



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

### **Statistical Report for a Juvenile against Whom Criminal Proceedings Have Been Validly Concluded through a Senate (SK-4 form) for 2025**

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## 0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The objective is to obtain indicators on accused and convicted juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences, which are an important tool in studying the structure of criminality and decisions of criminal prosecution bodies. The content includes demographic data on juvenile perpetrators (sex, age, nationality, marital status, educational attainment) as well as data on participation, investigative imprisonment, criminal offence, attempt, acquisition, proceedings, type of decision, pronounced legal sanctions and other measures, family circumstances and duration of the proceedings. Survey results may serve as a basis for the quality analysis of criminality in the Republic of Croatia. Information on age and sex of a perpetrator, type of criminal offence, guilt, reasons for termination of the proceedings, pronounced legal sanctions and other measures, duration of proceedings, number of previous convictions and historical comparison of the number of perpetrators by groups of criminal offences can be particularly interesting and useful.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Juvenile Courts Act (NN, Nos 84/11, 143/12, 148/13, 56/15 and 126/19) Criminal Code (NN, Nos 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15 – correction, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24 and 136/25), Criminal Procedure Act (NN, Nos 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 121/11 – revised text, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17, 126/19, 130/20, 80/22, 36/24, 72/25 and 13/26), Act on the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime (NN, Nos 76/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 136/12, 148/13, 70/17 and 136/25), Act on Areas and Seats of Public Prosecutor's Offices (NN, Nos 67/18 and 21/22). Joint annual Eurostat and UNODC Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

- Classification system

Classification of Criminal Offences of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (based on articles/paragraphs/items of the Criminal Code and their interrelationship).

- Statistical concepts and definitions

Criminality, in terms of statistical surveys, ranges from reporting a criminal offence to the valid conclusion of the legal proceedings by a public prosecutor's office, that is, to pronouncing a valid decision of a juvenile court.

Juvenile perpetrator of criminal offences is a person who turned 14 but not yet 18 at the time of committing the criminal offence, against whom legal proceedings have not been initiated (crime report dropped), interlocutory proceedings have been terminated or a proposal for a criminal penalty or other measure has been filed. Legal proceedings have been validly concluded by issuing the decision on the termination of proceedings or by pronouncing a criminal penalty or other measure.

Younger juvenile is a person who turned 14 but not yet 16 at the time of committing a criminal offence and who may not be sentenced to juvenile imprisonment, but may only be given educational measures.

Older juvenile is a person who turned 16 but not yet 18 at the time of committing a criminal offence and who may be given educational measures, but may also be sentenced to juvenile imprisonment, if the Juvenile Court Act foresees any conditions for that.

Accused person is a juvenile person against whom the legal proceedings through a senate have been concluded by a valid court decision by which the legal proceedings have terminated, or a criminal sanction or other measure has been pronounced (juvenile imprisonment or educational measures).

Convicted person is a juvenile perpetrator of a criminal offence against whom a criminal penalty and other measure have been pronounced: juvenile imprisonment, suspension of juvenile imprisonment or educational measures (reprimand, special obligations, increased care and supervision, increased care and supervision with daily stay in a correctional institution, assignment to a centre for disciplinary development, assignment to a correctional institution, assignment to a rehabilitation centre and assignment to a special correctional institution).

- Statistical units

The observed statistical unit is an accused/convicted perpetrator of a criminal offence.

- Statistical population

Statistical population include juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences, who can be perpetrators, accomplices, instigators or assistants.

## 1. Relevance

### 1.1 Data users

National users:

- ministries and other state administration bodies
- civil society organisations specialised in combat against violence
- academic community
- the media

International users:

- European Commission
- UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

#### 1.1.1 User needs

Data users of justice administration statistics data on a regular basis are persons who are already familiar with this domain to a relevant degree (professors, judges, state attorneys, students). For this reason, their needs cannot be fully satisfied by providing basic statistical aggregates since they mostly use these data either for present and analyse a certain phenomenon or as a basis of certain legal or organisational adjustments (e.g., if certain proceedings are urgent according to the law, data may indicate an average duration of such proceedings). International users are mostly focused on particular general indicators (e.g., a total number of reported persons by sex and age).

Every year, the UN Office for Drugs and Crime send a voluminous survey to countries entitled "UNODC Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS questionnaire)".

#### 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 2022, and the most recent one at the end of 2024. The results can be checked out on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – [User satisfaction surveys](#).

### 1.2. Completeness

The data collection in the criminal statistics domain is not mandatory, but it is foreseen in the Resolution 1984/48 of UN Economic and Social Council of 25 May 1984. Eurostat got a mandate within The Hague Programme from 2004: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union for development of comparable statistics on crime and administration of justice. The system is being improved and enlarged as a part of the implementation of the Stockholm Programme from 2009: An Open and Secure Europe Serving and Protecting the Citizens. In 2012, the Commission set down the main strategies to be adopted in order to improve the data collection in the crime statistics domain in the form of an action plan for statistics for the period from 2011 to 2015. The following mandatory data sets is

conducted by Eurostat on behalf of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs: data sets on Human trafficking: Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA; data sets on Migrant smuggling in line with Directive 2002/90/EC of 28 November 2002 defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence, as well as the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2021 – 2025); data sets on cybercrime in line with the Directive 2013/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA.

#### 1.2.1 Data completeness rate

The indicator is not applicable.

## 2. Accuracy and reliability

### 2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable (the survey is not based on the sample).

#### 2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not applicable.

### 2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are linked to all other errors that are not connected with the sample selection – coverage, measurement, processing, nonresponse.

#### 2.2.1. Coverage error

The coverage is full. Namely, this survey is not based on the sample, while coverage is regulated by legal acts (primarily by the Act on Areas and Seats of State Attorney's Offices).

#### 2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.3. Measurement error

Errors during entering of numerical values are detected in data verification and resolved by contacting the reporting units.

#### 2.2.4. Non-response error

The survey coverage is full and no nonresponse errors by units occurred. Nonresponse related errors for key variables are resolved by contacting reporting units.

#### 2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.7. Processing error

Imputations are not implemented, whereas the missing or misclassified data are resolved by contacting the reporting units.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.9. Model assumption error

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 [General Revision Policy of the CBS](#),

#### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Provisional figures are not published in this survey and therefore regular revisions are not planned.

#### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not applicable.

### 2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment of data is not carried out.

## 3. Timeliness and Punctuality

### 3.1. Timeliness

April for the previous year data.

#### 3.1.1. Time lag – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 3.1.2. Time lag – final results

The indicator is not applicable.

### 3.2. Punctuality

There are no deviations between planned and realised issues.

#### 3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

The indicator is not applicable.

## 4. Accessibility and clarity

The First Release Juvenile Perpetrators of Criminal Offences, by Type of Decision, is issued at the annual level and it is available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

### 4.1. News release

The First Release [Juvenile Perpetrators of Criminal Offences, by Type of Decision](#), is issued at the annual level and it is available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Since 2017, detailed data have been released in PC- Axis and are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics ([Perpetrators of Criminal Offences database](#)).

### 4.2. On-line database

Information on databases is available at [PX- Web - Select database](#).

### **4.3. Micro-data 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).

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

The Notes on Methodology are an integral part of the First Release that are continuously released on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics <https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/>.

## **5. Comparability over time**

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

Not applicable.

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

Criminal Code has a key role in comparability over time of main statistical indicators since it contains a catalogue of almost all criminal offences in the national system of criminal justice. The current Criminal Code (NN, Nos 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23 and 36/24) entered into force on 1 January 2013. Before this Code, from the beginning of 1998, the previous Penal Code (NN, Nos 110/97, 27/98, 50/00 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, 105/04, 84/05, 71/06, 110/07, 152/08 and 57/11) was in force.

Comparability between various criminal codes is ensured by pairing criminal offences of the same kind but defined in different criminal codes and presenting them according to the Criminal Code in force. Criminal offences that cannot be paired as suggested are presented separately.

The main consequences referring to the methodology after passing the new Criminal Code, especially regarding the contingent (e.g., transferring certain criminal offences to the domain of misdemeanour legislature), are always explained to users, thus ensuring a clear interpretation of statistical data related to juvenile persons.

#### **5.2.1. Length of comparable time series**

The indicator is not applicable.

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

There were no breaks in time series so far. The main reason lies in the fact that, during the creation of the new classification of criminal offences (usually when the new Criminal Code enters into force), items of this classification are paired with items of the previous classification of criminal offences. The previous classification was based on the then valid Criminal Code, and correspondence of criminal offences ensures the continuity in statistical monitoring. Classification items that cannot be paired are presented separately. This makes it possible for criminal offences referred to in the previous Criminal Code, if it is applied to a juvenile as a more lenient regulation, can be presented according to the new classification of criminal offences, which brings about consistency and accuracy of the statistical data processing.

### **5.3. Coherence – subannual and annual statistics**

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**

Data are collected in a way that a competent body submits information by filling in the SK-4 online questionnaire, in which case the costs of collecting data are minimum (updating the questionnaire in line with legal changes etc.).

A proportional part of costs that refers to working hours of a person engaged in the survey in the Crime Administration System and Social Protection Statistics Department can also be included in the costs of data processing and dissemination. In addition, a certain contingent of man/hour includes persons engaged in this survey in the Publishing Department and IT Directorate, which comprises maintenance of online questionnaire and regular annual adjustment for this survey within the data storage and processing basis Generator.

### **6.2. Burden**

Burden on reporting units depends on the number of accused/convicted persons in a calendar year. A statistical form consists of 29 questions, which is filled in by marking one of the offered answers. The submission periodicity is the 5th day in a month for the previous month, and the coverage is annual, so the burden is evenly arranged throughout the year and reporting fatigue avoided.