



Quality Report for Monthly Index of Industrial Production, 2014

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1. Introduction into the statistical survey and its output – Survey methodology

1.1. Purpose and periodicity of survey implementation

Monthly report on industry is carried out primarily with the aim of calculating industrial production index (IPI), which is one of the most important short-term indicators of economic activity in this domain. IPI, above all, shows changes in industrial production trends and is also an indicator of changes in gross value added for certain sections of activity. Owing to the fast monthly availability of information for all levels of industrial activities, IPI represents an extremely important short-term indicator in terms of early detection of turning points in the trend of economic development.

Indices of employees in industry are calculated as a result of this statistical activity.

Indices of industrial production and indices of employees in industry are calculated regularly, on the monthly basis. The reporting period is a month and it coincides with the calendar month.

1.2. Legal basis and responsibility of statistical institutions

This statistical survey is carried out in accordance with the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 85/03) and pursuant to the Statistical Programme of Republika Srpska for the period 2013 – 2017 (Decision of the National Assembly on the adoption No. 01-1901/12 of 13th December 2012, published in the “Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 120/12) and the current annual Work Plan of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

1.3. Observation unit

Observation units of the Monthly report on industry – M KPS IND-1 are sampled enterprises and their units, classified, in accordance with the Classification of Economic Activities BiH 2010 (KD BiH 2010), which in its content and structure fully complies with the EU Classification NACE Rev.2, into the following sections: Mining and quarrying (B), Manufacturing (C) and Electricity, energy, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (D), except group 35.3.

1.4. Data collection

The collection of data within this statistical survey is carried out using the reporting method.

The questionnaire “Monthly report on industry – M KPS IND-1” is used for the survey. Reporting units submit completed questionnaires to the regional offices of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics until the 5th of the month for the previous month.

1.5. Coverage

The survey covers industrial enterprises and industrial units of non-industrial enterprises that cover at least 90% of gross value added (GVA) at the level of each class of industrial activity. The use of cut-off sampling method ensures the coverage of all enterprises with 20 or more employees and income of 500,000 KM or more. Afterwards, if necessary, enterprises with fewer employees and lower income are also included in the sample, in order to meet the main requirement – coverage of 90% of value added of the class. The sample was selected using data from the Statistical Business Register (SBR) and from the Annual report on industry (IND-21) for 2012. From a total of 2,603 active industrial enterprises in the SBR, the sample covers 581 industrial enterprises and 92 industrial units in composition of non-industrial enterprises. Therefore, the sample consists of 673 observation units.

1.6. Definitions

Indices of industrial production are indices of finished industrial products, defined by the Monthly Nomenclature of Industrial Products – Monthly NIP BiH 2013, which is harmonised with the EU PRODCOM list of 2013.

Original indices of industrial production are indices which express actually realised finished production from which seasonal and working-day effects in the current month were not eliminated.

Seasonally-adjusted indices represent indices from which seasonal effects were eliminated, as well as the number of working days and holidays during the current month.

Working-day adjusted indices represent indices from which effects of the number of working days and holidays during the current month were eliminated.

Industrial production covers finished production in natural form, regardless whether the product is further manufactured in total or partially in the enterprise or it is provided as a commodity outside the enterprise. Unfinished production is not included in finished production until it reaches a certain phase in the production process. This phase is defined by the Monthly Nomenclature of Industrial Products as a specific product which has its given code and name.

In accordance with the principle of so-called homogenous production, industrial products are classified into industrial divisions and main industrial groups defined on the basis of economic purpose, i.e. on the basis of final consumption of products (MIG), regardless of the predominant activity of the enterprise which produced them.

Employees in industrial activities cover employees in the sections B, C and D (except 35.3), including employees who work in management activities and in subsidiary workshops and other non-industrial activities that provide services only for the enterprise the report refers to (observation unit).

Employees in non-industrial activities cover workers employed in trade, agriculture, construction, transport and other non-industrial activities in composition of an industrial enterprise, who perform services within and outside the observation unit.

1.7. Data processing

Weight coefficients for individual products from the Monthly NIP BiH 2013, used to calculate group indices, represent the average unit gross value added of products from 2010. These are calculated on the basis of the Annual report on industry for 2010 and revised every five years.

The structure of industry for groups and all higher levels is calculated on the basis of gross value added obtained through data from the Annual report on structural business statistics (SBS) for 2012, which are in certain cases corrected with results of the Annual report on industry for 2012 (IND-21 PRODCOM survey) and industrial production indices for 2013. The structure is updated at the beginning of each year, prior to the calculation of indices for the current year.

Before data entry, collected data are controlled and corrected at the regional offices and at the Production Statistics Division of the RSIS. If necessary, additional data are obtained through subsequent telephone or personal contact with the reporting unit and corrections are made on the basis of these data.

Data entry is carried out at the Production Services Division of the RSIS. The application used for data entry and processing contains mainly "hard" controls which prevent the entry of computationally or logically incorrect data into the database.

1.8. Data publishing

Monthly releases “Indices of industrial production” and “Indices of employees in industry” are published on the average 24 and 24.3 days after the end of the observation month, respectively. All published data refer to the Republika Srpska level.

The release “Indices of industrial production” presents indices for industry total and for sections, divisions and main industrial groups (MIG).

The release provides three tables:

1. Industrial production – Month-on-month change rates calculated on the basis of seasonally adjusted indices;
2. Industrial production – Year-on-year change rates calculated on the basis of working-day adjusted indices, and
3. Original indices of industrial production.

Graphs present seasonally adjusted and trend indices for a four-year period. In addition to brief methodological explanations, the release also provides an interpretation of change rates.

In addition to the table providing indices for industry total and for sections and divisions, the release “Indices of employees in industry” also presents the graph providing indices by section, for a 13-month period.

Industry statistics data are also published in the following publications: Monthly Statistical Review, Statistical Yearbook and “This is Republika Srpska”.

All the abovementioned publications are available in printed form, as well as in electronic form, at the official website of the Institute.

Data on industrial production for the Republika Srpska level are regularly sent to the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS), which is the institution responsible for the compilation of data for the BiH level and for the reporting to Eurostat.

1.9. Key variables

- Monthly production amounts at the level of product code, pursuant to the Monthly nomenclature of industrial products – Monthly NIP BiH 2013;
- Number of employees in industrial activities of enterprises.

1.10. Key statistics

- Original index in a month of 2014 compared to the previous year average;
- Original index in a month of 2014 compared to the 2010 average;
- Original index in a month of 2014 compared to the same month of the previous year;
- Original index in a period of 2014 compared to the same period of the previous year;
- Seasonally adjusted index in a month of 2014 compared to the 2010 average;
- Working-day adjusted index in a month of 2014 compared to the 2010 average;
- Trend index in a month of 2014 compared to the 2010 average;
- Month-on-month change rates (month compared to the previous month), for the last six months, calculated on the basis of seasonally adjusted indices;
- Year-on-year change rates (month compared to the same month of the previous year), for the last six months, calculated on the basis of working-day adjusted indices;
- Change rate in a period of the current year compared to the same period of the previous year, calculated on the basis of working-day adjusted indices.

1.11. Questionnaire

The questionnaire “Monthly report on industry – M KPS IND-1” is used for the collection of data within this statistical survey. The questionnaire is available at the website of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, at:

<http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/category/7/73/?&add=None>

1.12. Annexes

1.12.1. Instructions for completing the questionnaire

The form “Monthly report on industry – M KPS IND-1” provides brief explanations and instructions for completing.

Completion of the “Monthly report on industry – M KPS IND-1” requires the application of the Monthly Nomenclature of Industrial Products – Monthly NIP BiH 2013, which is available at the Institute’s website.

<http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/557/>

1.12.2. Methodological explanations

Methodological explanations referring to monthly activities of Industry Statistics are also available at the official website of the Institute, at:

<http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/category/7/72/?&add=None>

1.13. Contact information

Production Statistics Division – Industry Statistics of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics is responsible for the implementation of this statistical survey.

Name and address of the responsible institution:

Name of the Institution: Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

Address of the Institution: Veljka Mladenovića 12d, 78 000 Banja Luka, Republika Srpska, BiH

Contact persons:

Mirjana Bandur	mirjana.bandur@rzs.rs.ba	051 332-768
Zorka Dragić	zorka.dragic@rzs.rs.ba	051 332-769
Biljana Jeličić	biljana.jelicic@rzs.rs.ba	051 332-769

2. Relevance

Industrial Statistics data for the Republika Srpska level are regularly sent to the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is the institution responsible for the compilation of data for the BiH level and for the reporting to Eurostat.

Except for the purpose of reporting to Eurostat, Industry Statistics data are also used by the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining of Republika Srpska, Ministry of Finances of Republika Srpska, local self-government authorities, Chamber of Commerce of Republika Srpska, Central Bank of BiH, Economics Institute, and other educational and research institutions, as well as for the needs of physical entities, media, National Accounts Statistics, etc.

2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of available ESS statistics (R1)

The rate of available statistics represents the ratio between available statistics and statistics required (prescribed) by ordinances and regulations (primarily ordinances and regulations of the European Commission and other relevant international organisations).

Methodology used for the calculation of industrial production indices is based on the EU recommendations referring to short-term statistics (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98), definitions of variables, list of variables and frequency of data collection (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1503/2006), as well as to MIG definitions (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 656/2007).

The EU Regulation referring to short-term statistics (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98) defines the variable 110 – production and its presentation in the form of index number and in monthly dynamics, which has been fully applied in Industry Statistics; therefore, the rate of available statistics is 100%.

3. Accuracy

3.1. Sampling errors

The sample defined for the collection of data on industrial production is not a random one, but one selected with the purpose of realising specific goals, i.e. the sample is targeted. It covers industrial enterprises and industrial units of non-industrial enterprises that cover at least 90% of value added at the level of each class of industrial activity, pursuant to the Regulation on Short-Term Statistics (Council Regulation (EC) broj 1165/98).

Since the sample is targeted, the calculation of sampling errors in accordance with the methodology of sampling errors calculation is not applicable.

3.2. Non-sampling errors

3.2.1. Coverage errors

Coverage errors refer to differences between the target population and the population selected into the sample.

The sample is updated each year in order to ensure the coverage of 90% of gross value added for each class of the KD BiH 2010 (newly established enterprises are added, while those that stopped operating are eliminated, coverage of value added is checked, activity codes are updated on the basis of contacts with reporting units).

3.2.2. Measurement errors

The most common measurement errors occur during data collection. Reporting units may, unknowingly or knowingly, provide inaccurate data.

3.2.2.1. Controls to detect measurement errors

The first stage of data checking is carried out by the regional offices of the RSIS. Data are compared with data from the previous month and their compliance with the Monthly NIP BiH 2013 is checked. Any major divergency and all cases of missing data are controlled and verified through telephone contact with the reporting unit.

Data entry is carried out at the headquarters of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, i.e. in its Production Statistics Division. Measurement errors are detected and prevented through computational and logical controls built into the application. These controls also enable automatic identification of all new products, products without a weight and activity class, and products without a structure of share in total industry.

The second level of data checking represents the verification of aggregated data (macrodata) at various levels, from data at product level, through calculated indices at group, division and section levels, to indices for MIGs and total industry.

3.2.2.2. Reasons for the occurrence of measurement errors

The most common measurement errors occur in cases when the person completing the questionnaire is not qualified enough to complete it or when he/she does not read the instructions for completing carefully, as well as due to lack of attention from the persons who enter data in tables, or because of the lack of adequate records in enterprises that should have been ensured before the pre-defined deadline (5th of the month for the previous month).

3.2.2.3. Procedures in cases of measurement errors

If measurement errors are detected, the reporting unit is contacted. If the reporting unit cannot provide an explanation (e.g. accounting office), contact with the observation unit is established in order to seek accurate

information, via telephone or through direct contact, with the aim of correcting data or re-filling of the form. Data are never edited automatically.

3.2.2.4 Quality and performance indicator – Data editing rate (A3)

This indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of observation units for which submitted data were corrected and the number of observation units for which reports were submitted. When this number is multiplied by 100, the data editing rate is obtained, as an indicator of data collection quality. All observation units from the Address Book (673) in 2014 submitted completed questionnaires, but there are no accurate records of corrections made in the data editing phase. The estimated share of corrected reports in each month, on the average, does not exceed 30%.

3.2.2.5 Measures to reduce measurement errors

Direct contact with reporting units is established. Reasons that led to errors are examined. The clarity of instructions for completing the questionnaire is checked and additional methodological explanations are provided. Letters are subsequently sent to reporting units that are unconcerned and to those that refuse to complete the questionnaire, in which they are reminded of the obligation to provide accurate data, as stipulated in the Law on Statistics (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 85/03).

3.2.3. Non-response errors

3.2.3.1. Quality and performance indicator – Non-response rate (A4)

All reports that have not been delivered and reports that do not provide complete, relevant and acceptable answers are considered non-response.

The number of non-response cases in monthly industry statistics is insignificant (3 enterprises at most) and these are usually enterprises with less impact in the relevant division. The estimated non-response rate is lower than 0.5% ($A4=3/673*100$).

3.2.3.2. Quality and performance indicator – Non-response rate of variable (A5)

Non-response for individual variables is very rare and it is often impossible to detect it. These are mainly cases of reporting units not indicating all products produced by the observation unit.

The application for data entry does not include a procedure to record non-response per each variable.

3.2.3.3. Procedures in cases of non-response

In case an entire report or certain data are missing, reporting units are contacted to help complete the entire report or missing values.

Exceptionally, in case of non-response of a reporting unit for the entire report or only for certain data, as well as in cases of discrepancies, inconsistencies and errors which cannot be corrected through repeated contacts with reporting units, estimates are made on the basis of available data for the past few months, or on the basis of production trends in the previous year (in cases of seasonal production).

3.2.3.4. Procedures to reduce non-response rates

In order to reduce non-response rates, the following procedures are usually used:

- Multiple contacts with the reporting unit (in cases of unavailability);
- Flexible deadlines for the submission of reports (possibility of advancing the deadlines of data submission);
- Combining several different methods of data collection (telephone, email, fax);
- Revision of the questionnaire and instructions for completing the questionnaire, in order to simplify and facilitate its completion.

3.2.3.5. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of imputed data (A6)

The application does not include a procedure to record imputed data.

3.2.3.6. Quality and performance indicator – Number of errors, by type (A7)

The current methodology is applied properly, but the January 2014 release was re-published because the processing of data included a product expressed in a unit of measure that does not comply with the Monthly NIP BiH 2013. This type of errors usually cannot be detected at the beginning of the year, due to the fact that many enterprises do not work or operate at reduced capacity during holidays and winter period. Only after data for the first quarter are collected, we have a reliable basis for comparisons between data for the current year (2014) and data for the previous year (2013).

3.2.3.7. Quality and performance indicator – Average size of revision (A8)

Revision was not planned or implemented.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1. Timeliness of release

Timeliness of release represents an interval between the observation period the data refer to and the date of release.

Preliminary results within Industry Statistics are also final results.

4.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Timeliness of preliminary results (T1)

Indices of industrial production are published on the average 24 days (Table 1) after the end of the observation period, while indices of employees in industry are published 24.3 days (Table 2) after the end of this period.

Table 1. Timeliness of release of indices of industrial production for 2014

	Indices of industrial production												
Observation period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Date of release	28.02.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-
Interval of release (days)	28	26	23	26	24	22	25	23	22	25	22	22	24

Table 2. Timeliness of release of indices of employees in industry for 2014

	Indices of employees in industry												
Observation period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Date of release	04.03.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-

Interval of release (days)	32	26	23	26	24	22	25	23	22	25	22	22	24.3
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4.1.2. Quality and performance indicator – Timeliness of final results (T2)

Preliminary results are also final results..

4.2. Punctuality of release

Punctuality of release represents an interval between the actual and planned dates of release, as specified in the Release Calendar.

4.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Punctuality of release (T3)

Actual dates of release of indices of industrial production did not deviate from the planned dates specified in the Release Calendar (Table 3). On the other hand, indices of employees in industry were published on the average 0.3 days later than was planned (Table 4).

Table 3. Punctuality of release of indices of industrial production for 2014

Observation period	Indices of industrial production												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Planned date of release according to the Release Calendar	28.02.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-
Actual date of release	28.02.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-
Deviation of the planned date of release from the actual one	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4. Punctuality of release of indices of employees in industry for 2014

Observation period	Indices of employees in industry												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Planned date of release according to the Release Calendar	28.02.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-
Actual date of release	04.03.	26.03.	23.04.	26.05.	24.06.	22.07.	25.08.	23.09.	22.10.	25.11.	22.12.	22.01.2015.	-
Deviation of the planned date of release from the actual one	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3

4.3. Reasons for release delays and measures to improve punctuality of release

There have been no delays; thus, monthly indices of industrial production and indices of employees in industry were published within predefined deadlines. The only exception were indices of employees in industry for January, which were published after the predefined date of release, because preparations for the calculation of this index may commence only after the January indices of industrial production are calculated.

In order to improve the timeliness and punctuality of release, the date of release of January indices of employees in industry in the Work Plan and in the Release Calendar is two days after the release of indices of industrial production.

5. Accessibility and clarity

5.1. Accessibility

Users of statistical data can easily and quickly access the data, as these are published at the Institute's website and in printed publications.

5.1.1. Dissemination channels

Number	Dissemination channels	Used
1	Website of the Institute – Internet release	YES
2	Written requests of users according to their specification	YES
3	Data published via telephone	NO
4	Digital media (CD, floppy disk, etc.)	NO
5	Data presented at press conferences	YES
6	Thematic bulletin	NO
7	Special printed publications	YES
8	Databases available to external users	NO
9	Statistically protected microdata	NO

5.1.2. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of used dissemination channels (AC1)

The rate of used channels of dissemination is 44.4% (4/9X100).

5.1.3. Methods of dissemination

The following methods of dissemination were used to publish indices of industrial production:

Number	Method of dissemination	Used
1	Website of the Institute – Internet release	YES
2	Websites of other institutions	NO
3	Websites of international institutions	NO
4	Written requests	YES
5	Telephone mediation	YES
6	Digital media (CD, floppy disk, etc.)	NO
7	Data presented at press conferences	YES
8	Statistical Yearbook	YES
9	This is Republika Srpska	YES
10	Statistical Yearbook	YES
11	Thematic bulletin	NO
12	Special publications	YES
13	Eurostat's publications	NO
14	Publications of other international organisations (OECD, IMF)	NO

15	Databases for internal use	YES
16	Databases available to external users	NO

5.1.4. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of used dissemination methods (AC2)

The rate of used methods of dissemination is 56.25% (9/16X100).

5.1.5. Quality and performance indicator – Number of accesses to the online database (AC3)

Online database of indices of industrial production is being developed.

5.2. Clarity

In addition to data, publications also provide methodological explanations and definitions of basic indicators and concepts.

5.2.1. Printed publications and Internet publication

- Monthly release Indices of industrial production;
- Monthly release Indices of employees in industry;
- Monthly Statistical Review in the part referring to industry;
- Statistical Yearbook of Republika Srpska in the part referring to industry;
- "This is Republika Srpska" in the part referring to industry.

5.2.1.1. Disseminated results

- Monthly release Indices of industrial production – change rates calculated on the basis of seasonally and working-day adjusted indices, original indices, graph presenting seasonally adjusted and trend indices;
- Monthly release Indices of employees in industry – indices, graph;
- "Monthly Statistical Review" in the part referring to industry – original indices, seasonally and working-day adjusted indices and trend indices, graph;
- Statistical Yearbook of Republika Srpska in the part referring to industry – original indices, graph;
- "This is Republika Srpska" in the part referring to industry – original indices.

5.2.1.2. Level (level of detail) of dissemination

Statistical publications present indices of industrial production and indices of employees in industry at the Republika Srpska level.

Monthly releases and monthly statistical reviews present monthly indices for industry total and for sections and divisions, as well as indices of industrial production for main industrial groups (MIG), while the Statistical Yearbook presents annual indices at the abovementioned levels.

The publication "This is Republika Srpska" presents annual indices for industry total and for sections, divisions and main industrial groups (MIG).

5.2.1.3. Metadata

In the framework of Metadata at the official website of the Institute, basic concepts and definitions for this survey are available, as well as the Methodology in the part of the website which refers to Industry Statistics. In addition, brief metadata are provided in printed and electronic publications – Statistical Yearbook, Monthly Statistical Review, releases referring to industrial production and releases referring to employees in industry.

5.2.1.4. Measures to improve clarity of disseminated results

Industry statistics data are presented clearly.

5.2.2. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of metadata completeness (AC4)

See item 5.2.1.3.

6. Comparability and coherence

6.1. Comparability over time

6.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Length of comparable time series (CC1)

A comparable series of indices of industrial production has been available since 2005.

Indices of employees in industry have been published since 2007 and these are comparable for industry total and for sections, while for divisions they have been comparable since 2013.

6.1.2. Breaks in time series

Indices of industrial production in Republika Srpska have been published since 1996.

Indices for the period between 1996 and 2000 are presented in accordance with the Unique Classification of Economic Activities.

Between 2001 and 2004, indices were presented in accordance with the Classification of Economic Activities of Republika Srpska, which was the first classification which complied with the original EU Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.1.

Indices for 2013 and 2014 were calculated pursuant to the KD BiH 2010, which complies with the NACE Rev.2. Indices for the period between 2005 and 2012 have been recalculated to this classification as well.

Indices of employees in industry have been published since 2007. Data for 2013 and 2014 were presented pursuant to the KD BiH 2014. Data on industry total and by section for the period 2007-2012 have been recalculated to this classification as well.

6.1.3. Other factors affecting comparability over time

There were no significant factors affecting comparability over time.

6.2. Geographical comparability

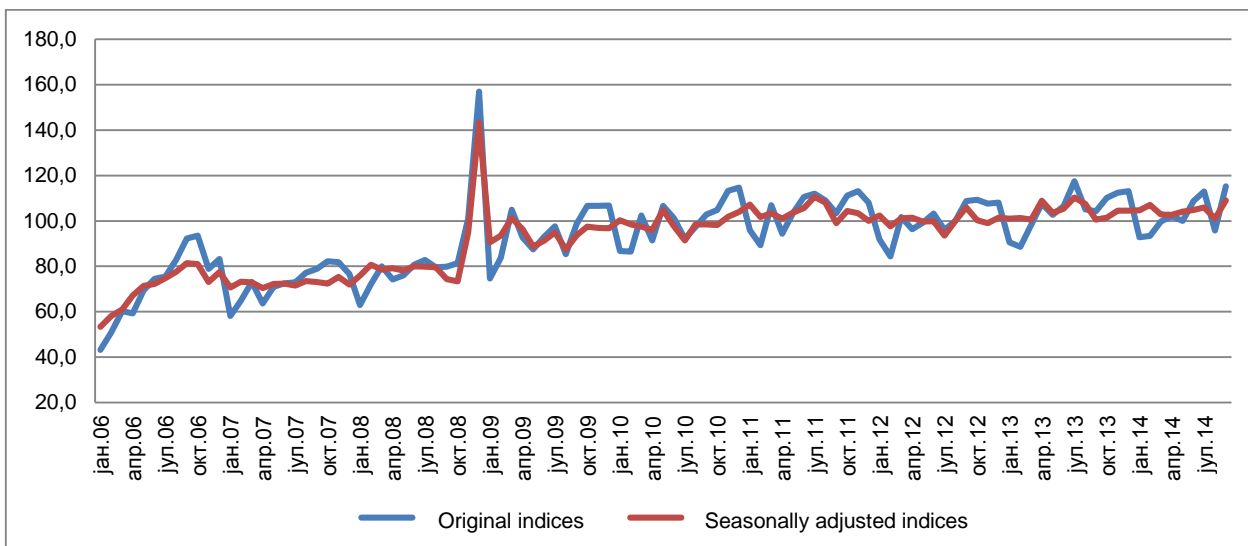
6.2.1. Comparability with the European Statistical System members

Available data of Industry Statistics are fully comparable with the data provided by the European Statistical System members, since these statistical activities are implemented in accordance with the EU recommendations referring to short-term statistics (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98), definitions of variables, list of variables and frequency of data collection (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1503/2006), as well as to MIG definitions (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 656/2007).

6.3. Seasonal adjustment

DEMETRA 2.2 software is used for the seasonal adjustment of indices of industrial production.

Seasonal adjustment of indices is done using the TRAMO SEATS method on a monthly series of indices, which begins with the January 2006 index, for total industry and for sections, divisions and MIGs.

Graph 1. Effects of seasonal adjustment on original indices of industrial production

6.4. Coherence between preliminary and final data

Results are published in the form of preliminary data, which are also final data.

6.5. Coherence with results of the reference survey

Monthly report on industry is the only source of data for the calculation of monthly indices of industrial production and employees in industry. There is no reference survey with which results could be harmonized.

7. Concessions – compromises between output quality components

Compromises between output quality components are not subject to special analyses.

8. Assessment of users' needs and perceptions

8.1. Classifying and understanding users

Key users of indices of industrial production are the Republika Srpska Government – Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining, Ministry of Finances, local self-government authorities, Agency for Statistics BiH, Central Bank of BiH, Chamber of Commerce of Republika Srpska, IMF, media, Economics Institute, and other educational and research institutions, legal and physical entities, etc.

Internal users of indices of industrial production and indices of employees in industry are the National Accounts Division and Labour Statistics Division.

8.2. Measuring users' perceptions and user satisfaction

8.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – User satisfaction index (US1)

A general User Satisfaction Survey has been conducted, but not specifically for this survey.

8.2.2. Quality and performance indicator – Time elapsed since the last user satisfaction survey (US2)

A general User Satisfaction Survey has been conducted, but not specifically for this survey.

9. Costs and burden on respondents/reporting units

9.1. Costs of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

9.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Annual operating costs, average by main cost components (PCR1)

Not subject to special analyses.

9.2. Burden and costs of respondents/reporting units

9.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Annual burden on respondents in hours and/or financial indicators

Estimated burden on respondents/reporting units is obtained through direct contacts with a certain number of reporting units (accurate records of the burden will be provided through the M KPS IND-1 form, before 2015).

Table 5. Annual burden related to the "Monthly report on industry" in 2014, hours

Number of observation units	Annual number of questionnaires per observation unit	Time spent to complete one questionnaire (hours)	Total time spent (hours)
673	12	3 (average)	24,228

9.3. Measures to reduce costs and burden

Introduction of an electronic questionnaire would be the most significant measure to reduce costs and burden on reporting units.

10. Confidentiality, transparency and protection

10.1. Confidentiality

Data referring to individual observation units are used for statistical purposes only.

The confidentiality of data and protection of personal information are guaranteed by Articles 25 and 27 of the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 85/03) and the Rules of protection of confidential data of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics. The confidentiality of statistical data is also ensured through the Law on the protection of personal data ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 49/06).

10.2. Transparency

Users are familiar with the method of data use. Errors observed in publications are corrected. Corrected data are clearly marked in the given publication.

10.3. Protection

See chapter 10.1.

11. Conclusion

In the future period, it is necessary to:

- Establish procedures for complete records of corrections in the phase of data editing for all variables (not only for key variables);
- In cooperation with IT staff, develop an on-line database and a system for recording the number of accesses to the on-line data base and number of accesses to electronic bulletins and releases for specific statistical fields (statistical surveys);
- Through a specific User Satisfaction Survey, obtain information about user satisfaction for specific statistical surveys.
- Work on the preparation of components required for the calculation of turnover indices in industry.