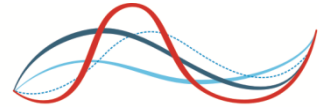




REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Household Budget Survey (HBS)
For 2014

Organisational unit: Household Consumption and Income
Statistics Department

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The goal of the Household Budget Survey is to obtain data on the amount and structure of household consumption expenditures.

The data obtained in the Survey are used to update and construct weights for the national consumer price index.

Furthermore, data on the structure of household consumption expenditure are used for the needs of the National Accounts Department, in the calculation of final household consumption, in the calculation of imputed housing rent and for the assessment of data on the grey economy.

Survey data are used in the preparation of analyses and studies on the living standard of the population, in measuring poverty, in the analysis of consumer habits of the population, etc.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

At the national level: Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 103/03, 75/09, 59/12 and 12/13 – consolidated text), multi-annual Programme of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia and the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia 2014.

There is no legal basis at the European level, but the Survey is conducted on the basis of the Gentlemen's agreement between the Member States of the European Union and Eurostat.

- Classification system

Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adjusted to the needs of the Household Budget Survey

National Classification of Activities, 2007 version

National Classification of Activities, 2010 version

International Standard Classification of Education

Classification of Spatial Units for Statistics

Code List of Countries

Citizenship

- Concepts and definitions

The reporting unit for which data are collected and published is a household. Household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and spend their income together in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food, etc.). Household is also every person who lives alone (one-person household).

Household consumption expenditures refer to financial and natural consumption of products and services used for meeting existential needs of household members. Consumption in cash means the purchase of goods and services in the country or abroad for the personal needs of the household. Consumption in kind refers to the value of agricultural food products and beverages produced by a household on its farm or in an enterprise and consumed for its own needs.

The structure of the household consumption expenditures is observed according to the international classification COICOP, which classifies them into 12 main divisions: 01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 03 Clothing and footwear, 04 Housing and energy consumption, 05 Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, 06 Health, 07 Transport, 08 Communication, 09 Recreation and culture, 10 Education, 11 Restaurants and hotels, 12 Miscellaneous goods and services. Each division is further broken down into groups, classes and categories.

A reference person is designated in each interviewed household. According to the methodology, it is a person who contributes the most to the household budget, that is, whose income is used for paying the majority of household expenditures. The socio-economic characteristics, activity status, sex, age and other characteristics of the reference person are used for the analysis and classification of households, for estimations of consumption expenditures and for the presentation of results. Therefore, the designation of the reference person is very important because his or hers characteristics are taken to represent the household as a whole. In this Survey, the reference person is the head of a household.

- Statistical units

The reporting units for which data are collected and published are private households.

- Statistical population

The target population are private households. Household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and spend their income together in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food, etc.).

The survey does not cover collective or institutional households (such as retirement homes, hospitals for long-term treatment, prisons, military barracks, monasteries, etc.).

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Users from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics: Price Statistics Department, National Accounts Department

External users – national: scientific and research institutes, ministries, the media, legal entities and public.

External users – international: UN, other international institutions, universities, etc.

1.1.1 User needs

Price Statistics Department: updating weights for the consumer price index

National Accounts Department: calculation of the final household consumption

State authorities for monitoring the economic and social living conditions of households, forming the economic policy and allocating funds from the state budget

Scientists for preparing analyses and studies on the living standard of the population, measuring poverty, monitoring consumer habits, etc.

Eurostat for monitoring the economic and social living conditions of households and the population of the EU Member States.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

The user satisfaction survey regarding the quality of data and the quality of services of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was conducted in 2013 and 2015. The 2015 survey also contained the assessment of user satisfaction for the domain of household consumption and income. According to the results of this survey, of the total number of all data users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 19.9% of them requested data from the domain of consumption and income (to which this survey belongs) and assessed their quality with a score of 3.5. Detailed results of the survey for 2015 are available at

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

1.2. Completeness

The Survey is in line with the Eurostat's methodological recommendations and international standards and classifications, and covers all recommended variables.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 100%.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

As it is a random sample, the assessment of the accuracy of estimate is given in the form of coefficients of variation, standard errors and confidence intervals for the most important variables.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Expenditure groups	Coefficient of variation
Consumption expenditure, total	1.58
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.42
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.52
Clothing and footwear	3.62
Housing and energy consumption	1.59
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.08
Health	4.04
Transport	3.45
Communication	1.88
Recreation and culture	3.06
Education	7.64
Restaurants and hotels	4.25
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.31

2.1.2 Bias in sample selection process

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors include all other errors not related to the sample selection, such as the coverage error, the measurement error, the data processing error and the non-response error.

2.2.1 Coverage error

The sample frame used for the selection of dwellings occupied by private households was based on the data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011. The rate of valid units (occupied dwellings) was 90.8%.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

Over-coverage rate is 9%.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Measurement errors can occur when entering data. These errors are corrected through a detailed data validation procedure. Errors made by interviewers can also occur, which are reduced by regular trainings.

2.2.4 Non-response error

Non-response errors refer to data on the number of households that did not accept participation in the Survey. In 2014, the non-response rate at the household level was 46%.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

Unweighted non-response rate is 46%.

Coverage	Value of coverage	Non-response rate
Croatia	Croatia	46
County	Zagreb	48
County	Krapina-Zagorje	42
County	Sisak-Moslavina	50
County	Karlovac	62
County	Varaždin	33
County	Koprivnica-Križevci	29
County	Bjelovar-Bilogora	25
County	Primorje-Gorski kotar	53
County	Lika-Senj	20
County	Virovitica-Podravina	40
County	Požega-Slavonia	54
County	Slavonski Brod-Posavina	36
County	Zadar	35
County	Osijek-Baranja	37
County	Sibenik-Knin	62
County	Vukovar-Sirmium	43
County	Split-Dalmatia	49
County	Istria	65
County	Dubrovnik-Neretva	48
County	Međimurje	35
County	City of Zagreb	53

%

2.2.6 Item non-response rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.7 Processing errors

Collected data are verified in detail during processing. For example, logical checks of data on educational status, economic activity, checks of occupation and activity codes, verification of household expenditure and income of household members according to given ranges, etc.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

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

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about data revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

The Survey data for 2014, published in the First Release No. 14.1.3. of 9 December 2015, were revised and published in the First Release No. 14.1.4. of 1 April 2016. The data revision was performed due to the subsequent weighting of data using the calibration method. Thus, the HBS weighting procedure has been harmonised with the weighting procedure applied on other household surveys carried out by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, and also according to Eurostat's methodological recommendations for surveys in the area of social statistics.

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

Time lag – first results is T + 12 months.

3.1.2 Time lag – final results

Time lag – final results is T + 12 months.

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Delivery and publication is 1.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data and notes on methodology are available in electronic and printed form.

4.1. News release

First Releases “Basic Characteristics of Household Consumption”

4.2. Other publications

Statistical Reports “Results of Household Budget Survey”

Statistical Yearbook

Statistical Information

4.3. Online database

Not available.

4.4. Micro-data access

The conditions under which users can access microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Using Confidential Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes (NN, No. 137/13).

4.5. Documentation on methodology

The basic notes on methodology are a part every First Release and Statistical Report. More detailed notes on methodology of these surveys are published in the methodological handbook for the Household Budget Survey, available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr at https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/publication/metodologije/metod_72.pdf.

Eurostat’s methodological documentation is available at

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/household-budget-surveys>.

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.2.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is 15.

5.2.2 Reasons for break in time series

The break in the HBS data series occurred due to the change in the periodicity of data collection from annual into multi-annual.

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 computed.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

The costs of field data collection amounted to about 420 000 kuna, which referred to the costs of external interviewers hired under contractual basis. This amount does not include the costs of interviewers who are the employees of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, nor the costs of preparation, processing and publication of data.

The households that participated in the survey received a small money incentive. These costs amounted to about 169 000 kuna.

7.2. Burden

The collection of survey data was conducted by a combination of two methods: interviewing and self-recording of data in a diary by the respondent.

The interview conducted by the interviewer collected data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members, the amount and structure of income, the amount and structure of expenditure by purpose and data on housing conditions. The interview lasted an average of 45 minutes per household.

The diary collected data on daily household expenditure on food, beverages, tobacco and consumer goods, such as newspapers and magazines, personal hygiene products and regular cleaning products. Households kept the diary for a period of fourteen days. Given the extensive and very detailed questions in the interview as well as the household's obligation to record daily expenses, participation in the Survey was a heavy burden and extremely demanding for households.