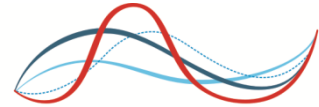




REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Consumer Price Index

For 2016

Organisational unit: Price Statistics and European Comparison
Programme Department

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services acquired, used or paid over time by the reference population (private households) for consumption purposes.

- Reference period

Month

- Legal acts and other agreements

- Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20)
- Programme of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia
- Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia

- Classification system

The classification of products used in the CPI is based on the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (ECOICOP).

- Concepts and definitions

The main statistical variables are price indices.

- Statistical units

The basic unit of statistical observation are the prices of consumer products.

- Statistical population

HICP covers the household final monetary consumption expenditure (HFMCE) on the economic territory of the country by resident. The household sector to which the definition refers includes all individuals or groups of individuals irrespective of the type of area in which they live, their position in the income distribution and their nationality or residence status.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

The main national users are state institutions, financial institutions, economic analysts, students, enterprises and the public. International institutions are European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, etc. Internal users are other statistical departments in the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

1.1.1 User needs

The CPI can be used for various purposes. It can be used as a measure of inflation, it can serve to guarantee the value of recurrent payments in escalator clauses for contractual relations (for example, the CPI can serve for indexing wages and salaries in collective agreements, for indexing pensions, etc.), as well as for the comparison of the price movements within a particular country between different economy sectors, it can serve as a basis for deflating individual categories of national accounts data and other statistical series, as well as for analytical purposes.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

User satisfaction is measured by the User Satisfaction Survey of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. So far, two User Satisfaction Surveys were carried out (in 2013 and 2015). Detailed results for the Survey are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under domain Quality:

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

1.2. Completeness

Concepts and definitions are fully harmonised with the Eurostat regulations and guidelines.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is: 100%.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Numerical estimates of the CPI sampling errors are not calculated because they are difficult to quantify due to the complexity of the price index structure and due to the use of non-probability sampling. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics tries to reduce the sampling errors by using a sample of consumer prices that is as large as possible given the resource constraints. In order to minimise the variance of total index, the number of prices that should be observed in each geographical location for each selected item is selected.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors for CPI are not quantified. Non-sampling errors are reduced by continuous methodological improvements and survey process improvements, which can help avoid coding and typing errors.

2.2.1 Coverage error

Coverage error is not used.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Errors can be made by price collectors when entering price data and additional descriptions into tablet computers, but they are minimised as special controls are included in the data entry programme (e.g. code entry controls, minimum and maximum allowed deviations from prices, comment entry, historical price review and additional descriptions up to 12 months back, etc.).

During the data processing, a detailed logical and arithmetical control of all received price data is conducted, as well as their methodological compliance (e.g. percentage change for each product compared to the previous month, indicating changes compared to the previous period regarding quantity, code or product description, etc.).

2.2.4 Non-response errors

Retail prices for selected representative goods and services are recorded at the selected outlets selected by price collectors based on their knowledge and experience and in co-operation with central staff. The number of outlets that should be included in the sample is pre-defined by the central office and it does not change as a rule.

However, in case of missing price observations, it is important to identify whether the product is missing temporarily or permanently. For non-seasonal items, which are no longer available at the outlet (for two consecutive months), or their importance is reduced, replacement items are selected. In such cases, price collectors select a similar and comparable product (if possible) of the same quality and at the same or similar outlet. If the product is temporarily missing (e.g. seasonal items), prices are then estimated.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

Unweighted unit non-response rate:

Domain	Domain value	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

%

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

Unweighted item non-response rate:

Variable	Domain	Domain value	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
			2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.83

%

2.2.7 Processing errors

The classification of goods and services included in the CPI is done according to the ECOICOP classification. At the beginning of each year, the harmonisation of goods and services included in the survey is checked with the ECOICOP classification, thus reducing inaccurate classification to a minimum.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

Unweighted imputation rate:

Variable	Domain	Domain value	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

%

2.2.9 Editing rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.10 Hit rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Model assumption error is not applied.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions (preliminary, 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 is no data revision.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applied.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1 Time lag – first results

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

3.1.2 Time lag – final results

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Delivery and publication is: 100.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are available in First Releases, Statistics in Line and in Annual Statistical Report. Data are available in electronic form on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and in paper form in the library of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for reading or purchase.

4.1. News release

The CPI is published on the website (<http://www.dzs.hr>) in the form of a First Release (13.1.1. Consumer Price Indices).

4.2. Other publications

Data are published in Databases and in Annual Statistical Report (available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics).

4.3. On-line database

On the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under the section Statistics in Line (<http://www.dzs.hr/Eng/publication/StatisticsInLine.htm>) and PC-Axis database under the column Prices (<http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/DBHomepages/Prices/Prices.htm>).

4.4. Micro-data access

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

4.5. Documentation on methodology

Description of the methodology can be found at the end of each First Release: Consumer Price Indices.

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applied.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.2.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is 216

5.2.2 Reasons for time break series

There are no breaks in time series.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

Costs associated with the collection of retail price data are very low as price collectors are employees of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

7.2. Burden

Not available.