



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011
For 2011

Organisational unit: Population Statistics Department
Prepared by: Ljubica Pulišelić Čarić

February, 2020

0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The census of population, households and dwellings is the largest survey aimed at collecting basic data on the number, territorial arrangement and composition of population by demographic, economic, educational, emigrational and other topics. In addition, data collected by the census include households, dwellings and their topics.

The census is the most extensive source of data on population, households, families and dwellings. These data are necessary for conducting various economic and social development policies and scientific researches.

In the Republic of Croatia, the census is carried out every ten years and it is focused on three enumeration units: population, households and dwellings.

The 2011 Census was carried out in the period from 1 to 28 April 2011, with the situation as on 31 March 2011 at midnight.

Census data are used strictly for statistical purposes and are given strictly in the aggregate form at the levels of the Republic of Croatia, counties, towns/municipalities and settlements.

- Reference period

Reference day of the 2011 Census was on 31 March 2011 at 24:00 hr.

- Legal acts and other agreements

National level:

- Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011 (OG, No. 92/10)
- Official Statistics Act (OG, Nos 103/03, 75/09, 59/12 and 12/13 – consolidated text)

European level:

- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 of 16 June 2010 adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 of 8 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission

Classification system

Register of Spatial Units (situation as on 31 March 2011)
National Classification of Activities, 2007 version (NACE Rev. 2)
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

TOTAL POPULATION IN THE 2011 CENSUS

In the 2011 Census, according to the international statistical standards, the concept of place of usual residence is used in defining of the total population.

According to this concept, the total population of the census settlement or a country, respectively, consists of all persons whose place of usual residence is located in that settlement or a country.

The place of usual residence is considered a place where a person spends most of his/her daily time, irrespective of a short-term absence from it (e.g. due to going to vacation, trip, medical treatment, visit etc.).

In line with the definition of the place of usual residence, the total population includes the following persons:

- Those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the census moment;
- Those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the census moment with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

Therefore, the period of one year or longer and the intention of presence/absence of at least one year are the basic criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of persons into/from the total population of the country, that is, the census settlements.

AGE of population is expressed by completed years of age.

LEGAL MARITAL STATUS

Never married persons are children under the age of 16 and all other persons who never got married in concordance with valid regulations.

Married persons are those who got married before a competent body in concordance with valid regulations.

Widowed persons are persons whose marriage ceased to exist by death of one of spouses or by declaring a missing spouse dead respectfully.

Divorced persons are those whose marriage was terminated by a valid court decision.

TYPE OF UNION A PERSON LIVES IN (DE FACTO MARITAL STATUS) represents an actual way of living within the household, regardless of the person's legal marital status.

Marital union is a union of two persons of opposite sex who are mutually legally married and live together in the same household as a married couple.

Extra-marital union is a union of two persons of opposite sex who are not mutually legally married and live together in the same household as an extra-marital (cohabiting) couple.

Same-sex union is a union of two persons of the same sex who live in the same household as same-sex partners.

A person who is not in marital/extra-marital/same-sex union is the person who does not have his/her marital, extra-marital or same-sex partner in the same household.

PLACE OF BIRTH refers to the place (settlement, foreign country) where a person's mother resided at the time of the person's birth.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT refers to the highest level of completed education. There was no discrimination between the education completed in regular school or in its substitute (e.g. schools specialising in adult education), providing that the school is acknowledged in the official education system of the Republic of Croatia.

Various courses organised at community colleges, agencies etc. that are not acknowledged in the official education system of the Republic of Croatia (various courses) were not taken into consideration, but a respondent provided information on the previously completed level of education in a school included in the formal education system.

LITERATE PERSON is any person able to read and write a short, simple essay about their everyday life with comprehension, regardless of the language or script the person is able to read or write in.

COMPUTER LITERACY refers to a person's ability to use a computer. In the 2011 Census, persons were asked about their ability to perform the following four activities on the computer: text processing, spreadsheet calculations, using e-mail and internet.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY is any activity of persons who contribute, or are willing to contribute, to the production of goods or services in a reference period in order to provide means for life.

The 2011 Census measured economic activity in compliance with the methodological rules and guidelines of the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

In the 2011 Census, the economic activity referred to a one-week reference period, and the reference week was from 25 to 31 March 2011. Therefore, it referred to the current activity in the reference week.

Data on the economic activity were collected only for persons aged 15 and over.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE POPULATION (labour force) consists of employed and unemployed persons broken down according to their economic activity in the reference week.

EMPLOYED PERSONS are those who were engaged in any work for payment in cash or kind during the reference week. They include all employees, self-employed persons and family members helping in a business entity owned by a member of their family (trade company, enterprise, craft, free-lance, farm) or in some other kind of a gainful activity, as well as persons who worked on contract basis, author's agreement, on the basis of other types of agreement or for direct payment in cash or kind.

Employed persons also include all employees or the self-employed who were temporarily absent from work in the reference week, but who intended to return to work for the same employer or in the same activity after the reasons for the absence discontinued.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS are those who meet the following three criteria:

- a) In the reference period did not work for payment in cash or kind;
- b) Were actively seeking work during four weeks prior to the Census;
- c) Were currently available for work within the next two weeks.

INACTIVE POPULATION consists of persons under the age of 15 as well as those aged 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

OCCUPATION is determined according to the type of work a person does and not according to qualifications or profession attained by education.

The classification of occupations was done according to the National Classification of Occupations, 2010 version – NKZ 10., which is in line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO 08.

INDUSTRY refers to the economic activity of a business entity for which a person works. The industry is a feature of economic activity of a company, institution, craft, freelance occupation, farm or any other form of business entity, but also of the self-employment in which a person performs his/her occupation to earn a livelihood.

In classifying the employed persons by industries, the National Classification of Activities – NKD 2007. was used, which is in line with the Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT refers to the status of employed persons during the reference week (25 – 31 March 2011).

Employees are persons who, based on a formal or informal contract/agreement, work for an employer in the government or private sector and are paid for their work in cash or kind.

Self-employed persons are employers who run a business entity and employ one or more employees as well as own-account workers who have no employees.

Contributing family workers are those who are not in paid employment or self-employment, but work in a business entity owned by a family member and do not receive payment for their work.

Data on the MAIN SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD (income) were collected from all persons.

Persons could provide up to two answers on main types of income earned during the 12 months prior to the Census according to the amount of the income, choosing the two highest ones.

CITIZENSHIP is a legal status of a person determined by the affiliation to the country, which means that a person has rights and duties foreseen by the state, its constitution or administration for its people (citizens).

ETHNICITY is a characteristic denoting a person's affiliation to a particular ethnic group. Ethnicity is also interpreted as a sense of belonging to a society (nation), distinguished by ethnic, linguistic and cultural affinity of its members as well as awareness of the integrity of their own community and its special qualities in relation to other such communities.

MOTHER TONGUE means the language a person learned in early childhood, that is, the language they consider to be their mother tongue, if the household was multilingual.

RELIGION is a characteristic denoting a person's affiliation to a particular religious system, irrespective of whether the person is a registered member of a particular church or religious community or not, or whether he/she practises religion or not.

DIFFICULTIES IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING

As opposed to the 2001 Census when a question on any type of disability had been asked, in the 2011 Census a question on difficulties in performing activities of daily living due to a long-term illness, disability or old age was asked. The intention was to obtain the number of persons with difficulties in the functioning in everyday life. The answer to this question was given independently of the certificate issued by competent government institutions confirming the person's difficulties (disability, impairment, handicap).

A positive answer was given by persons who, due to a long-term illness, disability or old age, had difficulties in performing daily activities at home, school, work, etc.

These difficulties may occur, for example, when reading/looking (despite wearing glasses or contact lenses), listening (despite wearing a hearing aid), speaking, moving (walking, climbing up the stairs, going to a store), dressing, performing personal hygiene, difficulties in concentrating, communicating with others, etc.

TYPES OF DIFFICULTIES

If persons had multiple difficulties, they could give the maximum of two answers, choosing those that presented the gravest problem in performing their daily activities. Therefore, the table presents all combinations of types of difficulties (one answer or a two-answer combination).

PHYSICAL MOBILITY OF THE PERSON refers to the physical mobility, that is, the physical status of a person with difficulties.

CAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES

The answer "Since birth" is to be given by persons who have been living with a disability since birth (e.g. blindness, deafness, insufficient mental development, body deformities, injury at birth etc.).

The answer "Homeland War and its after-effects" is to be given by persons with disabilities caused by war wounds/illnesses or by explosive devices remained from the war.

The answer "Occupational impairment (occupational disease/injury at work)" refers to persons who have difficulties in performing their daily activities due to a work injury or occupational disease.

The answer "Illness" is to be given by persons who, due to any kind of illness, have difficulties in performing their daily activities (excluding occupational disease/injury at work).

The answer "Traffic accident" is to be given by persons who, due to a traffic accident, have difficulties in performing their everyday activities.

The answer "Other" refers to persons who, due to some other type of accident (e.g. in the house, during a walk, while playing sports), poisoning or old age have difficulties in performing daily activities.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD is every family or other type of community of persons who live together and jointly spend their income for basic existential needs (housing, food, etc.).

Also, a household is considered every person living alone (one-person household).

Every person without a permanent address (e.g., homeless people) who was found in the place of census at the time of census is also considered a household.

Private households are divided in the following way:

- a) Family households – those consisting of at least one family nucleus and could include members who do not belong to any family within the household.
- b) Non-family households – those with no family nuclei. They are divided to one-person households and multi-person households.

INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD comprises persons for whom accommodation and food are provided by a certain institution. These are, as a rule, households established by a legal entity or a natural person for the purpose of the long-term accommodation and care for a specific group of people.

FAMILY is a community within the same household consisting of:

- Married or extra-marital (cohabiting) couple without children
- Married or extra-marital (cohabiting) couple with children

- Lone parent with children.

HAVING PERSONAL COMPUTER and INTERNET USAGE (refers to a household)

CULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL LAND are all land areas regularly ploughed and cultivated. They consist of arable land, orchards, vineyards, olive groves and other agricultural land used (meadows, pastures, vegetable gardens, nurseries, land planted with basket willow and other permanent crops).

The area of cultivated agricultural land consists of land in ownership of all household members and leased land regardless of the basis of usage (verbal or written agreement), manner of payment (in money, in kind or in helping out with agricultural activities) or whether the land is used free of charge.

The 2011 Census covered all agricultural land in the Republic of Croatia used by private households, regardless of whether that land belonged to the territory of the municipality in which the household lives or not.

Data on cultivated agricultural land and livestock/poultry are presented by the place of residence of the household members.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: number of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry was entered.

HOUSING UNITS

The 2011 Census covered the following housing units:

- dwellings
- other housing units
- collective living quarters.

DWELLING is every structurally connected unit intended for housing purposes, consisting of one or more rooms, with or without auxiliary rooms (kitchen, pantry, hallway, bathroom, toilet, etc.) and having a separate entrance directly from the hallway, stairway, yard or street.

OTHER HOUSING UNITS are rooms and facilities that are not dwellings in the construction sense, but were used as dwellings at the time of the Census. These can be rooms in buildings, e.g. an inhabited basement, storage room, garage, occupied business premises (warehouse facilities, offices, hotel or hospital rooms), as well as certain mobile or immobile objects, e.g. a railway car, truck, ship, tent, trailer, hovel etc.

COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTERS are a group of rooms used for organised habitation by large groups of people or several households. For instance, these include retirement homes, homes for children and youth, institutions for permanent care and accommodation of the physically and mentally disabled and persons with other illnesses, convents, prisons, military institutions etc.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS are those that were used, at the time of the Census, for permanent habitation or for habitation and performing of an activity by one or more persons.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS are those that were not used, at the time of the Census, for permanent habitation. They include temporarily unoccupied dwellings, abandoned dwellings and dwellings in which only temporarily present persons were enumerated.

BASIS FOR DWELLING USAGE means a basis on which a household uses a dwelling where it lives.

By the basis for dwelling usage, we distinguish:

- Private property or co-ownership – if one of the members of the household is the owner or co-owner of the dwelling, regardless of whether the household of another co-owner (or co-owners, if there are more than two) lives in that dwelling or not.
- Tenant with a free-based tenancy – for households who use the dwelling based on a written contract or verbal agreement with the owner of the dwelling or the tenant with a contract-based tenancy.
- Kinship with owner or tenant – if the household lives in the dwelling based on kinship with the owner or tenant with a contract-based tenancy, regardless of whether the relative who is the owner or tenant of that dwelling lives in that same dwelling with his household or not.
- Tenant with a contract-based tenancy – if the household uses the dwelling based on the protected tenancy agreement of one of the household members according to which the household pays a protected rent (former tenancy right holder or other tenant with a contract-based tenancy).
- Renting part of the dwelling (sub-tenancy) – if the household uses only a part of the dwelling based on a contract (agreement) with the owner or tenant with a contract- or free-based tenancy.

Other bases – that answer was entered:

- For all households occupying rooms and structures not complying with the definition of the dwelling
- For one-person and nucleus family households permanently living in buildings for collective dwelling as users of their services (e.g. singles' hotels)
- For institutional households in collective dwellings (retirement homes, convents etc.)
- For institutional households in "ordinary" dwellings in residential buildings
- A homeless person can be generally defined as the person who, due to the lack of accommodation of his/her own, does not have any other options but to live on the street and without a conventional shelter that complies with the definition of the dwelling, or a person who frequently resides in various types of accommodation such as shelters, institutions for the homeless or similar housing units. Such persons were enumerated in shelters for the homeless or at places where enumerators found them that very moment.

According to the USAGE OF HOUSING UNIT, the following dwellings were enumerated: dwellings intended for permanent habitation (occupied or unoccupied), temporarily used dwellings (dwellings used for vacation and recreation and dwellings used at the time of seasonal agricultural activities) and dwellings that were used, at the time of the Census, solely for performing a certain activity.

Occupied dwellings are those that were used, at the time of the Census, for permanent habitation or for habitation and performing of an activity by one or more persons.

Unoccupied dwellings are those that were not used, at the time of the Census, for permanent habitation. They include temporarily unoccupied dwellings, abandoned dwellings and dwellings in which only temporarily present persons were enumerated.

The following dwellings were also enumerated as unoccupied (empty): new dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings empty due to change of residence or construction works (reconstruction, repair etc.), dwellings intended for rent or sale, dwellings of households residing in another dwelling at the same or other address, in the same or other settlement, which are not being used or rented out.

Abandoned dwellings are dwellings not used for a longer period of time, due to the fact that the owner has moved out (or has relocated) and does not use the dwelling either temporarily or for rent, or the owner died and the inheritors do not rent out the dwelling or even use it occasionally (as a holiday house, for instance).

Those dwellings were enumerated either if they were functional to a certain extent regarding their construction or might be made functional after minor repairs. Dwellings were not enumerated if they were located in old dilapidated houses (which started to cave in) or in houses heavily damaged in the war, in houses stricken by landslides or earthquake that were not renovated as well as in houses planned for demolishing.

Dwellings used during seasonal agricultural activities are premises that fit the definition of a dwelling, but are used only at the time of seasonal agricultural activities (as a farm house, shepherd's or vineyard cottage and the like).

Dwellings used for vacation and recreation by all standards fit the definition of a dwelling, but are used exclusively for vacation and recreation, whether occasionally or for several months a year. They do not include dwellings used exclusively for renting during the tourist season, but only those used for owners' needs.

Dwelling used for vacation may be located in a separate house, villa, or similar type of a building built solely as a weekend (holiday) house, then in an (inherited) family house or in a building with multiple dwellings, which may contain dwellings used for vacation.

Dwellings in a holiday house are dwellings in buildings constructed or bought solely for vacation and recreation (weekend houses, villas, summer houses, mountain and hunting lodges etc.).

Dwellings in a family house are dwellings formerly used as residences by households, but are now used only temporarily, e.g. for vacation and recreation, due to relocation of the owner or inheritor.

Dwellings in another type of building are dwellings used solely for vacation and recreation (apartments and smaller dwellings) in buildings with multiple dwellings, which may contain dwellings occupied by households throughout the year.

Dwellings used solely for performing business activities are those that fully fit the definition of a dwelling but were used solely for performing business activities at the time of the Census. In this regard, it is necessary to differentiate between the dwellings for tourist renting and the dwellings for performing other activities.

Dwellings for tourist renting are dwellings (houses or apartments) privately owned by citizens, used exclusively for renting to tourists.

Dwellings for other activities are dwellings used for performing a certain business activity (e.g. law office, dental practice office, branch office of a company, etc.).

By TYPE OF OWNERSHIP, there may be a private and other ownership.

SURFACE AREA OF A DWELLING is the floor surface area measured within the outer walls of the dwelling.

A **ROOM** is a space intended for residence, separated from other spaces by permanent walls, with the height of at least 2 m in relation to the majority of the ceiling surface area, has direct source of daylight and the floor surface of at least 4 m².

A **KITCHEN** is defined as a room with a surface area of at least 4 m² or 2 m wide, intended and equipped for preparing main meals. If a dwelling consists of only one room that is used for preparing meals as well, or the meals are prepared in an auxiliary space (hall, bathroom, etc.), such dwelling is considered to be without a kitchen.

A dwelling is considered to have a **BATHROOM** if there is a room equipped with a bathtub or shower, with a proper water supply and sewer system.

A dwelling is considered to have a **TOILET** if such a sanitary appliance is located in a separate room inside the dwelling or in the bathroom.

A dwelling is considered not to have a toilet or a bathroom if these spaces are located outside the dwelling, in the same building or in a yard.

A dwelling is considered to have WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE SYSTEM, ELECTRICITY and GAS if at least one room is equipped with proper installations, irrespective of whether they are connected to the community network or to certain households devices or facilities.

Dwellings with AIR CONDITIONING are those with the air conditioning available in the housing unit, whether as an independent appliance installed in the dwelling or as a central air conditioning system in the entire building.

TYPE OH HEATING refers to the type of heating used in an occupied dwelling (central heating from a community heating centre; central heating from an installation in the building or dwelling; stoves; no heating).

TYPE OF ENERGY USED FOR HEATING includes wood; coal; oil fuel; heating oil; gas; other fuels; electric energy; solar energy.

TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE DWELLING IS SITUATED

A dwelling is located in an "exclusively or predominantly residential building" if 50% or more of the total useful surface area of the building is intended for residence.

A dwelling is located in a "predominantly non-residential building" if 50% or more of the useful surface area of the building is intended for non-residential purposes (e.g. shops, hospitality establishments, banks, post offices, cinemas, private practices, branch offices of companies etc.).

A dwelling is situated in "students' or retirement homes, convents etc." if such buildings have a separate suite of rooms falling under the definition of a dwelling, with a private household residing there that does not belong to the institutional household, that is, it does not use the services provided by the collective dwelling.

POSITION OF THE DWELLING IN THE BUILDING includes cellar; basement, ground floor; floor (which one); dwelling at two or more levels.

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF A DWELLING means the year of construction of the building in which the dwelling is located. For a completed dwelling located in an uncompleted building, the year of the completion of the dwelling was entered, while for a dwelling that was rebuilt as a new housing entirety or that was entirely built by changing the non-residential space into a residential one, the year of rebuilding or changing was entered. For buildings that had been mostly or completely demolished (e.g., in the war, earthquakes, landslides or fire), the year of reconstruction and renovation was taken into account instead of the year of the initial construction. If it was impossible to determine the exact year of construction (e.g., for old buildings, unoccupied dwellings or dwellings (houses) not occupied by initial owners), the approximate year of construction was determined. If even that was not possible, the information was not entered, that is, it was entered as "unknown".

- Statistical units

Population, household and dwellings.

- Statistical population

Total population, households and dwellings in Republic of Croatia on the Census day, 31 March 2011

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

External users: state institutions, researchers, students, firms, others.

There are a large number of external users of the Census 2011. data who contacted the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. Their names are available in the Customer Relations and Data Protection Department of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Internal users: most of the departments in the Croatian Bureau of Statistics

1.1.1 User needs

User categories:

- State institutions – data are used for projects and strategies of national importance;
- Researchers – data for scientific researches. Researchers also use another category of data, i.e., confidential data for scientific purposes (available under specific conditions).
- Students – data are used for preparation of graduation and seminar works;
- Enterprises – for market analyses, business purposes;
- Others – general information.

Among all categories of users there are those who complain because they cannot get data at the address level, i.e. microdata. Also, some users use to complain when they get data at the settlement level, i.e. at the level of statistical or enumeration area, because small frequency data are protected.

Explanation:

According to the provisions of the Official Statistics Act (OG, Nos 103/03, 79/09, 59/12 and 12/13 – consolidated text) that refer to confidentiality and protection of statistical data, statistical data on natural persons and legal entities that can be directly or indirectly connected to the, are considered confidential. Confidential data collected for official statistics purposes can be used exclusively for statistical purposes and can only be presented in an aggregate form.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

The Croatian Bureau of Statistics conducted the User Satisfaction Survey at the end of 2013 and in April 2015. The results of the Survey will be published on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics at www.dzs.hr.

1.2. Completeness

Full coverage

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Data weighting, evaluation and sampling error

The Post-Enumeration Survey was conducted on a selected sample, providing that the coverage evaluation was done on randomly chosen enumeration areas, while the accuracy evaluation was done on selected households in enumeration areas. Since we are talking

about a sample, data collected in the Post-Enumeration Survey had to be weighted, whereas the resulting estimates are subject to sampling errors.

The estimation of shares of under coverage of persons, households and dwellings in the Census was calculated by using the following formula (estimator):

$$(C+X)/(A+B+C+X)$$
$$X = B \cdot C / A$$

Where:

A = estimated number of persons, households and dwellings enumerated in the Post Enumeration Survey and the Census

B = estimated number of persons, households and dwellings enumerated only in the Census

C = estimated number of persons, households and dwellings enumerated only in the Post Enumeration Survey

While estimating shares of the under coverage of persons in the Census, B is calculated by using the formula that can be found in Studies and Analyses No. 99, DZS 2004, Zagreb.

The value B stands for estimation of persons counted in the Census, but not counted in the Post Enumeration Survey. The value is the weight associated with a census area in the sample (value reciprocal to probability of selecting an i census area).

In addition to point estimates, for the Census under coverage estimates regarding persons, households, dwellings, dwellings by definition, permanent residents for the Republic of Croatia, by its regions and by strata, a sampling error was also provided expressed with a 95% confidence interval. According to the probability theory, the confidence interval with a 95% probability provides exact values.

Sampling error (variance) was calculated by using the jackknife method. The jackknife method is one of the model-based techniques for calculating sampling errors, used for complex samples and complex estimators.

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

Errors in the Census coverage and their sources:

There are various reasons for omitting persons and dwellings in the Census:

- Prior to the enumeration, the enumerator did not complete visits in his/her enumeration area and to check its limits according to the available documentation and therefore he/she failed to enumerate all persons and dwellings located within the limits of his/her enumeration area.
- Temporarily empty dwellings were considered as abandoned.

- There were persons who either deliberately avoided to be enumerated or reluctantly responded to questions (out of their fear that information they provide may be used against their best interests).
- There were persons who did not want to open the door to unknown visitors.
- There were several households living in one dwelling, so it happened that either a particular person in a household or even the whole household were left out.
- Persons were temporarily absent (e.g., at work, at school).
- Persons with no place of usual residence (the homeless, nomads, etc.) were not enumerated, for various reasons, in enumeration centres.

2.2.2 Measurement errors

Not applicable.

2.2.3 Non-response errors

Not applicable.

2.2.4 Item non-response-rate

Not applicable.

2.2.5 Processing errors

- Errors occurred during the matching of data
- Errors occurred during the scanning of data

Errors occurred during the scanning of data were removed manually.

2.2.6 Imputation rate

Not applicable.

2.2.7 Editing rate

Not applicable.

2.2.8 Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data were informed about revisions (preliminary, final data) on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

Only final data are published in this survey and therefore regular revisions are not planned.

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 Two months after the completion of the field survey. First results of the 2011 Census were published on 29 June 2011.

3.1.2 Timeliness – final results:

The final data were published successively, as follows: on 17 December 2012, on 12 July 2013, on 26 July 2013 and on 8 November 2013.

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Delivery and publication is: 1

4. Accessibility and clarity

Web pages of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr, publications, CDs

4.1. News release

There are no particular First Releases issued by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics that refer exclusively to the 2011 Census data.

4.2. Other publications

A) Statistical Reports (8 publications) referring to the 2011 Census, by particular census topics:

- 1) 2011 Census: First Results by Settlements, CBS, Zagreb 2011
- 2) 2011 Census: Population by Sex and Age, CBS, Zagreb, 2013
- 3) 2011 Census: Population by Citizenship, Ethnicity, Religion and Mother Tongue, CBS, Zagreb, 2013
- 4) 2011 Census: Population According to Education Features, CBS, Zagreb, 2016
- 5) 2011 Census: Households and Families, CBS, Zagreb, 2016
- 6) 2011 Census: Population with Difficulties in Performing Activities of Daily Living, CBS, Zagreb, 2016
- 7) 2011 Census: Population According to Economic Features, CBS, Zagreb, 2016
- 8) 2011 Census: Dwellings by Occupancy Status, CBS, Zagreb, 2017

- B) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
- C) Statistical Information
- D) Croatia in Figures
- E) Women and Men in Croatia

4.3. On-line database

On the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr there are data sets (tables) in HTML and Excel formats.

Levels: Republic of Croatia, counties, towns/municipalities

4.4. Micro-data access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Use of Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes (OG, No. 137/13).

4.5. Documentation on methodology

National documents:

- Methodological Guidelines, the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011, internal methodological document, CBS, Zagreb, 2010
- Instructions for Enumerators, the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011, internal methodological document, CBS, Zagreb, 2010
- Organisational Instructions, the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011, CBS, Zagreb, 2010.

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.1.1 Reasons for break in time series

Different statistical definition of total population.

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

The 2011 Census budget is defined in the Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011 (OG, No. 92/10), Chapter 5 Census Financing.

On the basis of Article 44, Paragraph 4, of the Act, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics submitted the Final report on the Census activities done and finances spent in the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011 to the Croatian Parliament. In that Report, the Census financing is explained in detail in the chapter entitled Census Financing.

7.2. Burden

There was no major burden on respondents.