



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Statistical Business Register

For 2016

Organisational unit: Business Demography Statistics
Prepared by: Pavlović Zrinka

December, 2018

0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The Statistical Business Register is a complete, comprehensive, structured and regularly updated database of legal and statistical units included in the production of goods and services. The Statistical Business Register provides population for conducting statistical analysis of population of business entities and for compilation of business demography statistics, for establishing links with administrative sources and for identifying and creating statistical units.

It contains information on legal entities and natural persons that perform activities and contribute to GDP. Administrative sources are: the Register of Business Entities; the Central Register of Crafts, the Register of Tax Payers; the Court Register; the Central Depository and Clearing Company Inc.; the Financial Agency; the EuroGroup Register, etc. The Statistical Business Register includes legal units, enterprises, local units, enterprise groups and non-resident units linked by ownership with resident units.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2186/93 (OJ L 61, 5.3.2008)

Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community (OJ L 76, 30.3.1993.)

Official Statistics Act (OG, No. 12/13 – consolidated text)

Decision on the National Classification of Activities 2007 – NKD 2007. (OG, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities 2007 – NKD 2007.

Classification of territorial units for statistics

Sector Classification of Institutional Units according to ESA 2010

- Concepts and definitions

The Statistical Business Register contains information on the following main types of units: legal unit, enterprise, local unit and enterprise groups.

Legal unit is an administrative unit that allows for the creation of statistical units and connection with administrative databases. Legal unit can be a legal entity or natural person which performs an independent activity aimed at generating a profit, i.e. aimed at doing the work for which it has been established. It may appear in the form of a trade company, institution, state government body, body of local and regional self-government units, association, political party or another legal constitutional formation of legal entities, as well as a trade or freelance that is registered and operates according to the law.

Information on legal units that are entered into the Statistical Business Register are identification numbers (ID, PIN, TIN, trade licence, etc.), name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, date when it ceased operations, legal constitutional formation, number of persons employed and annual turnover, NKD 2007. activity code, ESA 2010 sector code, ID of enterprise group to which a unit belongs, date of association with the enterprise group; date of separation from the enterprise group; identification numbers of resident legal units that are controlled by the legal unit or that control the legal unit, etc.

Enterprise is a basic statistical unit defined in the methodology of business registers, which is in most cases identical to legal unit, but in some exceptional cases it may be created by grouping of legal units. In that case, an enterprise represents the smallest combination of legal units that constitute an organisational unit engaged in the production of goods and services and has a certain level of autonomy in making decisions.

In the Statistical Business Register of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, legal unit is a proxy for enterprise.

Information on legal units that are entered into the Statistical Business Register are identification number, connection with the legal unit or group of legal units, name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, date of creation, date when it ceased operations, number of persons employed and annual turnover, NKD 2007. activity code, ESA 2010 sector code, ID of enterprise group to which a unit is belongs, date of association with the enterprise group; date of separation from the enterprise group; code of a survey to which a unit is included, etc.

A local unit represents the enterprise or a part of an enterprise/legal unit that operates at geographically determined location. One or more economic activities of the enterprise to which the local unit belongs are performed at or from that location. At least one person performs activity at that location, even in exceptional cases when that person does not full time. Information on local units that are entered into the Statistical Business Register are identification number, connection with the enterprise and legal unit, ordinal number within the legal unit name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, identification numbers of the legal unit and enterprise to which the local unit belongs, date of creation, date when it ceased operations, main activity at the NKD 2007. class level, auxiliary activities at the NKD 2007. class level, designation in case when the activity performed in the local unit is an auxiliary activity at the enterprise level, etc.

- Statistical units

Statistical units are selected according to statistical domains.

At the moment, a legal unit is a proxy for enterprise and it is the main unit for which data are collected.

Some statistical surveys use kind-of-activity units or local kind-of-activity units, which are derived from legal units or local units.

- Statistical population

The Statistical Business Register (hereinafter referred to as: SBR) is a complete and comprehensive list of business entities registered in administrative registers in the Republic of Croatia (HR residents). No threshold whatsoever is used in coverage, but data on all business entities are taken over from available administrative sources. Natural persons – lump sum income tax payers are excluded from the coverage.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

SBR data users are internal – statistical departments of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (Business Statistics Directorate and Economic Statistics Directorate as well as particular surveys in Social Statistics Directorate) and external – Eurostat, Croatian National Bank and Ministry of Finance within sectoral classification of institutional units as well as individual users.

1.1.1 User needs

The contents of the SBR data is defined by the EU regulation on business registers, which foresees basic indicators for conducting statistical surveys and statistical analyses.

The needs of external users are satisfied to a limited degree due to the fact that the SBR data, except those on sectoral classification of institutional units, are confidential and unavailable to external users. External users can use only aggregated data in order to prevent the identification of individual units and their business indicators.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

User satisfaction is measured in a user-satisfaction survey.

It was first carried out in 2013 and then in 2015. The level of user satisfaction was published in the results of this survey in 2015 at

http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/international/Quality_Report/Quality_Report_Documents/Quality_Report_Satisfaction_Survey.pdf

Internal users are given opportunity to express their opinion and satisfaction with SBR on semi-annual meetings.

1.2. Completeness

SBR is in full compliance with the EU legislation.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is: 100%

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable for SBR.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors that affect the quality of SPR data refer to errors of coverage, measurement and processing.

2.2.1 Coverage error

The coverage errors relate to undercoverage, duplication of units and incorrect classification according to the NKD 2007.

Undercoverage: In the SPR, legal entities are fully covered, but there are some shortcomings in the part covering natural persons, which primarily relate the coverage of freelancers and, to a very small extent, of trades.

The undercoverage of free lances is caused by a lack of a single and up-to-date register of free lances, since special categories of free lances are registered in dozens of various registers within professional chambers, associations and other organisations.

In the absence of a single register of free lances, the Register of Taxpayers is used instead, in which there are certain shortcomings in designating individual categories of natural persons who perform their activity independently.

Crafts are subject to undercover to a lesser extent, and this occurs in exceptional and rare cases when some crafts are not transferred to the Statistical Business Register due to a certain error in the Crafts Register.

Duplication of data is present in relation to freelancers because of multiple ID numbers assigned to the same freelancers, where each new ID number taken over from an administrative source is considered a new unit.

Efforts are taken for the code of the activity actually performed to be entered into the SBR. A necessary information on that activity is mainly obtained on the basis of various statistical surveys of business statistics, in which indicators related to specific activities are collected (industry, agriculture, services, tourism, construction, etc.), to which reporting units are classified according to their registered activity.

If the registered activity is not actually performed, reporting units cannot enter the required information and report another activity instead. The given information is a foundation for a possible change of the activity code in SBR.

In other surveys, in which the requested data are not directly related to the activity (e.g. investments), reporting units often report that the activity assigned in SBR is incorrect and state the activity registered in the Administrative Business Register as a correct one, which is often not accurate.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

The measurement errors that occur in the Statistical Business Register relate to data downloaded from poor-quality administrative sources. These errors are primarily errors in the number of employees and turnover, which occur when the data are incorrectly entered into the source from which they have been downloaded.

Such errors are continuously identified by comparing data from multiple sources or consecutive years, checked and corrected.

2.2.4 Non-response errors

Not applicable for SBR.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.7 Processing errors

Units are registered in SBR with features that have already been recorded in administrative sources, i.e. they are calculated by using specific algorithms when downloaded to SBR, the example of which is the code of the institutional sector. There are errors in specific cases that are continually checked and corrected by contacting the reporting units.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.9 Editing rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.10 Hit rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Not applicable for SBR.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

Data entered into SBR are final and therefore not revised.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

Not applicable for SBR.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment is not carried out in SBR.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1 Timeliness – first results

Timeliness of first results is: T + 10

3.1.2 Timeliness – final results:

Timeliness of final results is: T + 12

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are delivered on request in paper and electronic format.

4.1. News release

Data are not published in the publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

4.2. Other publications

Data are not published in the publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

4.3. On-line database

Data on classifying business entities according to the Sectoral Classification of Institutional Units are available online.

4.4. Micro-data access

Only microdata pertaining to the Sectoral Classification of Institutional Units are available.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

The Business Register Recommendations Manual is publicly available on the Eurostat web at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/KS-32-10-216-EN-C-EN.pdf>

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable for SBR.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.1.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is: 9

5.1.2 Reasons for break in time series

Break in time series can occur due to the expansion of coverage by including a certain category of business entities that was not previously included, due to changes in data sources or changes in data source, i.e. in important classifications (NKD 2007. or the Sectoral Classification of Institutional Units).

Data on the number of employees in crafts and free lances for 2014 increased in a given period due to changes in a data source following the cancellation of ID forms. Most data were corrected during 2015 and 2016.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

Costs directly linked to the conduct of the Statistical Business Register are the following:

- staff costs – ten employees
- IT maintenance and development costs – 100 000 kuna on the annual basis.

7.2. Burden

The burden on Reporting units has been minimised by using administrative sources. The burden is present only in cases when data checking is required by direct contacting with reporting units.