United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook

Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: HR

Population census date: 31.08.2021. Housing census date: 31.08.2021.

A. General population census information

1. Census - taking methodological approaches

(1) Traditional census - full field enumeration	\boxtimes
If yes, please circle the mode of data collection among options (a) to (f) listed below:	
(a) paper questionnaire only	
(b) paper questionnaire and tablet computers	
(c) tablet computers only	
(d) tablet computers and internet	
(e) internet and paper questionnaires	
(f) other (please describe)	
(2) Combined census	
If yes, please circle the method of census taking among the options (a) to (c) listed below:	
 (a) register(s)* and ad-hoc surveys (b) register(s)* and existing surveys (c) other (please describe) 	
*Please list the register or registers that are used.	
(3) Fully register based census	

(4) Rolling census	
(5) Other, please specify	

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) Present / de facto population	
(b) Usual resident population	\boxtimes
(c) Other, please specify	

3. Geospatial information for this census

- (a) Is this census a geospatial census?
- (b) If Yes, is it polygon or point-based?
- (c) Describe the enumeration units:
- (d) Are there gaps or overlaps in enumeration units?

4. Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census:

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads and persons living in areas to which access is difficult	\square		
(b) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country			
(c) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a border daily and are in the country temporarily			
(d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons			
(e) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country			
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country			
(g) Civilian foreigners who cross a border daily to work in the country			

(h) Civilian residents who cross a border daily to work in another country	\square	
(i) Merchant seafarers and fishers resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census	\boxtimes	
(j) Homeless or roofless persons, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence		
(k) Persons living in buildings with restricted access		
(I) Stateless persons	\square	

5. In case the enumeration was performed according to the 'usual resident population' concept, please complete the following additional table.

For each of the population groups listed in the following table, please indicate whether they were included, excluded, or not applicable in the usual resident population count.

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons found at the moment of enumeration	\square		
that cannot identify their place of			
usual residence, such as those who move often;			
(b) National military, naval and diplomatic	\boxtimes		
personnel and their families, located			
outside the country;			
(c) Foreign persons working for international	\boxtimes		
organizations (not including foreign			
diplomats or military forces), provided that they			
meet the criteria for usual residence			
in the country;			
(d) Merchant seafarers and fishers usually	\square		
resident in the country but at sea at the			
time of the census (including those who have no			
place of residence other than			
their quarters aboard ship);			
(e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or	\boxtimes		
undocumented migrants, as well as asylum			

seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;		
(f) Persons who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;		
 (g) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time; 		
 (h) Persons of minor age studying abroad for one year or more to attain the primary or secondary level of education, regardless of the frequency of return to the family home located within the country. If the person is also working abroad, the same rules for cross-border workers apply; 		
(i) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.		
(j) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their place of usual residence;		
 (k) Persons of minor age attending the primary or secondary level of education whose family home is located abroad, regardless of the duration of their stay. However, if these persons are also working in the country, then the identification of the place 		

of usual residence follows the same rules as for cross-border workers;		
(I) Third-level students who are absent from the country for one year or more;	\boxtimes	
(m) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are not present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.		

6. Estimated census coverage

Estimated coverage:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Census under-enumeration / omissions (specify unit:)	N/A		
(b) Census over-enumeration / erroneous inclusions and duplications (specify unit:			
(c) Net coverage error (specify unit:	N/A		
(d) Net coverage error rate			

Base denominator for computing net coverage error rate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	
(b) Estimated "complete" population	
(c) Unknown	

Method(s) used in estimating coverage error:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	
Date conducted:	

Size of sample (specify unit:):	
For total area:	
For urban areas:	
For rural areas:	
Population groups excluded:	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify:	
(c) Other methods, please specify:	

7. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

The definition of urban areas for this census is in accordance with the Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) classification, which is based on the measurement of population density and geographical continuity in grid cells with a resolution level of 1 km2. Referring to this typology grid cells are grouped into: 'urban centres', 'urban clusters', and 'rural grid cells'. Under this classification, two types of local administrative units are collectively referred to as **'urban areas'**: 1. cities (densely populated areas) - LAU level territorial units where at least 50% of the population lives in urban centres; 2. towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas) - LAU level territorial units where less than 50% of the population lives in 'urban centres' and less th

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

The definition of rural areas for this census is in accordance with the Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) classification, which is based on the measurement of population density and geographical continuity in grid cells with a resolution level of 1 km2. Referring to this typology grid cells are grouped into: 'urban centres', 'urban clusters', and 'rural grid cells'. Under this classification, LAU level territorial units where more than 50% of the population lives in 'rural grid cells' are referred to as as **'rural areas'**

8. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

Cities are defined as local administrative units classified as cities (densely populated areas) in the degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) classification: LAU level territorial units where at least 50% of the population lives in urban centres.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

The definition of urban agglomeration is based on Functional urban areas (FUA) classification which comprises cities and their commuting zones. Therefore, **functional urban areas** consist of a densely inhabited city and a less densely populated commuting zone whose labor market is highly integrated with the city. Cities are defined here as local administrative units classified as cities (densely populated areas) in the degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA). Commuting zones are defined as local administrative units from which at least 15% of the employed population commutes to the city.

9. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

Locality is a distinct population cluster in which the inhabitants live in neighbouring or contiguous sets of living quarters, and that has a name or a locally recognized status. It thus includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters that meet these criteria.

10. Definition of literacy

The definition of "literate" and "illiterate" for this census is:

The census question on literacy is not included because the number of illiterates is considered to be extremely small.

11. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

Yes

If yes, which revision? ISCED 2011

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCED? Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED. Please specify revision number.

B. Economic characteristics

12. Activity status / labour force status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

No

What reference period do you use to establish the activity status (labour force status) of a person?

Reference week 25-31.8.2021.

13. Please specify whether the groups of persons listed in the following table are included or excluded in the 'in employment' category in your census, by marking the appropriate box below.

	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons with a job for pay or profit who,	\boxtimes		
during the reference period, were on training or			
skills enhancement activities required by their job			
or for another job in the same economic unit;			
(b) Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for	\boxtimes		
pay in cash or in kind;			
(c) Persons who work for pay or profit through	\boxtimes		
employment promotion programs;			
(d) Persons who work in their own economic	\square		
units to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i>			
for sale or barter, even if part of the output is			
consumed by the household or family;			
(e) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off	\square		
season, if they continue to perform some			
tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however,			
fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations			
(for example pay taxes);			
(f) Regular members of the armed forces and	\boxtimes		
persons on military or alternative civilian service			
who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind;			

(g) Apprentices, interns and trainees who work	\boxtimes	
w <i>ithout</i> pay in cash or in kind (that is, unpaid		
trainee work);		
(h) Participants in skills training or retraining	\boxtimes	
schemes within employment promotion		
programs, when <i>not</i> engaged in the production		
process of an economic unit;		
(i) Persons who are required to perform work as a	\boxtimes	
condition of continued receipt of a government		
social benefit such as unemployment insurance;		
(j) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off	\boxtimes	
season, if they <i>cease</i> to perform the tasks and		
duties of the job;		
(k) Persons who retain a right to return to the	\boxtimes	
same economic unit but who were absent (for		
reasons such as parental leave, educational		
leave, care for others, other personal reasons,		
temporary lay-off, suspension of work), when the		
total duration of the absence exceeds the		
specified threshold or if the test of receipt of		
remuneration is not fulfilled;		
(I) Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have	\boxtimes	
an assurance of return to employment with the		
same economic unit;		
(m) Persons who work to produce goods intended	\boxtimes	
mainly or exclusively for consumption or use by the		
household or family, even if a surplus or part of		
the output is sold or bartered (that is, own-use		
production of goods;		
(n) Household members who provide <i>unpaid</i>	\boxtimes	
services for consumption or use by their		
household (that is, own-use provision of		
services);	 	
(o) Persons who work voluntarily and <i>without</i> pay	\boxtimes	
to produce goods or services through or for other		

economic units, including market, non-market		
units and households (that is, volunteer work).		

14. Status in Employment

Based on the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the status in employment may be classified as follows:

- (a) Employees;
- (b) Self-employed:
 - i. Employers;
 - ii. Own-account workers;
 - iii. Members of producers' cooperatives;
 - iv. Contributing family workers;
- (c) Persons not classifiable by status.

Do you follow the above structure, for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

No

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to the above structure?

Yes

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

15. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

Yes

If yes, which revision?

If any other or national classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCO? Please specify revision number.

NKZ which is in line with ISCO-08

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO. Please specify revision number.

16. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

No

If yes, which revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISIC? Please specify revision number.

Possible, with major work

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC. Please specify revision number.

C. Household characteristics

17. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

"household dwelling" concept, which regards all persons living in a housing unit as belonging to the same household

General definition of a <u>family nucleus</u> for this census is:

A family nucleus is:

(a) A married couple without children;

(b) A married couple with one or more unmarried children;

(c) A father with one or more unmarried children;

(d) A mother with one or more unmarried children.

Couples living in consensual unions may, where appropriate, be regarded as constituting a family nucleus.

18. Head of household / reference person of household

Which one among the following options was used to determine the relationships between household members?

Please select one.

- a) Head of household
- b) Reference person
- c) Other; please describe

Regarding your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition of head of household or reference person that was used in the Census.

Reference person is a person who was enumerated first in the household.

D. Housing census characteristics

19. Housing information

The general definition applied in this census for housing unit is:

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied non-conventional housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census.

The general definition applied in this census for <u>conventional dwelling</u> is:

A "conventional dwelling" is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Yes, if they were immediately habitable or habitable with minor repairs

The general definition applied in this census for room is:

A room is a space intended for living, which is separated from other rooms of the apartment by permanent walls, at least 2 m high in relation to the main surface of the ceiling, has direct daylight and whose floor area is at least 4 m2, that is, it should be at least 2 m wide (long). so that it can accommodate a bed for an adult.

20. Definition of cities (as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census is:

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

City 2 – Territory refers to:

City 3 – Territory refers to:

City 4 – Territory refers to:

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/population/census/

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