



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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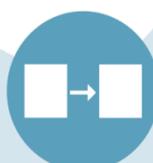
EMPLOYER BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY (SPR-DEM-EBD/L)

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Employer business demography, Slovenia, annually (First Release/Electronic Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing data on employer business demography is to present data on employer enterprise births, deaths and survivals.

The key statistics include the data on:

- Number of enterprises (enterprise births, deaths and survivals of one to five years with at least one employee)
- Number of employees in enterprise births and deaths (with at least one employee)
- Number of persons employed in enterprise births, deaths and survivals that have survived from one to five years (with at least one employee).

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March concerning structural business statistics (recast) (CELEX: 32008R0295).

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Units described by the published data are enterprises registered for performing predominantly market activities on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia that were active at least a part of the observation period.

Business demography observes enterprises that have main activity in one of the following sections of the Standard Classification of Activities 2008 (SKD 2008): Mining and quarrying (B), Manufacturing (C), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D), Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E), Construction (F), Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G), Transportation and storage (H), Accommodation and food service activities (I), Information and communication (J), Financial and insurance activities except holding companies (K), Real estate activities (L), Professional, scientific and technical activities (M), Administrative and support service activities (N), Education (P), Human health and social work activities (Q), Arts, entertainment and recreation (R) and Other service activities (S). Enterprises which are by the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors (SKIS) in the Government sector (SKIS 13) or in the Non-profit institutions serving households sector (SKIS 15) are not included.

Data are presented by legal form (except data on enterprise survivals and derived indicators) and by size class of employees.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are enterprise births, enterprise deaths and enterprise survivals of at least one employee.

The selection of observation unit is complete, which means that the survey covers all market enterprises performing activities in sections B – Mining and quarrying to S – Other service activities (except group of activity 64.2 – Holdings and section of activity O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security) by SKD 2008 that were active at least a part of the reference period.

In the survey the statistical activity is observed that is determined as the main activity in the Statistical Business Register (SBR) for the statistical purpose and could in some cases differ from the registered activity in the administrative business register (Poslovni register Slovenije – PRS), which is kept by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES). The statistical activity is determined for the important units for which it is evident from the statistical data that the classification according to those data differs from the classification anticipated due to the registered activity.

Enterprises are active if they had turnover or employees or investments during the observation period. Annually in the survey around 73,500 active enterprises are observed.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

The main sources of data for the implementation of the SPR-DEM-EBD/L survey are: the statistical survey Business Demography and data on active enterprises in each reference period, which are kept by SURS in the Statistical Business Register (SBR). Data in the survey are collected from statistical sources.

For identification of employer enterprise births and employer enterprise deaths, firstly data on births and deaths of enterprises with at least one employee in the year of birth or in the year of death are taken from the statistical survey Business Demography.

In addition, entries by growth of employees or exits by decline of employees are identified by comparing the population of active enterprises.

Enterprises with employees in the reference year that had no employees at least two years before the reference year (entry by growth) or two years after the reference year (exit by decline) were identified by identification number.

Additional information is available in the methodological explanation on Business Demography.

The main source for data on employment is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) kept by SURS.

Additional information is available in the methodological explanation on the Labour force.

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

6 DEFINITIONS

Number of enterprises is the number of registered legal or natural persons which had employees or turnover or investments and were therefore active during at least a part of the reference period.

Employer enterprise birth is the birth of enterprise that had at least one employee in the year of birth and of enterprise that existed before the reference year but was at least two years below the threshold of one employee (entry by growth). Events such as mergers, break-ups, split-offs, changes in the legal form or reactivations are excluded from newly born enterprises. Enterprises that grow due to take-over are excluded from entry by growth.

Employer enterprise death is the death of enterprise with at least one employee in the year of death and of enterprise that at least two years continued to be active without employees and had at least one employee in the reference year (exit by decline). Events such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, changes in the legal form or reactivations are excluded from enterprise deaths. Enterprises that decline due to split-off are excluded from exit by decline.

Employer enterprise survival is employer enterprise birth that is active at least five years and has at least one employee in the reference year. An enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit has ceased to be active, but its activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise.

Persons employed are persons who work in the observation unit (paid or unpaid), as well as persons who work outside the unit they belong to and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives). It includes part-time, seasonal workers, and home workers on the pay-roll. Detached workers are also included in the number of persons employed (persons employed in Slovenia and sent to work or training abroad). The number of persons employed excludes workers supplied to the unit by other enterprises. Voluntary workers are also not included.

Employees are persons who work for an employer (for legal persons or for individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons), receive payment in the form of salaries and are socially insured on the basis of the

employment contract. The employment contract can be made for fixed or unspecified period of time, for full-time or part-time work. The number of employees includes also trainees, persons performing public works and partners in private companies and institutions in the Republic of Slovenia who are managers (if they do not have compulsory insurance on some other basis). Detached workers are also included in the number of employees (persons employed in Slovenia and sent to work or training abroad). The number of employees excludes students and pupils who work for an employer occasionally and receive payment.

Birth rate is defined as the share of employer enterprise births among all enterprises that have at least one employee (in %).

Death rate is defined as the share of employer enterprise deaths among all enterprises that have at least one employee (in %).

Survival rate five years is defined as the share of employer enterprise survivals in the reference period (t) five years after birth among employer enterprise births in t-5 (in %).

Density of birth rate in the region is calculated as the number of employer enterprise births in the region divided by the population in the region*10,000.

Average size of newly born enterprises is calculated as the number of persons employed in the reference period (t) in employer enterprise births divided by the number of employer enterprise births.

Legal persons are companies, institutions, associations, state bodies and local communities, co-operative societies and other forms of legal entities that obtain the status of legal person by registration in an adequate register or by law.

Companies are legal persons that are according to the Companies Act organised as one of the following forms of companies: limited liability company, general partnership, joint stock company, limited partnership with share capital or limited partnership.

Other legal persons are all other legal units that are not companies.

Natural persons are individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons (lawyers, detectives etc.).

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

SKD 2008 <http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/skd.pdf> is the national version of the European statistical classification of economic activities NACE. Rev. 2

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902521/KS-RA-07-015-EN.PDF/dd5443f5-b886-40e4-920d-9df03590ff91?version=1.0>, which includes all activities of the European classification and adds some national subclasses.

NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) was established for the statistical purposes and it is based on territorial, government and institutional breakdown by unified criteria. In Slovenia level 1 unit is the whole country, level 2 units are cohesion regions Vzhodna and Zahodna Slovenija and level 3 units are 12 statistical regions. Data on the performance of enterprises by activity and cohesion region are published at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels. From 2015 on a new version of NUTS classification has been in force. More information is available on

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data editing was not performed.

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment was not performed.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The survey is not conducted on the basis of a random sample.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

In some cases totals do not match because of rounding.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia provides **statistical confidentiality** of data. In activities observed in the Employer Business Demography survey and where data could be disclosed »z« is used. More information about confidentiality in our Office can be found on <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/FundamentalPrinciples/StatConf>

8 PUBLISHING

Data are published:

Annually:

- SiStat database: [Business Entities - Employer Business Demography](#)

- First Release (Enterprises, Business Demography and high growth enterprises): »Employer business demography, Slovenia, 2018«.
- Electronic Release (Enterprises and high growth enterprises.): »Employer business demography, detailed data, Slovenia, 2018«.
- European Statistical Office (EUROSTAT)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data on enterprise deaths are published within 19 months of the end of the observation period. Final data are prepared 12 months after the provisional data.

Data revision is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, completed and more quality data respectively can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making and when due to publication deadlines determined by the European legislation less accurate data are published on the basis of incomplete coverage.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION

From 1 January 2008 on a new classification of activities of business entities has been in force in all members of the European Union that replaced NACE Rev. 1.1. In Slovenia the national version known as SKD 2008 is in force.

The reasons for the break in the time series are that the data are presented according to the SKD 2008 and that we also covered activities P, Q, R and S.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

CHANGE OF DEFINITION

Enterprises before 2017 were active if they had persons employed or turnover during the observation period. The changed definition of statistical activity of enterprises has an impact on the data on the number of employees and persons employed in employer enterprise births and deaths in 2017.

Employees before 2013 were persons who worked for an employer (for legal persons or for individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons), received payment in the form of salaries and were socially insured on the basis of the employment contract. The employment contracts were made for fixed or unspecified period of time, for full-time or part-time work. The number of employees included also trainees, persons performing public works, and partners in private companies and institutions in the Republic of Slovenia who were managers (if they did not have compulsory insurance on some other basis). The number of employees excluded students and pupils who worked for an employer occasionally and received payment. Detached workers were also excluded from the number of employees (persons employed in Slovenia and sent to work or training abroad). We consider detached workers among employees since 2013. Procedures were changed for imputation of data with year of observation in 2017.

Persons employed before 2013 were persons who worked in the observation unit (paid or unpaid), as well as persons who worked outside the unit they belonged to and were paid by it (e.g. sales representatives). It included part-time, seasonal workers, and home workers on the pay-roll. The number of persons employed excluded workers supplied to the unit by other enterprises. Voluntary workers were also not included. Detached workers were excluded from the number of persons employed (persons employed in Slovenia and sent to work or training abroad). We consider detached workers among persons employed since 2013. Procedures were changed for imputation of data with year of observation in 2017.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:
 - SURS does not collect data using a questionnaire.
- Standard quality report for the surveys

Employer Business Demography (SPR-DEM-EBD/L), (only in Slovene) theme: Enterprises, sub-theme: Business Demography and High-growth Enterprises

- Annual quality report for the surveys

Employer Business Demography (SPR-DEM-EBD/L), theme: Enterprises, sub-theme: Business Demography and High-growth Enterprises

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/qualityreports>

- Eurostat – OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/KS-RA-07-010-pdf>