



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**Consumer Price Index**  
**For 2022**

Organisation 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)

- Statistical concepts and definitions

The main statistical variables are price indices.

- Statistical units

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

- Statistical population

CPI covers the household final monetary consumption expenditure (HFMCE) on the economic territory of the country of resident households. 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 users are national state institutions, financial institutions, economic analysts, the media, students, enterprises and the public.

International users: 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 relationships (for example, the CPI can serve for indexing wages and salaries in collective agreements, for

indexing pensions etc.), as well as a 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. Two surveys were conducted so far (2013 and 2015). Detailed results of the Survey are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under the section Quality.

### 1.2. Completeness

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

#### 1.2.1 Data completeness rate

The data completeness rate is: 100%

## 2. Accuracy and reliability

### 2.1. Sampling error

Numerical estimates of CPI sampling errors are not calculated because they are difficult to quantify due to the complexity of price index structures and due to 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 resource constraints. In order to minimise the variance of the total index, the number of prices that should be observed in each geographical location for each item category is selected.

#### 2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### 2.2. Non-sampling error

For CPI non-sampling errors are not quantified. Non-sampling errors are reduced through continuous methodological improvements and survey process improvements which can help avoiding coding and typing errors.

#### 2.2.1. Coverage error

The coverage error is not used.

#### 2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### 2.2.3. Measurement error

Errors can be made by price collectors when entering data on prices and additional descriptions into tablet computers, but they are minimised as special controls are included in the data entry program (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 data on prices 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 error

Retail prices for selected representative goods and services are recorded at the outlets selected by price collectors based on their knowledge and experience. The number of outlets that should be included in the sample is pre-defined by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics 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 missing temporarily (e.g. seasonal products), 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	%
Croatia	Croatia	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	%
	Croatia	Croatia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

### 2.2.7. Processing error

The classification of goods and services which are in the scope of 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
	Croatia	Croatia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

## 2.2.9. Model assumption error

Assessment calculating model is not used.

## 2.2. Data revision

### 2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about final data on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Survey does not disseminate preliminary results and that's the reason why the regular data revision does not exist.

### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

## 2.3. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

## 3. Timeliness and Punctuality

### 3.1. Timeliness

The CPI is published two weeks after the end of the reference month with an exception for December and January data, which are published no later than three weeks after the end of the reference month.

#### 3.1.1. Time lag – first results

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

#### 3.1.2. Time lag – final results

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### **3.2. Punctuality**

There has been no time difference between announced and publishing date so far.

#### **3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication**

Delivery and publication is: 100

## **4. Accessibility and clarity**

Monthly First Releases, Statistics in Line, Annual Statistical Reports. The data are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

### **4.1. News release**

The CPI is published on the website in the form of the First release (Consumer Price Indices).

### **4.2. On-line database**

On the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under the section Statistics in Line and PC-Axis data base under the column Prices.

### **4.3. 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.

### **4.4. Documentation on methodology**

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

## **5. Comparability over time**

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

Not applicable.

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

The CPI data is fully comparable over time. There have been several improvements in methodology since HICP was introduced with the aim of improving reliability of the CPI.

### 5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is:

Domain	Domain value	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	%
Croatia	Croatia	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	

### 5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

There are no breaks in time series.

### 5.3. Coherence – subannual and annual statistics

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### 5.4. Coherence – national accounts

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### 5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

## 6. Cost and burden

### 6.1. Cost

Not available.

### 6.2. Burden

Not available.