

**CENSUS\_INS21ES\_A\_HR\_2021\_0000**

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Croatian Bureau of Statistics



## Eurostat metadata

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## 1. Contact

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### 1.1. Contact organisation

Croatian Bureau of Statistics

#### 1.1.1. Responsible party

Croatian Bureau of Statistics

<b>1.1.2. Responsible party role</b>	Resource Provider Custodian Owner Distributor Originator Point of Contact Principal Investigator Processor Publisher Author
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	Social Statistics Sector - Population Statistics
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	Branimirova 19  10000 Zagreb  Croatia

<b>2. Metadata update</b> <a href="#">Top</a>	
<b>2.1. Metadata last certified</b>	30/12/2022
<b>2.2. Metadata last posted</b>	30/12/2022
<b>2.3. Metadata last update</b>	30/12/2022

<b>3. Statistical presentation</b> <a href="#">Top</a>	
<b>3.1. Data description</b>	
<p>The 2021 Census was carried out from 13 September to 14 November 2021 according to the situation as on 31 August 2021 at midnight. The first Census phase, Computer assisted web interview, was carried out from 13 September to 27 September in which citizens were able to enumerate themselves and all members of their household. The second phase, Computer assisted personal interview, was carried out from 28 September to 14 November.</p> <p>There were 3 enumeration units: persons, households and dwellings.</p>	

The number of enumerators was 7652 and the number of controllers (supervisors of enumerators) was 1038.

The Census questionnaire consisted of identification data, data on households, data on dwellings and data on persons.

The legal framework for the conduction of the 2021 Population Census in Croatia was the Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2021. The Act was adopted by the Croatian Parliament in February 2020, and is harmonized with the Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and 712/2017.

The State Geodetic Administration was in charge for the updating and preparing the lists of spatial units and cartographic materials.

The preliminary 2021 Census results were published on 14 January 2022 (the total number of population, households and dwellings).

The total census budget was approximately 23 million euros.

#### **3.1.1. Resource title**

Census 2021

#### **3.1.2. Resource abstract**

Population and housing grid statistics

#### **3.1.3. Resource type**

Spatial data set

##### **3.1.3.1. Additional information if 'spatial data set' is marked**

<https://data.europa.eu/en>

#### **3.1.4. Resource locator**

#### **3.1.5. Unique resource identifier**

<https://data.europa.eu/en>

#### **3.1.6. Coupled resource**

<https://data.europa.eu/en>

#### **3.1.7. Resource language**

English

<b>3.1.8. Keyword value</b>
Population Distribution
<b>3.1.9. Originating controlled vocabulary</b>
<a href="https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme/pd">https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme/pd</a>
<b>3.1.10. Metadata language</b>
<a href="#">hrv</a> Croatian
<b>3.2. Classification system</b>
ISCO-08, NACE Rev. 2, ISCED (ISCED 2011 and ISCED-F 2013)
<b>3.3. Coverage - sector</b>
Society
<b>3.3.1. Topic category</b>
Society
<b>3.3.2. Spatial data service type</b>
Download Service
<b>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</b>
<b>3.4.7. Statistical concepts and definitions - Family status</b>  The family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife or as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.  Child (son/daughter) refers to a blood, step- or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own children in the same household. A son or daughter who lives with a spouse or with a partner in a consensual union, or with one or more own children, is not considered to be a child.

The term couple refers to opposite-sex couples and same-sex couples: married couples and couples who live in a consensual union.

Two persons are considered to be partners in a 'consensual union' when they

- belong to the same household, and
- have a marriage-like relationship with each other, and
- are not married to each other.

#### **3.4.8. Statistical concepts and definitions - Household status**

Private households are defined according to the household-dwelling concept which considers all persons living in the same housing unit to be members of the same household, such that there is one household per occupied housing unit and the number of occupied housing units and the number of households occupying them are equal.

According to the household-dwelling concept, a private household is either:

- (a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a housing unit; or
- (b) A multiperson household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine occupy a housing unit and provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living.

The category 'Persons living in a private household' comprises 'Persons in a family nucleus' and 'Persons not in a family nucleus'. The category 'Persons in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who belong to a private household that contains a family nucleus of which they are a member. 'Persons not in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who either belong to a non-family household or to a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household.

A non-family household can be a one-person household ('Living alone') or a multiperson household without any family nucleus.

The term 'son/daughter' is defined as the term 'child' in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'. 'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

'Consensual union' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

The category 'Partners' comprises 'Persons in a married couple' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

'Primary homeless persons' are persons living in the streets without a shelter. In 2021 Census in Croatia, primary homeless persons are considered members of private households without housing unit, so the number of primary homelessness is comprised within the number of private households.

#### **3.4.9. Statistical concepts and definitions - Current activity status**

Current activity status' is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week before census.

The 'currently economically active population' comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

'Employed' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week:

- (a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, (b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, (c) produce agricultural products mainly intended for sale or exchange.

The 'unemployed' comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who were:

- (a) 'without work', that is, in the reference period did not work for payment in cash or kind; and
- (b) 'currently available for work' within the next two weeks; and
- (c) 'seeking work' prior to the Census

The category 'Currently not economically active' includes persons under the age of 15 as well as those aged 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

#### **3.4.10. Statistical concepts and definitions - Occupation**

'Occupation' refers to the type of work done in a job (that is the main tasks and duties of the work). Persons doing more than one job are allocated an occupation based on their main job, which is identified according to the time spent on the job.

The breakdown by occupation will be available for persons aged 15 or over that were:

- employed during the reference week, or
- unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

Persons are classified according to the occupation they had during their most recent employment.

#### **3.4.11. Statistical concepts and definitions - Industry**

'Industry' (branch of economic activity) is the kind of production or activity of the establishment (or similar unit) in which the job of a currently economically active person is located.

Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated an industry (branch of economic activity) based on their main job, which is to be identified according to the time spent on the job.

The breakdown by industry will be available for persons aged 15 or over that were:

- employed during the reference week, or
- unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

Persons are classified according to the industry they worked in during their most recent employment. The categories included in the breakdown 'industry' list the 21 sections of the NACE Rev. 2 classification and appropriate aggregates.

#### **3.4.12. Statistical concepts and definitions - Status in employment**

An 'employee' is a person who works in a 'paid employment' job, that is a job where the explicit or implicit contract of employment gives the incumbent a basic remuneration, which is independent of the revenue of the unit for which he/she works.

An 'employer' is a person who, working on his or her own account or with a small number of partners, holds a 'self-employment' job and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference week) has engaged one or more persons to work for him/her as 'employees'.

An 'own-account worker' is a person who, working on his/her own account or with one or a few partners, holds a 'self-employment job' and has not engaged, on a continuous basis (including the reference week), any 'employees'.

A 'contributing family worker' is a person who works in a market-oriented establishment operated by a family member (living in the same household) without receiving any financial compensation for his/her work, and without having their retirement and social security benefit tax paid (e.g. family members of bakers, pastry-shop owners, shop owners, helping on a farm, etc.).

#### **3.4.13. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of work**

The location of the place of work is the geographical area in which a currently employed person does his/her job.

The place of work of those mostly working at home is the same as their usual residence. The term 'working' refers to work done as an 'employed person'.

#### **3.4.14. Statistical concepts and definitions - Educational attainment**

'Educational attainment' refers to the highest level of successfully completed education. There was no discrimination between the education completed in regular school or a substitute of one (e.g. schools specialising in adult education), providing that the school is acknowledged in the official education system of the Republic of Croatia. Various courses organised at community colleges, agencies etc. that are not part of the education system of the Republic of Croatia were not taken into consideration, whereas a respondent provided the answer on the previously completed level of education in a school included in the formal education system.

#### **3.4.15. Statistical concepts and definitions - Size of the locality**

Proposed definition of 'locality' is not applicable in statistical system in Croatia, so instead category 'settlement' is used.

Settlement is a territorial anthropological and geographical unit which consists of areas intended for construction and those intended for other purposes, which has its own name and a system of numbering buildings within a settlement or a street system belonging to a settlement.

#### **3.4.16. Statistical concepts and definitions - Marital status**

Marital status is the (legal) conjugal status of an individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (de jure status).

A person is classified according to his/her most recently acquired legal marital status at the reference date (31/08/2021)

In 2021 Census in Croatia, data on 5 marital statuses were collected: never married (single), married, registered/legal partnerships (for same-sex couples), widowed and divorced.

Never married persons are children under the age of 16 and all other persons who never got married in concordance with valid regulations.

Married persons are those who got married before a competent body in concordance with valid regulations.

Registered/legal partnerships (for same-sex couples) is a union of family life between two persons of the same sex who have reached the age of 18, concluded in front of the competent authority accordance with the current regulations.

Widowed persons are persons whose marriage ceased to exist by death of one of spouses or by declaring a missing spouse dead respectfully.

Divorced persons are those whose marriage was terminated by a valid court decision.

#### **3.4.17. Statistical concepts and definitions - Country of citizenship**

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired according to the national legislation.

A person with two citizenships (Croatian and other) is allocated to the Croatian citizenship.

Question about Country of citizenship covers following answers:

"Croatian" is given by people who have only Croatian citizenship and no other.

"Croatian and other" is given by people who, in addition to Croatian, have another citizenship.

"Foreign" is given by persons who are citizens of another country.

"Without citizenship" is given by people who do not have any citizenship

#### **3.4.18. Statistical concepts and definitions - Year of arrival in the country**

The year of arrival is the calendar year in which a person most recently established usual residence in the country. The data for 2021 refer to the time span between 1 January 2021 and the reference date (31 August 2021).

#### **3.4.19. Statistical concepts and definitions - Residence one year before**

This indicates the relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census (on 31 August 2020). Children under one year of age are classified under 'Not applicable'.

For all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date, the previous place of usual residence is the last usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.

#### **3.4.20. Statistical concepts and definitions - Housing arrangements**

The topic 'Housing arrangements' covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are roofless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

Occupants are persons with their usual residence in the places listed in the respective category.

'Conventional dwelling' is every structurally connected unit intended for housing purposes, consisting of one or more rooms, with or without auxiliary rooms (kitchen, pantry, hallway, bathroom, toilet, etc.) and having a separate entrance directly from the hallway, stairway, yard or street.

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census.

'Other housing units' are rooms and facilities that are not dwellings in the construction sense, but were used as dwellings at the time of the Census. These can be rooms in buildings, e.g. an inhabited basement, storage room, garage, occupied business premises (warehouse facilities, offices, hotel or



hospital rooms), as well as certain mobile or immobile objects, e.g. a railway car, truck, ship, tent, trailer, hovel etc.

'Collective living quarters' are a group of rooms used for organised habitation by large groups of people or several households. For instance, these include retirement homes, homes for children and youth, institutions for permanent care and accommodation of the physically and mentally disabled and persons with other illnesses, convents, prisons, military institutions etc.

'Occupied conventional dwellings', 'other housing units' and 'collective living quarters' together represent 'living quarters'. Any 'living quarter' must be the usual residence of at least one person. The sum of occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units represents 'housing units'. 'Homeless' (persons who are not usual residents in any living quarter category) refers to persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters (primary homelessness).

#### **3.4.21. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of family nucleus**

The family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife or as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

Child (son/daughter) refers to a blood, step- or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own children in the same household. A son or daughter who lives with a spouse or with a partner in a consensual union, or with one or more own children, is not considered to be a child.

The term couple refers to opposite-sex couples and same-sex couples: married couples and couples who live in a consensual union

Two persons are considered to be partners in a 'consensual union' when they

- belong to the same household, and
- have a marriage-like relationship with each other, and
- are not married to each other.

#### **3.4.22. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of private household**

Private households are defined according to the household-dwelling concept which considers all persons living in the same housing unit to be members of the same household, such that there is one household per occupied housing unit and the number of occupied housing units and the number of households occupying them are equal.

According to the household-dwelling concept, a private household is either:

- (a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a housing unit; or
- (b) A multiperson household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine occupy a housing unit and provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living.

The category 'Persons living in a private household' comprises 'Persons in a family nucleus' and

'Persons not in a family nucleus'. The category 'Persons in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who belong to a private household that contains a family nucleus of which they are a member.

'Persons not in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who either belong to a non-family household or to a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household.

A non-family household can be a one-person household ('Living alone') or a multiperson household without any family nucleus.

The term 'son/daughter' is defined as the term 'child' in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'. 'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

'Consensual union' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

The category 'Partners' comprises 'Persons in a married couple' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

'Primary homeless persons' are persons living in the streets without a shelter. In 2021 Census in Croatia, primary homeless persons are considered members of private households without housing unit, so the number of primary homelessness is comprised within the number of private households.

#### **3.4.23. Statistical concepts and definitions - Size of private household**

Private households are classified by size according to the total number of resident members in the household.

#### **3.4.24. Statistical concepts and definitions - Tenure status of household**

The topic 'Tenure status of households' refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit.

Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit and at least one member tenant of all or part of the housing unit are classified under category 'Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit'.

#### **3.4.25. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of living quarter**

'Conventional dwelling' is every structurally connected unit intended for housing purposes, consisting of one or more rooms, with or without auxiliary rooms (kitchen, pantry, hallway, bathroom, toilet, etc.) and having a separate entrance directly from the hallway, stairway, yard or street.

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census.

'Other housing units' are rooms and facilities that are not dwellings in the construction sense, but were used as dwellings at the time of the Census. These can be rooms in buildings, e.g. an inhabited basement, storage room, garage, occupied business premises (warehouse facilities, offices, hotel or hospital rooms), as well as certain mobile or immobile objects, e.g. a railway car, truck, ship, tent, trailer, hovel etc.

'Collective living quarters' are a group of rooms used for organised habitation by large groups of people or several households. For instance, these include retirement homes, homes for children and youth, institutions for permanent care and accommodation of the physically and mentally disabled and persons with other illnesses, convents, prisons, military institutions etc.

'Occupied conventional dwellings', 'other housing units' and 'collective living quarters' together represent 'living quarters'. Any 'living quarter' must be the usual residence of at least one person.

#### **3.4.26. Statistical concepts and definitions - Occupancy status**

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census.

'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are not the usual residence of any person at the time of the census.

'Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use' covers dwellings used during seasonal agricultural activities,

'Dwellings used for vacation and recreation' (holiday/weekend houses or apartments), dwellings for tourist renting (only houses or apartments privately owned by citizens),

'Dwellings for business activity only'

'Vacant dwellings' covers temporarily unoccupied dwellings and abandoned dwellings.

#### **3.4.27. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of ownership**

The topic 'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

#### **3.4.28. Statistical concepts and definitions - Number of occupants**

The number of occupants of a housing unit is the number of people for whom the housing unit is the usual residence.

#### **3.4.29. Statistical concepts and definitions - Useful floor space**

Useful floor space is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces.

A 'room' is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

#### **3.4.30. Statistical concepts and definitions - Number of rooms**

A 'room' is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

#### **3.4.31. Statistical concepts and definitions - Density standard (floor space)**

The topic 'Density standard (floor space)' relates the useful floor space in square metres to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'Number of occupants'.

#### **3.4.32. Statistical concepts and definitions - Density standard (number of rooms)**

The topic 'Density standard' (number of rooms) relates to the number of rooms to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'Number of occupants'.

#### **3.4.33. Statistical concepts and definitions - Water supply system**

A dwelling is considered to have water supply system if at least one room is equipped with proper installations, irrespective of whether they are connected to the community network or to certain households devices or facilities.

#### **3.4.34. Statistical concepts and definitions - Toilet facilities**

A dwelling is considered to have a toilet if such a sanitary appliance is located at a separate room inside the dwelling or in the bathroom.

#### **3.4.35. Statistical concepts and definitions - Bathing facilities**

A dwelling is considered to have a bathroom if there is a room equipped with a bathtub or shower, with a proper water supply and sewer system.

#### **3.4.36. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of heating**

A housing unit is considered as centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

#### **3.4.37. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of building**

The topic 'Dwellings by type of building' refers to the number of dwellings in the building in which the dwelling is placed.

#### **3.4.38. Statistical concepts and definitions - Period of construction**

The topic 'Dwellings by period of construction' refers to the year when the building in which the dwelling is placed was completed.

### **3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Total population**

For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all the persons falling within the scope of the census in EU on usual residents.

Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

Persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total usually population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.

Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usually resident population. Unless otherwise stated in this report.

#### **3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex**

Sex refers to a person's biological status and is categorized as male and female.

#### **3.4.3. Statistical concepts and definitions - Age**

The age reached at the reference date (in completed years).

#### **3.4.4. Statistical concepts and definitions - Employed person**

'Employed' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week: (a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or (b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity.

#### **3.4.5. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of birth**

Place of birth is defined as the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth. Information on the country of birth is based on the international boundaries existing at the time of census.

#### **3.4.6. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of usual residence one year prior to the census**

The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.

For all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date, the previous place of usual residence is the last usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.

#### **3.5. Statistical unit**

The 2021 population and housing census include data on persons, private households, family nuclei, conventional dwellings and living quarters

#### **3.6. Statistical population**

Persons enumerated in the 2021 census are those who were usually resident in the territory of the reporting country at the census reference date. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of

recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage
<b>3.7. Reference area</b>
Data are available at different levels of geographical detail: national, NUTS2, NUTS3 and local administrative units (LAU2)
<b>3.7.1. Geographic bounding box</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13.21,42.21,19.45,46.55</li> </ul>
<b>3.7.2. Spatial resolution</b>
1000 Unit:m
<b>3.7.3. Coordinate Reference System</b>
EPSG:3035 - ETRS89 / LAEA Europe
<b>3.8. Coverage - Time</b>
Data refer to the situation in the reporting country at the census reference date (31. August 2021).
<b>3.9. Base period</b>
Not applicable.

<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
Counts of statistical units.	

<b>5. Reference Period</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
31 August 2021	
<b>5.1. Temporal extent</b>	
31 August 2021 - Reference day Census was carried out from 13 September 2021 - 14 November 2021	

<b>6. Institutional Mandate</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements</b>	
<p>The Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia 2021 (Official Gazette No. 25/20 and 34/21)</p> <p><a href="https://www.zakon.hr/z/2501/Zakon-o-popisu-stanovni%C5%A1tva%2C-ku%C4%87anstava-i-stanova-u-Republici-Hrvatskoj-2021.-godine">https://www.zakon.hr/z/2501/Zakon-o-popisu-stanovni%C5%A1tva%2C-ku%C4%87anstava-i-stanova-u-Republici-Hrvatskoj-2021.-godine</a></p> <p>Decision on extending the implementation of the Census until October 29, 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Odluka o produženju provedbe Popisa stanovništva, kućanstava i stanova u Republici Hrvatskoj 2021. godine</a></p> <p>Decision on extending the implementation of the Census until November 14, 2021.</p> <p>Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/712 of 20 April 2017 establishing the reference year and the programme of the statistical data and metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance. )</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (Text with EEA relevance)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/543 of 22 March 2017</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/881 of 23 May 2017</p>	
<b>6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing</b>	
N/A	
<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>

### 7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Data confidentiality is regulated by:

- the Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia 2021 (Official Gazette No. 25/20 and 34/21),
- the Official Statistics Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 25/20 from 14 March 2020),
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016

### 7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

- 1 km<sup>2</sup> grid data items on total population shall not be reported as confidential; under the provisions specified in Article 6(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018
- As regards data confidentiality on lower territorial levels (settlements, statistical areas, enumeration areas) specific rules were determined considering population number, type of variable, frequencies, etc

## 8. Release policy

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### 8.1. Release calendar

There is no special release calendar for 2021 Census. There is a unique CBS's Publishing Programme (yearly edition) with a list of statistical issues planned for particular year.

2021 Census (final) data have been available on web since september 2022 (on the total population by gender and age and ethno-cultural characteristics of the population)

and then in 2023 second majority part will become available for public and the rest of data will be available during 2024.

Census data are also available upon users' request.

### 8.2. Release calendar access

<https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/>

### 8.3. Release policy - user access

Census data published on CBS's website are available free of charge.



Special data requests (tailored made data) are chargeable depending on time needed for data extraction.

Simple requests for data are free of charge.

The access to confidential data (microdata) for scientific purposes shall be granted only if a scientific and research institution meet all terms defined in the *Ordinance on Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes*

#### 8.3.1. Conditions applying to access and use

<https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply>

#### 8.3.2. Limitations on public access

<https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply>

### 9. Frequency of dissemination

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Decennial

### 10. Accessibility and clarity

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#### 10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Below are links to presentations that were used at press conferences during the dissemination of census data.

[https://dzs.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Press%20Corner/Prezentacije/Popis%202021.\\_kona%C4%8Dni%20rezultati.pdf](https://dzs.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Press%20Corner/Prezentacije/Popis%202021._kona%C4%8Dni%20rezultati.pdf)

<https://dzs.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Press%20Corner/Prezentacije/Prezentacija%20u%20povodu%20objavljivanja%20kona%C4%8Dnih%20rezultata%20o%20etno-kulturalnim%20obilje%C5%BEjima%20stanovni%C5%A1tva%20Popis%202021.%20.pdf>

[https://dzs.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/dokumenti/POPIS%202021.%20prezentacija\\_Prvi%20rezultati.pdf?vel=540273](https://dzs.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/dokumenti/POPIS%202021.%20prezentacija_Prvi%20rezultati.pdf?vel=540273)

<b>10.2. Dissemination format - Publications</b>	
<p>Publications of 2021 Census up to now:</p> <p>1) 2011 Census, First Results by Settlements, CBS, Zagreb, January 2022.</p> <p>Other publications according to census characteristics are planned to be disseminated, but their number and time of dissemination will depend on available human resources.</p>	
<b>10.3. Dissemination format - online database</b>	
Online are available only data sets in excel format (situation in December 2022).	
<b>10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access</b>	
The access to confidential data (microdata) for scientific purposes shall be granted only if a scientific and research institution meet all terms defined in the <i>Ordinance on Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes</i> .	
<b>10.5. Dissemination format - other</b>	
N/A	
<b>10.6. Documentation on methodology</b>	
<p>Methodology Instructions 'Census of population, households and dwellings 2021', CBS, Zagreb, 2021</p> <p>As an integral part of the methodology used to regulate the content of the Census data, the National Bureau of Statistics prepared Methodological Instructions. They were intended for coordinators, instructors, controllers and enumerators.</p> <p>The instructions contained the definitions of all characteristics that were collected for each Census unit and descriptions on how to enter the answers or filled out the questionnaire.</p>	
<b>10.7. Quality management - documentation</b>	
Not available.	
<b>11. Quality management</b>	
<div> <div></div> <div> <a href="#">Top</a> </div> </div>	

<b>11.1. Quality assurance</b>
<p>1) "Implementation of Total Quality Management in Croatian Bureau of Statistics, CBS, Zagreb, 2014"</p> <p>2) "Handbook for Calculation of Quality Indicators, CBS, Zagreb, 2014"</p>
<b>11.1.1. Lineage</b>
Grid data set is the official version.
<b>11.1.2. Conformity, specification</b>
<p>Title: <a href="#">COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1089/2010 of 23 November 2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services</a></p> <p>Date: 2014-12-31</p> <p>Date type: published</p>
<b>11.1.3. Conformity, degree</b>
In accordance
<b>11.2. Quality management - assessment</b>
<p>1. Geographic data used for geocoding – Data source used for geocoding is obtained from State geodetic administration</p> <p>2. Positional accuracy – Geographic data are provided from official source with geodetic accuracy</p> <p>3. Comparability – Geocoded addresses in Croatia are comparable in all country due to fact that all addresses are in the same coordinate system</p> <p>4. Completeness (coverage) - Out of 1.662.412 adressess enumerators added on the field 3573 or about 0,2% of non geodetic adressess</p> <p>5. Temporal coherence – Data was updated by State geodetic administration for the purpose of Census 2021.</p> <p>6. Coherence with oder grid systems – Croatia uses the same coordinate system on the territory of the entire country</p>

<b>12. Relevance</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>12.1. Relevance - User Needs</b>	

The census data disseminated by Eurostat are addressed to policy makers, researchers, media and the general public.
<b>12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction</b>
No user satisfaction surveys are carried out. User inquiries are handled by the Eurostat User Support service.
<b>12.3. Completeness</b>
Depends on the availability of data transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes.

<b>13. Accuracy</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>13.1. Accuracy - overall</b>	
There are no particular reasons for data unreliability for this topic	
<b>13.2. Sampling error</b>	
N/A	
<b>13.3. Non-sampling error</b>	
N/A	

<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>14.1. Timeliness</b>	
<p>Census data are released successively, the first results have been released 60 days after the census.</p> <p>Data on the total number of population by age and gender up to the settlement level, as well as data on ethno-cultural characteristics, were issued 10 months after the implementation of the census.</p> <p>This will be followed by data on households and dwellings.</p> <p>Croatian Bureau of Statistics will provide the Eurostat with final, validated and aggregated data and with metadata, as required by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, within 27 months of the end of the reference year.</p>	
<b>14.1.1. Date of publication</b>	

Year	Quarter	Census data	The date determined by the publication calendar		Date of
2022	Q1	First results	25 January 2022		14 Janu
	Q2				
	Q3	Final results on Total population	Q3		22 Sept
	Q3	Total population by age and sex	Q3		22 Sept
	Q3	Nationality	Q3		22 Sept
	Q3	Mother tongue	Q3		22 Sept
	Q3	Religion	Q3		22 Sept
	Q3	Citizenship	Q3		22 Sept
	Q4				
2023	Q1				
	Q2	Data on Households	Q2		
	Q3	activities, education, dwellings	Q3		
	Q4	Other			
2024	Q1	Other			
	Q2				
<b>14.1.2. Date of last revision</b>					
15/12/2022					
<b>14.1.3. Date of creation</b>					
15/12/2022					
<b>14.2. Punctuality</b>					
Most likely, there will be no time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.					

<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>15.1. Comparability - geographical</b>	
Comparable.	
<b>15.1.1. Geographic information - data quality</b>	
Grid data set covers whole area of the Republic of Croatia.	
<b>15.2. Comparability - over time</b>	
2021 Census data are comparable with the 2011 Census but not comparable with previous censuses in Croatia from 2001 and before due to different definition of total population (usual residence).  Also, different definition of economic activity in 2021 and 2011 compare to previous Censuses is used (current activity in reference week) in comparison with previous censuses when prevailing activity during previous year was used.	
<b>15.3. Coherence - cross domain</b>	
Figures provided by the National Statistical Institutes in the framework of the 2021 Population and Housing Census may differ from those transmitted in other statistical domains due to the cross domain differences in definitions and methodologies used.	
<b>15.4. Coherence - internal</b>	
Internal coherence is assured by regulations defining breakdowns and definitions of topics (Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009, Regulation (EU) No 519/2010, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010), Regulation (EU) No 2017/712).	

<b>16. Cost and Burden</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
The total census budget was approx. 23 million euros. The Census Budget was set by the Census Law and was covered in the budget for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022.  Given that the processing of census data is still ongoing, the final costs of the Census will be known at the end of 2023.  The 2021 Census did not place any particular burden to respondents.	

<b>17. Data revision</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>17.1. Data revision - policy</b>	
No revision of the 2021 census data is planned.	
<b>17.2. Data revision - practice</b>	
No revision of the 2021 census data is planned.	

<b>18. Statistical processing</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>18.1. Source data</b>	
Census 2021	
<b>18.2. Frequency of data collection</b>	
Data on population and housing censuses in Croatia are collected every decade.	
<b>18.3. Data collection</b>	
<p>As a part of the preparatory work for the 2021 Census, the Pilot Census was carried out in march 2021 in order to test methodological and IT solutions.</p> <p>The first Census phase, Computer assisted web interview, was carried out from 13 September to 27 September in which citizens were able to enumerate themselves and all members of their household.</p> <p>The second phase, Computer assisted personal interview, was carried out from 28 September to 14 November. This second phase was extended twice, from 18 to 29 October – and then for the second time to 14. November.</p> <p>There were 3 enumeration units: population, households and dwellings.</p> <p>The Croatian Bureau of Statistics planned to conduct the Post-Enumeration Survey immediately after the 2021 Census, but it was finally decided that it would not be carried out due to the significant deterioration of the epidemiological situation in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>Before enumeration started, general public had been informed through communication chanells. Also, CBS established Call Center and web page specifically designed for the Census. The web page included answers to frequently asked questions, census questionnaires as well as legal documents.</p>	

2021 Census was prepared, organised and executed by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. The State Geodetic Administration was responsible for preparing the list of spatial units and descriptive cartographic materials.

For the purpose of preparation, organisation and execution of the 2021 Census in the field, the following bodies were set up hierarchically: county census committees, census committees in town/municipalities. Within the area of their competence, mentioned bodies set up census centers and nominated and/or appointed participants of 2021 Census (enumerators and controllers (supervisors)).

Out in the field there were 7652 enumerators, 1038 controllers (enumerators' supervisors), about 175 instructors, as well as 45 county coordinators. Additional participants include members of county census committees, census committees in towns/municipalities and members of census centers.

After the enumeration on the field had finished, census material (laptops) were transported and stored in one place. Early in 2022 data processing started.

#### **18.4. Data validation**

Data validation started at the beginning of enumeration in sense that controllers (enumerators' supervisors) daily checked questionnaires filled in by enumerator and made corrections in case of inconsistency or mistake. Also, random checks of census questionnaires were done by instructors and coordinators during entire period of enumeration.

Data verification in census application ensured the quality of the collected data in the following way:

- a) By blocking the completion of the questionnaire by pointing out the errors, or
- b) By warning about any illogicality in the data, but without blocking the continuation and completion of the Census questionnaires. The data verification rules were specified for each question and for each offered response or free response input value. There were several types of data verification: mandatory or optional questions; interdependence of questions or so-called skips – certain questions were answered depending on previous answers; interdependence of offered answers – answers depending on previous answers were offered to certain questions; structural checks – e.g., number entries, letter entries, correct date of birth entries, correct OIB entries according to mod 11, 10 rules, etc.; content checks – e.g., a person gave contradictory answers to two related questions. All data verification rules were activated immediately after entering the answer. Warnings and errors were displayed after entering and saving the answer, as well as viewing the questionnaires in the CMS.

The system recognised two levels of incorrect input, or errors, that could have occurred during the input by users:



1) Warning, “minor error” (e.g., the respondent entered information that was structurally all right, but semantically it seemed incorrect or unlikely: he stated that he had an apartment of 80 m<sup>2</sup> and that he had 10 rooms);

2) Error, “major error” (e.g. the user did not answer the question; the user gave two answers in the questionnaire that were in direct contradiction, etc.). The “warning” referred to errors that were not critical and did not block further use of the system, but encouraged the user to check their entry. The “errors” related to cases in which the system did not allow its usage until the errors had been corrected.

Data validation continue through data processing system starting with manual checks (checking whether all addresses are comprised). Many corrections are done automatically using automated editing.

Processing phase is still in progres.

Final data validation will refer to analysing numerous tables through cross-variables checks. Those tables will be analysed by experienced CBS staff and, if necessary, inconsistencies will be corrected on micro-level.

#### **18.5. Data compilation**

Data collected by selfenumeration, were directly stored in Government cloud. Data collected by enumerators were stored in local laptops and after synchronization in Government cloud and then all of the captured data was imported into a MS SQL database, forming two main tables – data from personal questionnaires and data from Household and Dwelling Questionnaire. Both tables are linked by identifiers (town/municipality code, enumeration area code, dwelling code, household code, person ordinal within the household and PIN). The forms were then processed using in-house developed applications and commercial software.

Application was developed by external contractor.

Characteristics, which are answered textually need to be coded - these are citizenship, mother tongue, religion, occupation and industry. Although a computer-aided coding system is used for this, there is a lot of manual work involved as coding occupations and industries is very demanding.

Administrative data sources from the Ministry of the Interior, the Croatian Institute for Public Health, the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance and the Ministry of Education and Science were also used in data processing in order to improve the quality of the data.

Each operator could, while editing and correcting data, display the appropriate form and depending forms in PDF format. All of the operators' actions were recorded. Control tables were prepared in MS Excel. Methodologists were able to browse the data and prepare their own views using SAS Enterprise Guide Software.

The deleted records were just marked as deleted, but physically remained in the database. Imputations rules are/will be developed by demographic experts, and then tested using the test database. All of the changes are analysed before applying them to the actual data.

The final results are/will be published on our website in Excel format.

#### 18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

#### 19. Comment

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No comment

#### Related metadata

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#### Annexes