those records are no longer needed by the agency, they enter an inactive phase, at which time archivists are called in to make judgments about the disposition of records.

Archives and Records Management Resources

Company name, registration number, industry sector and status are displayed free of charge. All Registry certificates are a complete version of information that has been recorded on the original registration.

Sources of Data Collection: Primary & Secondary

The National Archives preserves and makes available documents created by Federal agencies in the course of their daily business.

The Difference Between Document and Records Management

Drawing on the library literature about collection management, archivists began to argue that selection decisions should be made within the context of a clearly defined collecting policy. Initially the events were given in person and it was not until after World War 1 1918 that written forms came into common use. They maintain population records to meet social security schemes like unemployment insurance and allowance, old age pension, maternity allowance, etc.

Sources of Data Collection: Primary & Secondary

Business information is one of the three main segments of the information industry. ADVERTISEMENTS: This article throws light upon the three main sources of demographic data.

Registry records

Now off-site so turn around for this title is 2 days. This concept holds that all records have a common life cycle, which is often divided into three

phases: active, semi-active, and inactive.

National Database and Research

Death Certificates These carry the least information from a genealogical point of view but they are nevertheless important sources particularly with regard to genetic diseases and for the location of wills and other probate documents. They are responsible for instituting the Automatic Identification System AIS that is used for vessels over 299GT which allows for the tracking of individual ship movements. The English pages have only basic information so for the full range of services you need to use the Norwegian pages.

Databases and Internet Resources

Since EAD is still in its infancy, relatively speaking, its long-term effect on archival description remains to be seen.

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