



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Birth Statistics (DEM-1)
For 2016

Organisational unit: Population Statistics Department
Prepared by: Tatjana Radić

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The goal of the statistical survey on births is to obtain data on the total number of births as a basic component of natural change in population, especially on the number of live-born children.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

European level:

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2, United Nations, New York, 2001

Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Studies and Methods, Series F No. 35, Volume I, UN, New York, 1991

Definitions and Methods of Collecting Demographic Statistics in the European Community Countries, Eurostat, ECSC-EEC-EAEC, Luxembourg, 1994, ISBN 92-826-7125-9 ISO 3166-1: 1997 – Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes

National level:

Ordinance on Forms for Delivering Statistical Data to bodies Performing Activities of the Official Statistics (OG, No. 3/00)

State Registries Act (OG, No. 96/93 and 76/13)

National Classification of Occupations, 2010 version – NKZ 10. (OG, Nos 147/10 and 14/11)

Register of Spatial Units – RPJ (codes of cities/municipalities, settlements)

Ordinance on Register of Spatial Units (OG, No. 37/08)

- Classification system

National Classification of Occupations, 2010 version (ISCO-08)

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-1997)

Code List of Schools

Code List of Countries

Code List of Citizenship

Code List of Ethnicities

Code List of Mother Tongues

Code List of Religions

- Concepts and definitions

A live born child (live birth) is every child who exhibits signs of life at birth, such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movements of voluntary muscles. If a child dies soon after the birth, it is first registered as live born and then as a dead infant.

A stillborn child (stillbirth) is considered every child that, after a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, does not show any evidence of life, that is, who neither breathed nor showed any other evidence of life, providing that the pregnancy lasted for 22 weeks or longer and that the child weighted 500 grams or more. Extraction of a dead foetus with 22 weeks or less gestation who weighted 499 grams or less is considered an abortion, irrespective of whether it was spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy. It is neither registered in state registers nor are such data included in the total number of stillborn children. Professional assistance at birth is considered the assistance by a medical doctor or a qualified midwife. The total data on live births with medical assistance includes the number of children born "in medical facility" and those born "in some other place but with medical assistance".

A legitimate child is considered every child born in marriage or within 300 days since the end of marriage.

In establishing birth order all children are taken into account, irrespective of whether born in or out of wedlock.

Acknowledgement of paternity is, according to the Family Act (NN, Nos 116/03, 17/04, 136/04, 107/07 and 61/11), an act by which a person who acknowledges the child as his own or whose paternity is determined by court decision is considered the father of a child born out of wedlock.

Natural increase is a difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in a given period.

Vital index is the ratio between the number of live-born children and the number of deceased persons, that is, the number of live-born children in relation to 100 deceased persons.

- Statistical units

Republic of Croatia

- Statistical population

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1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Internal – in the Croatian Bureau of Statistics:

- Population Statistics Department (for calculating population projections and population estimates)
- other departments (use population estimates for calculation of various statistical indicators).

External – national and/or international:

- ministries
- state organisations and institutes
- scientific organisations
- individual users
- international organisations.

1.1.1 User needs

Not applicable.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

Not applicable.

1.2. Completeness

Full coverage.

Ordinance on Forms for Delivering Statistical Data to bodies Performing Activities of the Official Statistics (OG, No. 3/00)

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is: -

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Not applicable.

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

Not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

2.2.1 Coverage error

Not applicable.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

Not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Not applicable.

2.2.4 Non-response errors

Not applicable.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

Not applicable.

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

Not applicable.

2.2.7 Processing errors

Not applicable.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

Not applicable.

2.2.9 Editing rate

Not applicable.

2.2.10 Hit rate

Not applicable.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions (provisional, final data) on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

The provisional data are published monthly in the Statistics in Line. After the end of the year and after the final data processing is carried out, data are disseminated as final and are not subject to any revision.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

Not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1 Timeliness – first results

Timeliness for first results is: T + 45 days

3.1.2 Timeliness – final results:

Time lag for final results is: T + 6 months

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is: 1

4. Accessibility and clarity

Electronic media, paper.

4.1. News release

Statistical records on births are released in the First Release entitled “Natural Change in Population in the Republic of Croatia”.

4.2. Other publications

Statistical Reports, Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information, Croatia in Figures, Women and Men in Croatia,, Statistics in Line.

4.3. Online database

PC Axis – Population

4.4. Micro-data access

The conditions under which certain users can access microdata are regulated by The Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Use of Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

Notes on methodology are available in the First Release entitled “Natural Change in Population in the Republic of Croatia”.

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.1.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is: 19

5.1.2 Reasons for break in time series

Not applicable.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

Not applicable.

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

Not applicable.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

Not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

Not applicable.

7.2. Burden

Not applicable.