



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**CROP PRODUCTION**  
**For 2014**

Organisational unit: Agricultural Production and Structural Statistics  
Department

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## 0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The objective of the statistical survey on crop production is to obtain the most accurate data possible on the situation in Croatian agriculture, having in mind its importance for Croatian economy. The data obtained will be an indicator through which the government and local authorities will be able to define the problems of this branch more accurately, as well as to plan and make appropriate decisions and provide appropriate support for its development. The goal of the survey is to collect the following data:

- the manner of land use according to the situation (arable land and gardens, permanent crops, vegetable gardens, meadows and pastures)
- the area of orchards, vineyards and olive groves and the number of extensive and plantation fruit trees
- the total number of vines and olive trees
- expected yield of some important crops and fruits.

In Croatia, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics is the organisation responsible for agricultural statistics. Since 2005, Croatia has been conducting sample-based surveys using the interview method. Business entities and parts thereof are monitored separately (complete set) and data on them are collected by reports submitted by mail to the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

In June, the Survey on utilised areas and land sown at the end of spring harvest, on the number of fruit trees and the number of vines (situation as on 1 June) is conducted.

In December, the Survey on autumn harvest (situation as on 10 November) is conducted).

From June to January, there is a number of surveys on expected yields and harvested areas, yields and production.

Data on expected yields for private family farms are collected on a selected stratified sample, and for business entities and parts thereof on the whole population. Data collection is linked to the crop production statistics.

The crop production statistics comprise the following annual surveys:

1. Survey on autumn harvest PO-21, situation as on 10 November; the sample covers the continental part of Croatia
2. Survey on utilised areas and land sown at the end of spring harvest PO-22, situation as on 1 June (includes questions on expected yields of some important early crops)
3. Survey on actual yield of early crops and fruits PO-32, situation as on 15 August (includes questions on expected yields of late crops)
4. Survey on actual yields of late crops, fruits and grapes PO-33, situation as on 10 November
5. Survey on actual yields of citrus fruits and olives (PO-34 form), situation as on 31 December; the sample covers the Mediterranean part of Croatia.

The results of all surveys are available at NUTS 1 and 2 levels.

- Reference period

Calendar year.

- Legal acts and other agreements

The methodology is fully harmonised with Eurostat's recommendations (Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 837/90 and (EEC) No 959/93). Crop production statistics cover at least 95% of the following areas:

- total area under crops on arable land
- total harvested area of fruits, melons and strawberries
- total production of permanent crops
- utilised agricultural land.

- Classification system

Classification of Products by Activities of the Republic of Croatia, 2008 version

National Classification of Activities, 2007 version

- Concepts and definitions

The main objective of the Survey on utilised areas and land sown at the end of spring harvest (PO-22 form) data on the following:

- the manner of land use according to the situation (arable land and gardens, permanent crops, vegetable gardens, meadows and pastures)
- the area of orchards, vineyards and olive groves and the number of extensive and plantation fruit trees
- the total number of vines and olive trees
- expected yield of some important crops and fruits

and provide the EU with a common list of features observed using common rules and procedures, allowing comparability of data across the European Union.

The methodology is fully harmonised with Eurostat's recommendations (Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 837/90 and (EEC) No 959/93). Crop production statistics cover at least 95% of the following areas: total area under crops on arable land, total harvested area of fruits, melons and strawberries, total production of permanent crops and utilised agricultural land.

- Statistical units

Statistical unit is an agricultural holding that has a unique management, shares the means of production (machinery, facilities, land) and labour force, and operates as a company, craft, cooperative or private family farm.

- Statistical population

The basic set includes all agricultural holdings that have at least 40 acres of utilised agricultural area (UAA) or:

- less than 0.40 hectares of utilised agricultural area (UAA), but they have:

- at least 0.1 hectares of orchards, vineyards and/or olive groves
- area of nurseries > 0
- area under fruits, flowers and horticultural plants intended for market.

## **1. Relevance**

### **1.1. Data users**

National accounts, agricultural institutes, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of the Republic of Croatia.

#### 1.1.1. User needs

Forming economic policy and allocating state budget resources.

#### 1.1.2. User satisfaction

The user satisfaction survey was conducted in 2013 and the results are available on request.

### **1.2. Completeness**

Data are submitted in accordance with the European Commission Regulations.

#### 1.2.1. Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 100%.

## **2. Accuracy and reliability**

### **2.1. Sampling error**

The data obtained are weighted due to the unequal probability of selection and non-response. The same methodology is applied to all surveys on agriculture.

For key variables (total arable land, total cereals, vegetables, grasslands, vineyards, orchards and plantation orchards), standard errors and coefficients of variation are calculated. The estimation procedure was performed via SAS, the SURVEYMEANS procedure. The response rate is the share of responses among all valid private family farms. Non-valid private family farms are those that no longer exist at the time of surveying.

The validity rate is the share of valid private family farms in all private family farms selected for the sample.

#### 2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

Coefficients of variation for areas under:

Cereals – 0.91%

Winter soft wheat – 1.9%

Grain maize – 1.57%

Dried pulses – 5.72%

Root crops – 3.64%  
Oilseeds – 1.1%  
Rape seed – 2.9%  
Soya beans – 2.28%  
Vegetables and strawberries – 5.39%  
Permanent crops 1.28%  
Temperate fruits – 3.48%  
Berries 9.02%  
Nuts – 4.39%  
Vineyards – 1.96%  
Olive groves – 3.56%

#### 2.1.2. Bias in sample selection process

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

## **2.2. Non-sampling error**

Since no poststratification was performed for this survey, misclassification errors were not assessed. However, the FSS results show that there were no problems with misclassification. All private family farms that were not contacted during the fieldwork were later contacted by phone by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. However, some of the private family farms could not be contacted even by phone.

- In 889 cases (3% of the total sample), there was no one at the specified address. Each interviewer had to visit the private family farm from the list at least five times and leave a letter about the visit. These private family farms were considered “unwilling to respond”.

#### 2.2.1. Coverage error

There is under-coverage, but it cannot be estimated and it includes unregistered agricultural holdings.

#### 2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

Over-coverage rate is 5%.

#### 2.2.3. Measurement errors

Statistics correct possible measurement errors by data editing. We try to avoid measurement errors by training interviewers and controllers, by data control and the validation process.

After entering the data, the extreme values of variables are checked and corrected if necessary.

#### 2.2.4. Non-response errors

The main reasons for non-response were refusals for the following reasons:

- dissatisfaction with the current agricultural policy in Croatia
- issues with unresolved ownership (official succession procedures can be time-consuming)
- general refusal for other reasons.

Agricultural enterprises were not part of the sample and are not included in statistics in Table 10. Pursuant to the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia, data reporting is mandatory for all enterprises (and voluntary for private family farms. Due to the small number of agricultural companies, we contacted all companies that did not respond by phone and asked them to cooperate and we received information from all of them.

#### 2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 2.2.7. Processing errors

Processing errors were detected by scanning the printed questionnaires. Data on the number of corrections were not collected during data processing.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

Weighted imputation rate for certain variables

Variable	Coverage	Value of coverage	Value
Area and production of crops	Croatia	11 000	10%

#### 2.2.9. Editing rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 2.2.10. Hit rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 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

Provisional data are not published in the survey; therefore, there are no data revisions.

#### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

### **2.4. Seasonal adjustment**

Not applicable.

## **3. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **3.1. Timeliness**

#### 3.1.1. Time lag – first results

Time lag – final results is T + 1 month.

#### 3.1.2. Time lag – final results

Time lag – final results is T + 11 months.

### **3.2. Punctuality**

#### 3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is 0.

## **4. Accessibility and clarity**

Final results were published at the beginning of May 2015. Publications contain short notes on methodology, such as sources and methods of data collection, coverage and comparability, definitions, etc. Results contain all final data. These data are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

### **4.1. News release**

Crop production, 2014

### **4.2. Other publications**

Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia, Statistical Reports

#### **4.3. Online database**

Data are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in PC-Axis.

#### **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 Using Confidential Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes.

#### **4.5. Documentation on methodology**

The basic notes on methodology are published in First Releases.

### **5. Comparability**

#### **5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics**

Not applicable.

#### **5.2. Comparability over time**

##### **5.2.1. Length of comparable time series**

Length of comparable time series is 14.

##### **5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series**

Prior to 2000, different methodology was applied in surveys and product structure was not the same.

### **6. Coherence**

#### **6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data**

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### **6.2. Coherence – national accounts**

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### **6.3. Coherence – administrative sources**

Coherence with data from administrative sources is as follows.

Statistics	Coverage	Value of coverage	Value
	Croatia	Croatia	1



## **7. Cost and burden**

### **7.1. Cost**

Approximately 150 000 euros.

### **7.2. Burden**

The greatest burden is on the largest units, for which there is a full coverage in the sample for all stages of the survey, while for smaller units, the Sampling Unit ensures that the same unit is not included in the sample for several consecutive periods.