



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**Annual Report on Livestock Production on Agricultural Holdings**  
**(Business Entities and Private Family Farms)**  
**/ Labelling and Registration of Domestic Animals**  
**for 2024**

Organisational unit: Agricultural Production and Structural Statistics Department

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## 0. Basic information

- Purpose and subject of the survey

The objective of the statistical survey on livestock production is to obtain the most accurate data possible on the situation in this area of the Croatian agriculture, having in mind its importance for the national economy. The data obtained will be an indicator that will enable the government and local authorities to define the problems within this economic branch more accurately and consequently help them plan and make appropriate decisions and provide appropriate support for its development.

The purpose of the statistical survey on livestock production is to collect data relating to the number, weight and balance of livestock (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and poultry, balance of milk and eggs, production of wool and honey, as well as the production of milk products on agricultural holdings.

Data on livestock production are collected in two ways: on the regular Annual Survey on Crop and Animal Production (PO-71 form) and by using administrative data sources.

The regular annual statistical survey is used to collect data on the number and weight of pigs and poultry, production and losses of pigs and poultry, production and balance of eggs, production of milk (cows', sheep's and goats'), balance of milk as well as production of milk products and wool. Data are collected separately for business entities and parts thereof, and for private family farms.

Data for business entities are collected on reports, which are then submitted by post to the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, while, Since 2016, they have also been collected via a web application filled in by reporting units.

Data for private family farms are collected by using the CATI method applied to the selected stratified sample based on the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings.

Since 2018, data on the number, increase and losses of cattle and goats, and since 2023 also on the number, increase and losses of sheep, have been taken over from the Single Register of Domestic Animals (JRDŽ), kept by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as an administrative data source and refer to the reporting units entered in the Register of Farmers and engaged in the production and breeding of cattle, sheep and goats.

Data on the production of honey are taken over from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Croatian Beekeepers Federation as administrative data sources.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Decision on the National Classification of Activities 2007 – NKD 2007 (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07.), Classification of Products by Activities of the Republic of Croatia – KPD 2015 (NN, No. 157/14.)

The methodology for carrying out the livestock survey is based on Regulation (EC) No. 1165/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning livestock and meat statistics of 19 November 2008, Methodological Basis for Gathering Data on Milk and Dairy Products Statistics (NN, No. 42/13).

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities 2007

Classification of Products by Activities of the Republic of Croatia – KPD 2015 (NN, No. 157/14)

- Statistical concepts and definitions

Cows are female bovine animals, which have already calved.

Heifers are selected female bovine animals that have not calved yet.

Sows are female breeding animals that have farrowed for at least once.

Mated sows are female breeding animals that have already farrowed and are expected to farrow again.

Gilts are selected young female breeding animals that have not farrowed yet.

Mated gilts are young female breeding animals that are expected to farrow for the first time.

Boars are male breeding animals.

Ewes for breeding are female breeding animals that have already lambed as well as those that are expected to lamb for the first time.

Poultry includes broilers, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and other types of poultry.

Increase in cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry means gross production of meat in a reference year and is calculated by adding a difference in the weights of export and import to the weight of slaughtered livestock and the difference in the weight of the herd at the end and at the beginning of a reference period.

Milk. The production of cows', sheep's and goats' milk at legal entities as well as on private family farms is presented. The total milked quantity in a reference period is presented, irrespective of the milking method.

Egg production. Data on the total number of eggs laid by all categories of hens and other kinds of poultry were reported. Eggs for setting and eggs for human consumption are included.

Trimmed wool. Quantities of trimmed (clipped) wool from grown up sheep and tags (matted and cropped wool) were reported as raw wool.

- **Statistical unit**

Business entities and parts thereof, private family farms

- **Statistical population**

Reporting units are business entities and parts thereof defined by section A Agriculture, forestry and fishing according to the National Classification of Activities – NKD 2007, taken over from the Register of Business Entities (RPS). Reporting units are also private family farms engaged in the production of livestock and poultry.

## **1. Relevance**

### **1.1. Data users**

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other government administration bodies, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Environmental Protection Agency, academic community, business community, European institutions, e.g. directorate-generals for European Commission policies, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), international institutions (FAO), institutes

#### **1.1.1. User needs**

Users are mostly state bodies which use data in creating economic policies and planning of sources in the state budget.

#### **1.1.2. User satisfaction**

The first survey on satisfaction of users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was carried out in 2013, then in 2015, and the most recent one at the end of 2022. The results can be checked out on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics <https://dzs.gov.hr/highlighted-themes/quality/user-satisfaction-surveys/686>

## **1.2. Completeness**

Data are submitted entirely in line with valid regulations of the European Commission

### **1.2.1. Data completeness rate**

Data completeness rate is 100%

## **2. Accuracy and reliability**

### **2.1. Sampling error**

Coefficients of variation range from 1% to 6%, depending on the type of cattle. Data on cattle, sheep and goats are taken over from the administrative data source.

#### **2.1.1. Sampling error indicators**

Variation coefficient for cattle:

- pigs (2.4%)
- poultry (3.6%)

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

Data-entry errors can occur due to interviewers' lack of comprehension of the methodology.

Data verifications led to reduction in errors.

#### **2.2.1. Coverage error**

There is a possibility of duplication of data for traders whose private family farms are included in the sample. The data duplication can occur if the private family farm presents a situation that relates to the trade.

#### **2.2.2. Overcoverage rate**

Unweighted overcoverage rate for the PO-71 survey is 2.60%.

#### **2.2.3. Measurement error**

Potential errors during data entry and calculation are checked and corrected by running data validation. A total sum is checked against the sum of individual categories of cattle and poultry, and logical connections are checked across average values of livestock production. Logical connections across individual tables in a form as well as extreme values of individual variables are also checked.

#### **2.2.4. Nonresponse error**

The main reasons for nonresponse were the following:

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

#### **2.2.5. Unit nonresponse rate**

Unweighted nonresponse rate for the PO-71 survey is 53.0%.

#### **2.2.6. Item nonresponse rate**

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.7. Processing error

Potential processing errors are checked by comparing data to previous periods and to available administrative sources.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.9. Model assumption error

The indicator is not applicable.

### 2.3. Data revision

#### 2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, on the link [https://dzs.gov.hr/General Revision Policy of the CBS](https://dzs.gov.hr/General%20Revision%20Policy%20of%20the%20CBS).

#### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Final data are released approximately on 17 April. Minor changes in data can occur after the completion of survey processing.

#### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not computed.

### 2.4. Seasonal adjustment

The indicator is not applicable.

## 3. Timeliness and punctuality

### 3.1. Timeliness

#### 3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

T + 2 months for the number of livestock and poultry

T + 5 months for livestock production.

#### 3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

T + 4 months for the number of livestock and poultry

T + 9 months for livestock production

T + 9 months for production of milk on agricultural holdings.

### 3.2. Punctuality

There is no time lag.

#### 3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is 100% There is no time lag between the data release date and target date as determined in the official Publishing Programme or the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues as regards the delivery or publishing.

## 4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are disseminated in printed and in electronic format released on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in the form of the First Releases, Statistical Information as well as in Croatia in Figures and PC-AXIS databases.

### 4.1. News release

Number of Livestock and Poultry – Provisional Data, Situation as on 1 November 2024

Number of Livestock and Poultry – Final Data, Situation as on 1 November 2024

Livestock Production, 2024 – Provisional Data

Livestock Production, 2024 – Final Data

Production and Usage of Milk on Agricultural Farms, 2024

### 4.2. Online database

<https://web.dzs.hr/PxWeb/pxweb/en/Poljoprivreda,%20lov,%20%C5%A1umarstvo%20i%20ribarstvo/>,  
“Livestock” file

Data on the number of livestock and poultry have been available since 2000, availability and usage of milk on private family farms since 2008, realised products on private family farms, in tonnes, since 2008.

### 4.3. Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the [Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Access and Use of Confidential Statistical Data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for Scientific Purposes](#) (NN, No. 5/23). Microdata are not released.

### 4.4. Documentation on methodology

The basic methodological explanations are published in the First Release and in the Database.

[https://web.dzs.hr/PX-Web\\_e.asp?url=%22/Eng/DBHomepages/Agriculture/Agriculture.htm%22](https://web.dzs.hr/PX-Web_e.asp?url=%22/Eng/DBHomepages/Agriculture/Agriculture.htm%22)

## 5. Coherence and comparability

### 5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

The indicator is not applicable.

### 5.2. Comparability over time

Data series has been available since 2000, break in series occurred in 2006 and 2022 due to a change of date of data recording.

#### 5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is 19

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

Due to harmonisation with EU methodologies, the date of data recording was changed in 2006 from 31 December of the previous year (legal entities) and 15 January of the current year (private family farms) to 1 December of the current year for both sectors.

In 2022, the date of data recording was changed from 1 December to 1 October of the current year in order to merge surveys in the area of crop production and livestock production into a single comprehensive survey.

#### 5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not applicable.

### 6. Cost and burden

#### 6.1. Cost

Questionnaire costs for 2024, which included data collection in a joint survey on crop and livestock production, amounted to approximately 61 000 euro.

#### 6.2. 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, Statistical Methods and Analyses Department ensures that the same unit is not included in the sample for several consecutive periods.