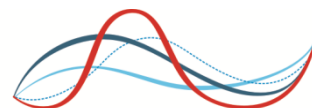




REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Subnational Statistics

for 2020

Organisation unit: Geoinformation System Development Unit
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June 2021

0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

Subnational Statistics is the project of the European Commission in which the Republic of Croatia participates with its seven cities: Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Zadar, Pula, Osijek, Slavonski Brod. There is a growing demand for an assessment of the quality of life in European cities, where a significant proportion of European Union citizens live. The Subnational Statistics data were collected by the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), the National Statistical Institutes and Eurostat to provide reliable and comparative information on selected urban areas in Member States of the European Union.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata (OJ L 326, 4.12.2008.)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 976/2009 of 19 October 2009 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 as regards the Network Services, establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (OJ L 274, 20.10.2009.)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 268/2010 of 29 March 2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the access to spatial data sets and services of the Member States by Community institutions and bodies under harmonised conditions (OJ L 83, 30.3.2010.)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 102/2011 of 4 February 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services (OJ L 31, 5.2.2011.)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services (OJ L 323, 8.12.2010.)

- Classification system

Degree of Urbanisation – DEGURBA

- Concepts and definitions

Variables: demography, social aspects, economic aspects, education and training, environment, travel and transport, culture and recreation

- Statistical units

City, functional urban area, sub-city district

The definition of the city is based on the presence of an urban centre, a new spatial concept based on high-density population grid cells, in the following ways:

1. All grid cells with a density of more than 1 500 inhabitants per sq. km are selected.

2. The contiguous high-density cells are then clustered, gaps are filled and only the clusters with a minimum population of 50 000 inhabitants are kept as an urban centre.
3. All the municipalities (local administrative unit level 2 – LAU 2) with at least half their population inside the urban centre are selected as candidates to become part of the city.
4. The city is defined ensuring that:
 - a) there is a link to the political level
 - b) at least 50% of the city population lives in an urban centre
 - c) at least 75% of the population of the urban centre lives in a city.

The functional urban area (FUA)

The functional urban area consists of the city and its commuting zone. Once all cities have been defined, a commuting zone can be identified based on commuting patterns using the following steps:

1. If 15% of employed persons living in one city work in another city, these cities are treated as connected cities. In this case, the first city is a part of the functional urban area of the second city and does not have its own FUA.
2. All municipalities with at least 15% of their employed residents working in a city are identified.
3. Municipalities surrounded by a single functional area are included and non-contiguous municipalities are excluded.

Cartographic visualisations of functional urban areas for the cities of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Slavonski Brod and Pula are presented below.

FIGURE 1 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF ZAGREB CITY

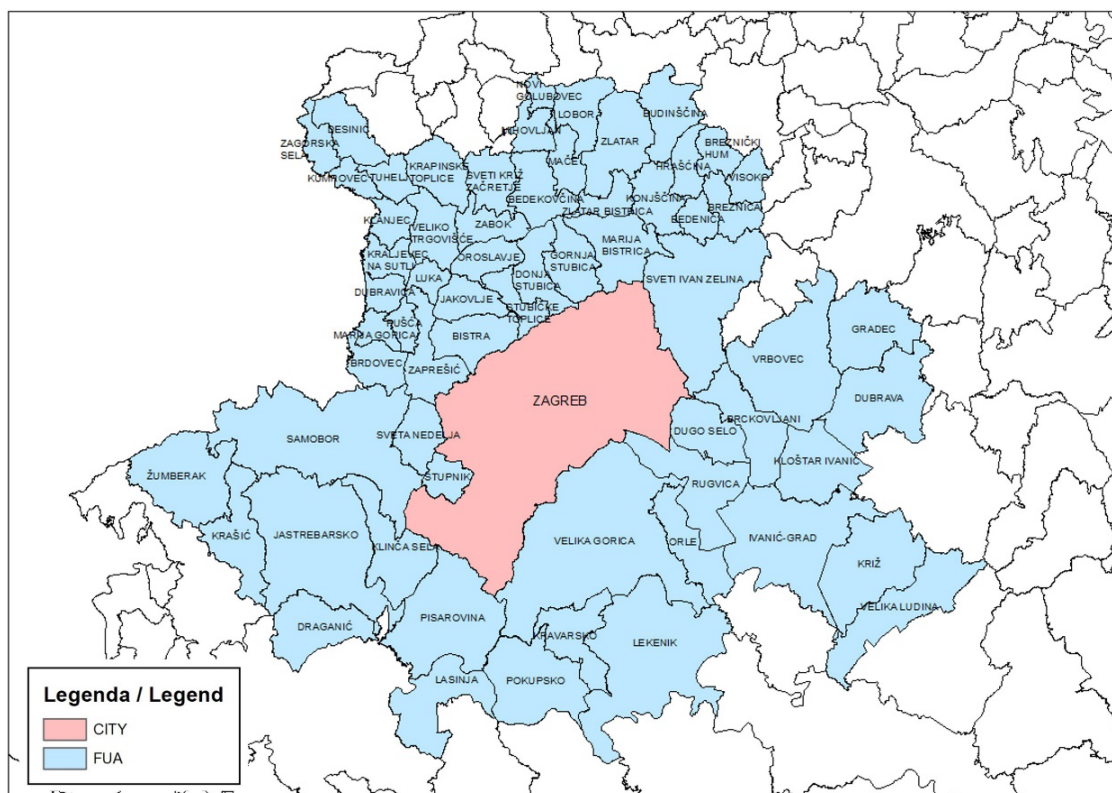


FIGURE 2 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF SPLIT CITY

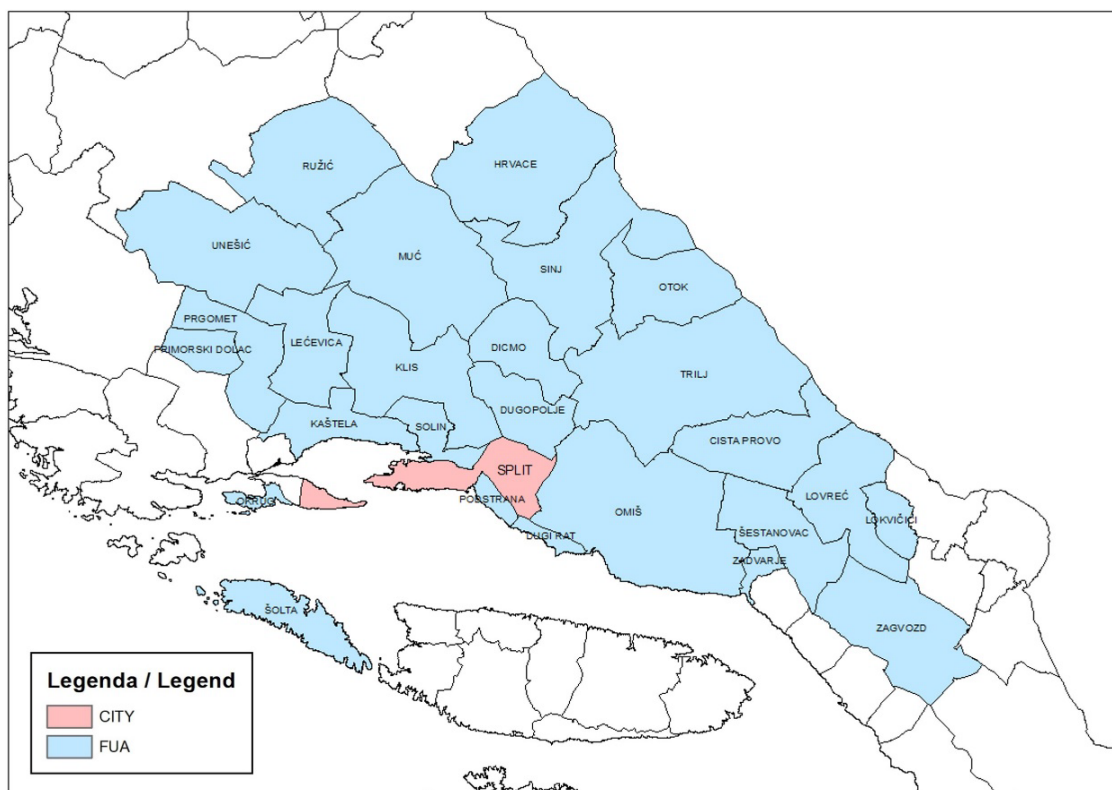


FIGURE 3 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF RIJEKA CITY

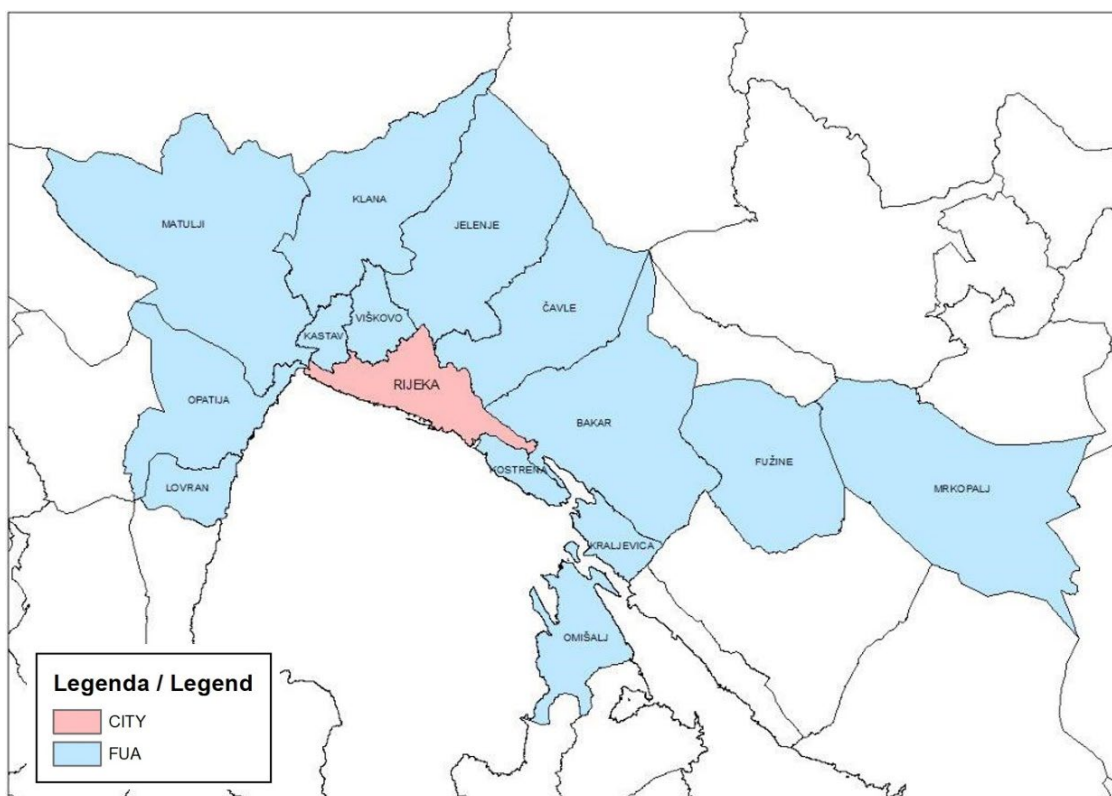


FIGURE 4 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF OSIJEK CITY

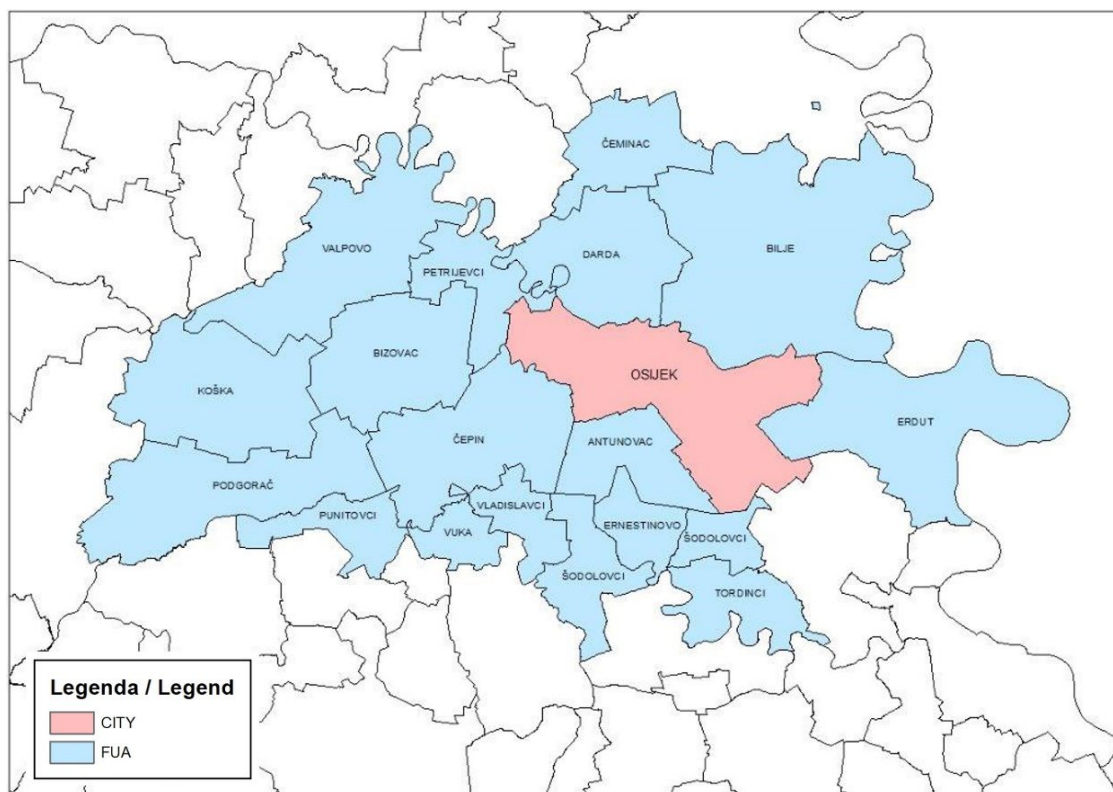


FIGURE 5 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF ZADAR CITY

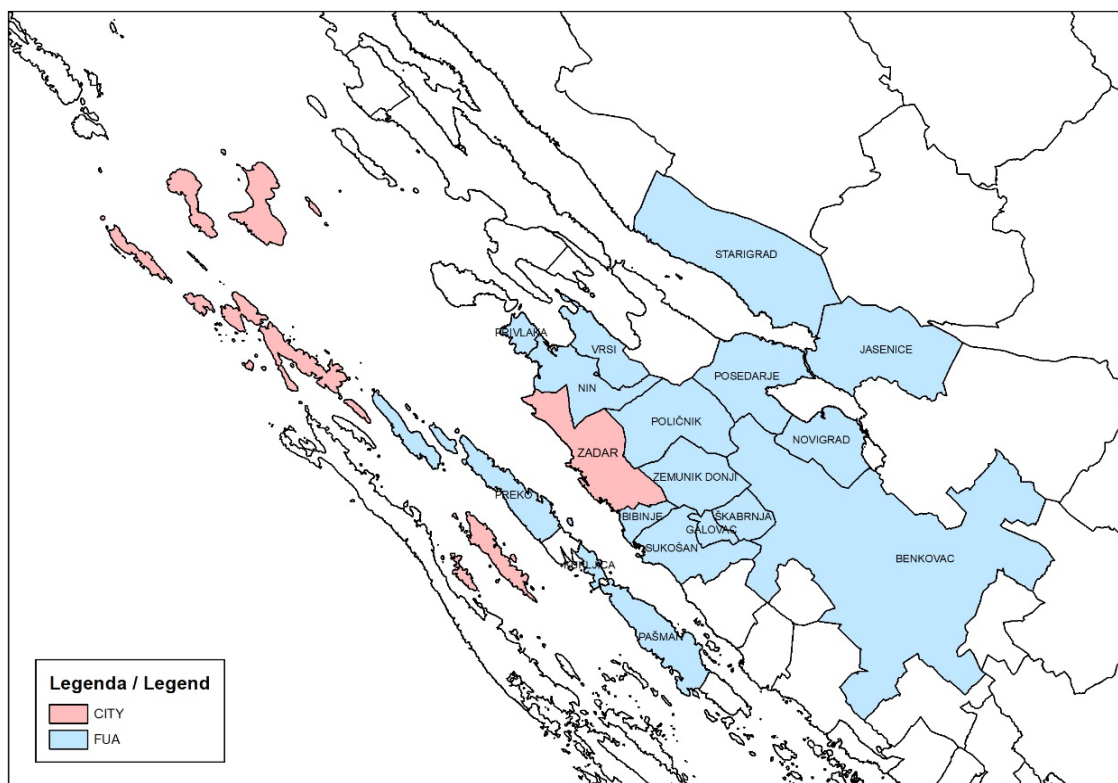


FIGURE 6 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF SLAVONSKI BROD CITY

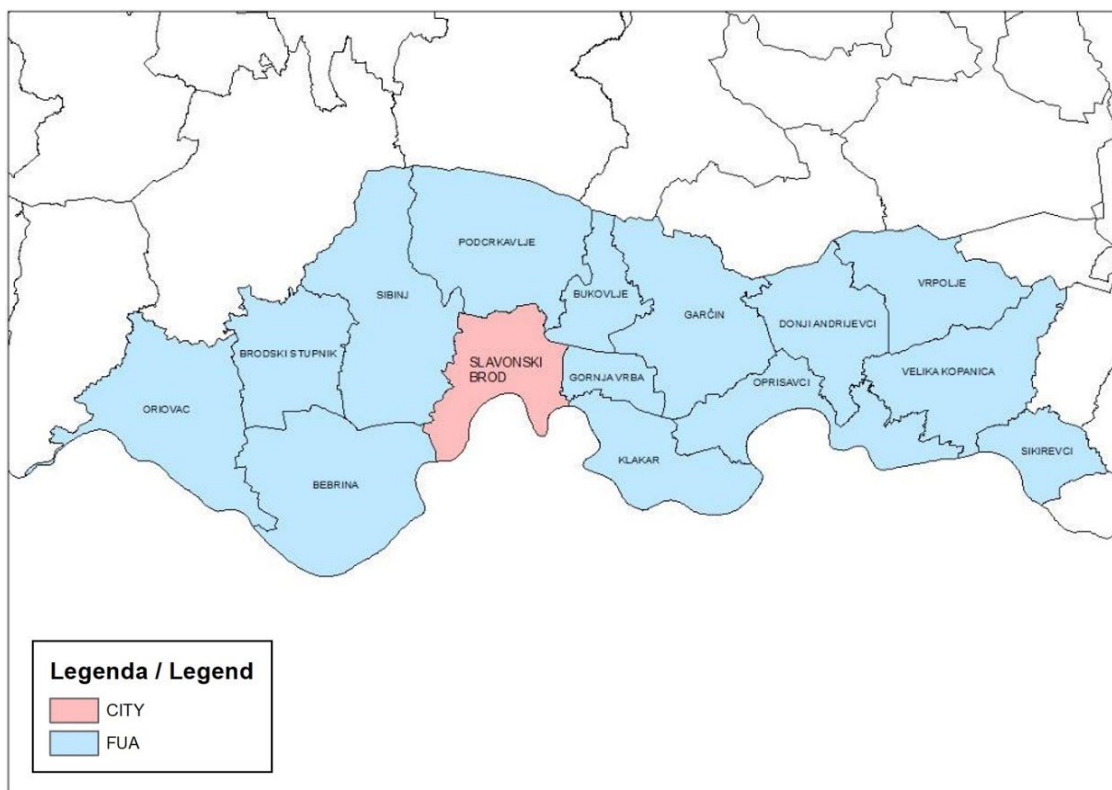
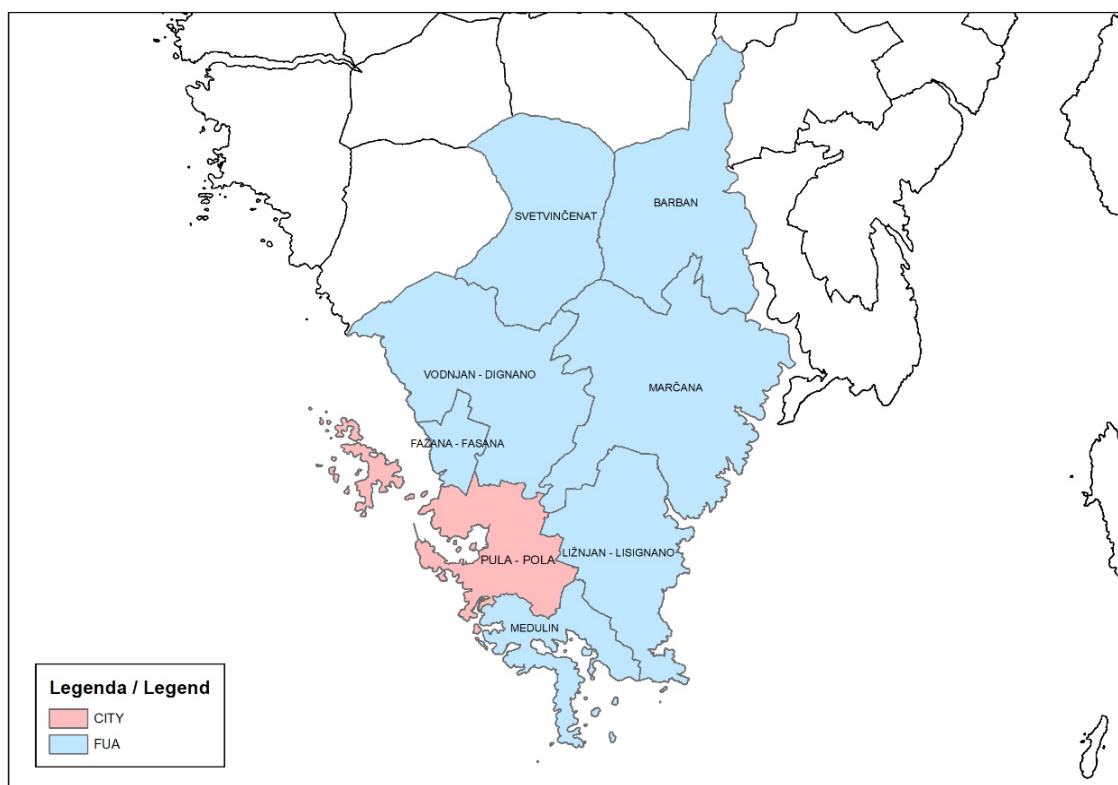


FIGURE 7 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA (FUA) OF PULA CITY



SUB-CITY DISTRICT (SCD)

There are certain guidelines that were adopted for the definition of the sub-city districts:

- Sub-city districts shall be defined for all capital cities and for non-capital cities with more than 250 000 inhabitants at the city level.
- The definition of sub-city districts for non-capital cities with less than 250 000 inhabitants at the city level is optional.
- Sub-city districts should have a population between 5 000 and 40 000.
- Sub-city districts shall be internally homogenous in terms of social structure and built environment as far as possible.
- In several large cities a subdivision of cities already exists but the units are larger in terms of population than the above-mentioned thresholds. In these cases, an additional sub-city district level can be defined, which corresponds to the established city districts.
- Based on the above, sub-city districts can be defined at two levels. Sub-city districts level 1 corresponds to the established city districts and level 2 follows the population criteria.
- For most cities only level 2 is defined, while for some other cities both levels 1 and 2 are defined.
- If deemed necessary, it is possible to define a sub-city district without territory (unknown sub-city district). This can be used for adjustments in calculating totals of all sub-city districts).
- The territory not covered by a city but covered by a greater city can also be divided into sub-city districts. The same guidelines apply as above.

Cartographic visualisation of local self-governments for the cities of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Slavonski Brod and Pula are presented below.

FIGURE 8 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (SCD) OF ZAGREB CITY

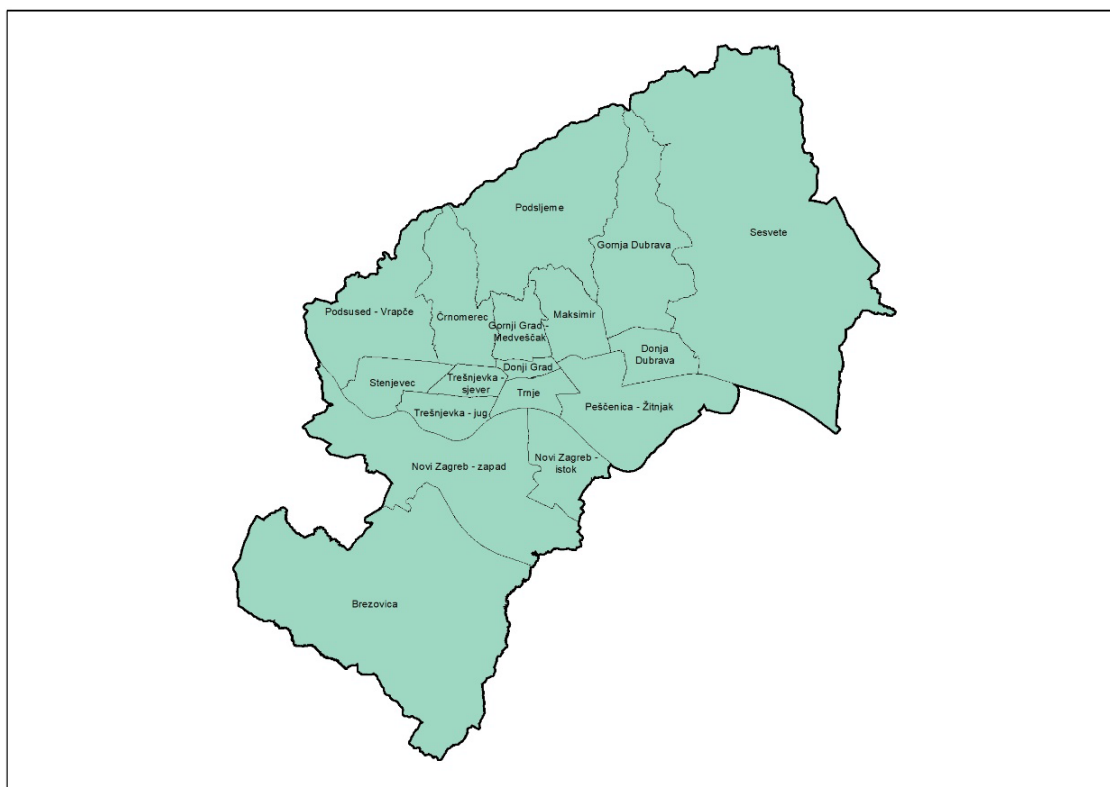


FIGURE 9 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (SCD) OF SPLIT CITY

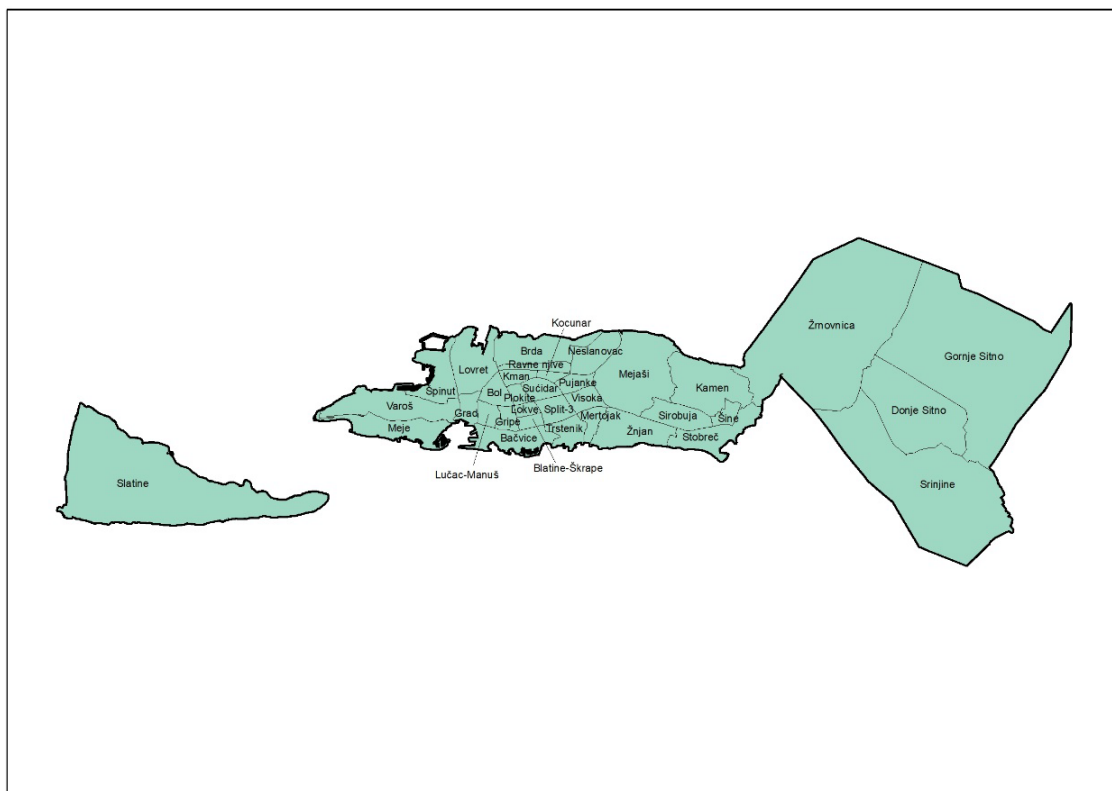


FIGURE 10 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (SCD) OF RIJEKA CITY

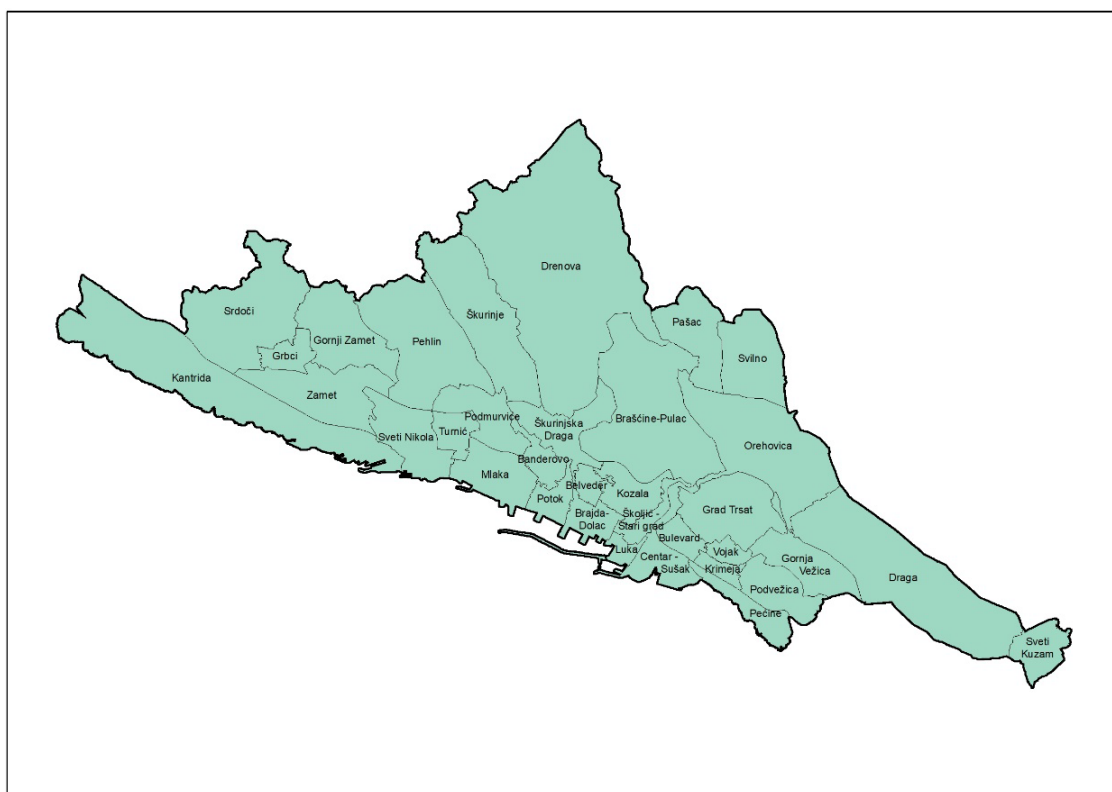


FIGURE 13 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (SCD) OF SLAVONSKI BROD CITY

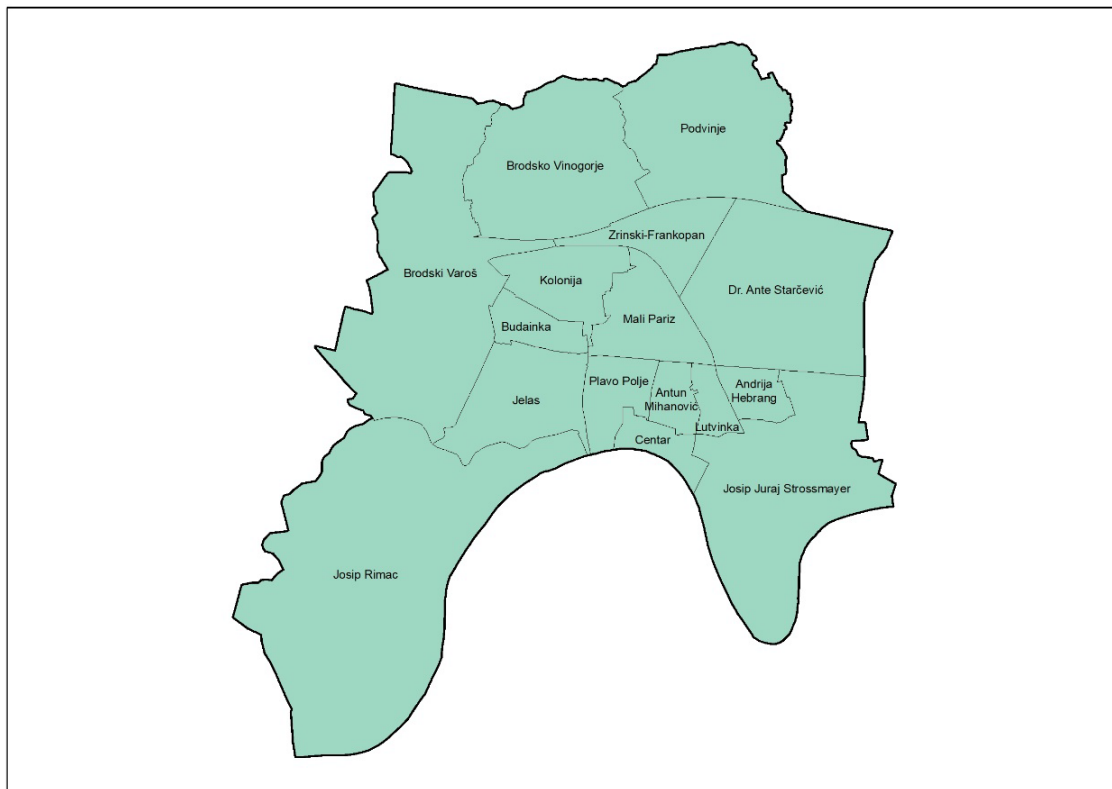
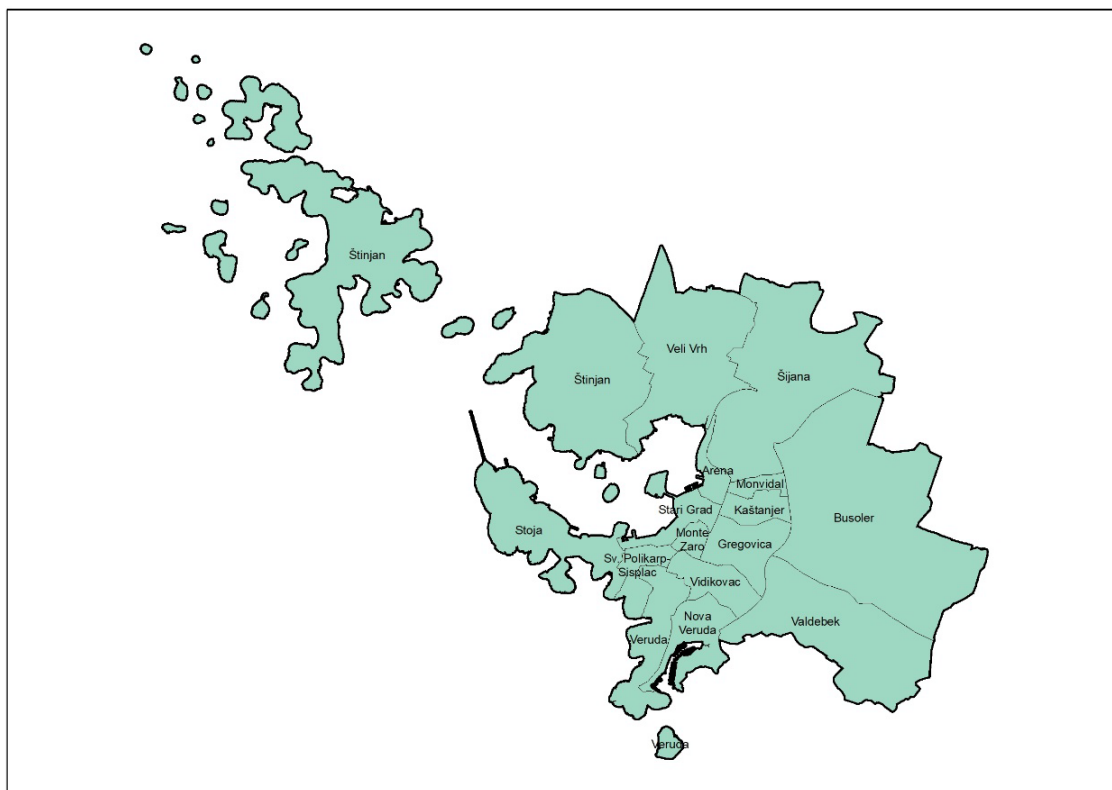


FIGURE 14 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (SCD) OF PULA CITY



- Statistical population

Population, households, enterprises, infrastructure, institutions, services

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Policy DGs of the European Commission

1.1.1 User needs

User needs for statistical data have been expressed at making evidence-based decisions. In the context of the sustainable development of cities, the Subnational Statistics is aimed at providing aid and support to citizens and policy makers at creating assessments as a prerequisite of any improvement, development and future observations.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

Not applicable.

1.2. Completeness

Compared to the Eurostat guidelines, the completeness has not been fully achieved.

1.2.1. Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 70%.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

The calculation of sampling error is not applicable.

2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.1.2. Bias due to sample selection process

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

The calculation of non-sampling error is not applicable.

2.2.1 Coverage error

The calculation of coverage error is not applicable.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

The calculation of measurement error is not applicable.

2.2.4 Non-response errors

The calculation of non-response error is not applicable.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.7 Processing errors

The calculation of processing error is not applicable.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.9 Editing rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.10 Hit rate

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Model selection error is not applicable

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

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

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

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1 Time lag – first results

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

3.1.2 Timeliness – final results:

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Not applicable.

4.1. News release

Data are released on the webpage of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under the title Databases at https://web.dzs.hr/PXWeb/Menu.aspx?px_db=Subnacionalne%20statistike&px_language=en

4.2. Other publications

Eurostat's website at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/publications>

4.3. On-line database

PC AXIS databases

4.4. Micro-data access

The conditions under which certain users can access microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

The Methodological Manual of the City Statistics is available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4422005/7435521/Methodological-manual-on-city-statistics.pdf>

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is 8.

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

Not applicable.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

Not applicable.

7.2. Burden

Not applicable.