

**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)**  
**For 2021**

Organisational unit: Living Conditions Statistics Unit  
Prepared by: Dražen Ferić

March 2023

## 0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The survey collects data on gross and net income of households and all household members, data on education status of persons, activity status and employment, health care and childcare, data on financial and material status of households and data on other aspects of living standards of households.

The survey is a reference data source for monitoring income, poverty and social exclusion statistics.

Survey results include poverty and social exclusion indicators (monetary poverty, material and social deprivation indicators, distribution of income, housing conditions).

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20)

Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia for 2021

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC) No 808/2004, (EC) No 452/2008 and (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2020/256 of 16 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a multiannual rolling planning

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2020/258 of 16 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council by specifying the number and the titles of the variables for the income and living conditions domain

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/2180 of 16 December 2019 specifying the detailed arrangements and content for the quality reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/2181 of 16 December 2019 specifying technical characteristics as regards items common to several datasets pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/2242 of 16 December 2019 specifying the technical items of data sets, establishing the technical formats and specifying the detailed arrangements and content of the quality reports on the organisation of a sample survey in the income and living conditions domain pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

EU-SILC 065 Description of Target Variables for 2021, Eurostat, International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED-2011, UNESCO, 2012, ISBN 978-92-9189-123-8

- Classification system

Decision on the National Classification of Activities, 2007 version – NKD 2007. (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

National Classification of Occupations, 2010 version – NKZ 10. (NN, No 147/10)

National Classification of Education – NSKO (NN, No. 105/01)

International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 2011

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) 2011

National Classification of Spatial Units for Statistics 2021 (HR\_NUTS 2021.)

Alphabetical code list of states, countries and its letter codes

Settlements of the Republic of Croatia, 2018

All mentioned classifications are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in the KLASUS application: <http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/important/Nomen/nomenclatures.htm>.

- Statistical concepts and definitions

#### General definitions

Household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and jointly spend their income in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food etc.). Total disposable income of a household is the total net income received by a household and all its members during the defined reference period. Total income includes the income from paid employment, the income from self-employment, the property income, pensions, social transfers and other receipts from persons who are not household members.

Equivalised income is calculated in a way that the total household income is divided by equivalised household size calculated according to the modified OECD scale, in which the household head is given coefficient 1, every other adult aged 14 and over is given coefficient 0.5 and every child under 14 years of age is given coefficient 0.3.

This procedure is applied in order to allot equal share to each member with respect to joint earnings.

#### Key indicators

At-risk-of-poverty rate is a percentage of persons with the equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold represents the borderline of the risk of poverty. It is determined by calculating the equivalised income per household member for all households. After that, the middle value (median) of the income distribution is determined and 60% of the median is determined as the risk-of-poverty threshold. It is presented in kuna.

The material and social deprivation rate presents the percentage of persons who live in households that cannot afford, exclusively due to lack of financial resources, at least five out of thirteen deprivation items. The quintile share ratio (S80/S20) is an indicator of income inequality and it measures ratio in the top and bottom quintiles. It represents the ratio between the total equivalised income of the 20% of population with the highest income and the 20% of population with the lowest income.

Gini coefficient is the measure of income inequality distribution. If there were a perfect equality, that is, if each person received the same income, the Gini coefficient would be 0%. The closer to 100% the value is, the greater the income inequality is.

The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the equivalised income median of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold indicates a percentage of persons at the risk of poverty in case when the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 40%, 50% and 70% of the equivalised income median.

- **Statistical units**

The survey is carried out on the sample of private households. Statistical units are all selected private households and all household members. Household members aged 16 and over (age as on 31 December 2021) are included in a detailed individual interview according to the prescribed methodology.

- **Statistical population**

The survey is carried out on the sample of private households. A private household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and jointly spend their income in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food etc.). According to the methodology, institutional households (such as homes, prisons, hospitals for long-term treatment, etc.) are not covered.

## **1. Relevance**

### **1.1. Data users**

Data obtained in the SILC are used for creating social policies, in various scientific analyses and international comparisons and, in general, for informing the broad public on the social development status.

National users: scientific and research institutes (Institute for Public Finance, the Institute of Economics, etc.), ministries and agencies (Ministry of Social Policy, Croatian Employment Service etc.).

International users: scientific and research institutes, World Bank, UN, ILO, UNICEF.

### 1.1.1. User needs

Scientific and research institutes as well as individual researchers use data for national and international scientific and research projects and papers aimed at developing recommendations for relevant institutions in order to improve the socio-economic status of the population in risk of poverty or social exclusion. The Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy and the Croatian Employment Service use survey results to determine the necessary improvements in their field of work, for example, in the area of social policy. International users: Eurostat uses the survey data for a systematic and user-oriented presentation of internationally comparable indicators of the survey on income and living conditions of the population (for all EU Member States). UNICEF uses the indicators of poverty and living conditions of children to focus its activities and aid on the most vulnerable groups of children.

### 1.1.2. User satisfaction

The user satisfaction survey was conducted in 2013 and again in 2015, with a general topic on the work of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. This survey in general included the domain of population income statistics. Currently, there is no special user satisfaction survey regarding the income and living conditions statistics.

## 1.2. Completeness

Data collected in this survey are set in the methodology as defined in EU regulations and Eurostat's methodology standards prescribed for the EU-SILC survey (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). The conduct of that survey, data processing and data releasing are entirely harmonised with the defined methodology, which ensures full comparability of national data with other EU Member States' data.

### 1.2.1. Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 100%.

## 2. Accuracy and reliability

### 2.1. Sampling error

The sampling error shows the accuracy of estimating population parameters based on the sample. Sampling errors were calculated applying the linearization method or the Woodruff method (SAS SURVEYFREQ and SURVEYMEANS procedures). The calculation was done by fixing the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The following formula was used for the calculation of accuracy:

$$se < \sqrt{[(p \times (1-p))/X]},$$

Where: se = standard error

sqrt = square root

p = proportion (of the at-risk-of-poverty rate)

X = minimum effective sample size.

## 2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

Table 1 Sampling error indicators for particular indicators, SILC 2021

Indicator	Value	Standard error	Confidence interval 95%		Coefficient of variation (%)
			lower limit	upper limit	
<b>At-risk-of-poverty threshold</b>					
One-person household	36 461	468.11	35 544	37 378	1.3
Household consisting of two adults and two children	76 568	983.03	74 612	78 524	1.3
<b>People at risk of poverty and social exclusion</b>					
Total	20.9	0.67	19.6	22.2	3.21
Men	18.6	0.72	17.2	20.0	3.87
Women	23.0	0.72	21.6	24.4	3.13
0 – 17	18.6	1.43	15.8	21.4	7.69
18 – 64	17.3	0.68	16.0	18.6	3.93
65+	33.3	0.90	31.6	35.1	2.70
Pannonian Croatia	28.6	1.29	26.1	31.2	4.51
Adriatic Croatia	19.9	1.20	17.6	22.3	6.03
City of Zagreb	13.3	1.33	10.7	15.9	10
North Croatia	19.8	1.50	16.9	22.8	7.58
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate</b>					
Total	19.2	0.65	17.9	20.5	3.39
Men	17.2	0.69	15.8	18.5	4.01
Women	21.1	0.70	19.8	22.5	3.32
0 – 17	17.1	1.40	14.4	19.8	8.19
18 – 64	15.3	0.66	14.1	16.6	4.31
65+	32.4	0.90	30.6	34.1	2.78
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate, by regions</b>					
Pannonian Croatia	27.0	1.30	24.4	29.5	4.81
Adriatic Croatia	18.1	1.16	15.8	20.4	6.41
City of Zagreb	11.6	1.24	9.2	14.1	10.69
North Croatia	18.5	1.50	15.5	21.4	8.11
<b>People severely materially deprived</b>					
Total	3.5	0.25	3.0	4.0	7.14
Men	3.1	0.25	2.6	3.6	8.06
Women	3.9	0.30	3.3	4.5	7.69
0 – 17	2.6	0.53	1.6	3.6	20.38
18 – 64	3.0	0.25	2.5	3.5	8.33
65+	5.9	0.43	5.1	6.8	7.29
<b>People living in households with very low work intensity</b>					
Total	8.7	0.49	7.7	9.6	5.63
Men	8.9	0.56	7.8	10.0	6.29
Women	8.4	0.54	7.3	9.4	6.43
0 – 17	6.2	0.84	4.6	7.9	13.55
18 – 59	9.4	0.48	8.5	10.4	5.11

## 2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors include all other errors not related to the sample selection, such as the coverage error, the measurement error, the data processing error and the non-response error. Non-response errors are caused by the non-response of the whole survey unit (household or reference person – unit non-response) and by the non-response to a single item, i.e. question in the questionnaire (item non-response).

### 2.2.1. Coverage error

The sample frame for the new rotation group for the Income and Living Conditions Survey in 2021 was based on the data of the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011. The eligibility rate for a part of the sample that was included in the Survey for the first time (the part selected in 2021) was 93.67%.

Table 2 Eligibility rate by statistical regions for the new rotation group

Statistical region (NUTS 2)	Selected addresses	Valid addresses	Valid address rate (%)
<b>Republic of Croatia</b>	5 516	5 167	93.67
Pannonian Croatia	1 477	1 374	93.03
Adriatic Croatia	1 617	1 530	94.62
City of Zagreb	1 246	1 144	91.81
North Croatia	1 176	1 119	95.15

### 2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The over-coverage rate is the share of units that do not belong to the target population. In the case of SILC, it represents the share of addresses selected into the sample, for which it was determined after the fieldwork (interviewing) that they did not exist, or that they were not occupied, or that the dwelling existed but it was not intended for permanent dwelling (business premises, cottages, summer houses etc.). It is calculated only for the new rotation group.

Over-coverage rate is 6.33%. Calculated according to variable DB120=23.

### 2.2.3. Measurement error

Measurement errors are all errors that may occur during the collection or entry of data into questionnaires. Those errors can be minimised by correctly defining the questionnaire, a detailed training of interviewers, implementing an adequate data collection method as well as by checking questionnaires during and after the field work.

The data collection method implemented in the SILC 2021 was CAPI method (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview). This method ensures a standardised interviewing. The questionnaire has been designed in the Blaise application. Questions have been defined in a way that they contain all information sufficient for an answer. If there is a need for additional explanations regarding questions, the interviewer can at any time offer explanations that can be found under almost every question, or put down additional explanations regarding answers. The methodological unit in charge of the survey conducts a detailed testing of the questionnaire before the beginning of the survey. The questionnaire contains an integrated logical sequence of questions as well as logical checks of answers (checks of minimal and maximal values, logical connection between particular questions, checks of impossible values, categories of answers that are automatically adjusted to other answers etc.).

Data collection for SILC 2021 was carried out by 132 interviewers (96 external and 36 internal ones). Most of them already had some experience with conducting that kind of surveys from previous years. Interviewers who had been included in the SILC 2021 data collection for the first time attended a one-day training focused on the usage of the data management and transmission application (CMS – Case Management System), general functioning of the questionnaire in the Blaise application, interviewing skills and detailed methodological explanations and guidelines related to each individual question in the questionnaire for the SILC 2021.

Methodological guidelines for interviewers, which contain detailed instructions for each question in the questionnaire, were printed before the data collection for training purposes and fieldwork preparation, and were given to each interviewer, supervisor and research/supporting/management staff included in the SILC survey. The fieldwork was organised and controlled by 37 supervisors, who are experienced statisticians working in branch offices of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. Supervisors in each of 20 branch offices provided the necessary support to interviewers involved in the fieldwork as well as necessary methodological explanations according to the guidelines of the central office of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

The data editing conducted by supervisors included approximately 20 error and inconsistency warnings, which are very important to be detected during the fieldwork in order to check the answers with the interviewers or with respondents themselves. Methodological guidelines with explanations and detailed instructions for warnings or errors were developed for supervisors. Also, supervisors attended one-day training, where they were given methodological guidelines and explanations regarding the usage of the CMS application.

The data collection was followed by detailed verification of all responses (such as the checks of minimum and maximum values, verification of all income items, check of impossible values etc.).

#### 2.2.4. Non-response errors

The non-response error shows how many statistical units did not fill in the questionnaire. There are two types of non-response:

- non-response of the entire observation unit (household/reference person selected into the sample)
- non-response to individual questions – the selected observation unit is successfully interviewed, but answers regarding individual question/variable are not collected.

According to the Eurostat's recommendation, the unweighted non-response rate of households is calculated for households sampled for the first time, and, in 2021, the household non-response rate (Nrh) was 50.95%. The individual non-response rate (\*Nrp) in 2021 was 51.13%.

#### 2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The unit non-response rate is divided into the non-response rate at household level and the non-response rate at individual level.

The non-response rate at household level is calculated according to the following formula:

$$NRh = (1 - (Ra \times Rh)) \times 100,$$



where:

Ra – means the number of successfully contacted addresses/the number of valid addresses

Rh – means the number of households successfully interviewed/the number of valid households living at contacted addresses.

The non-response rate at individual level is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Nrp = (1 - (Rp)) \times 100,$$

where:

Rp – means the number of completed individual interviews/the number of valid persons in successfully interviewed households

Unweighted non-response rate is 50.95%. According to the Eurostat's recommendation, the unweighted non-response rate of households is calculated for households sampled for the first time.

Table 3 Non-response rate

Rate of contacted addresses: (Ra)		Rate of successfully interviewed households (Rh)		Rate of successfully completed individual interviews (Rp)		Non-response rate at the household level (NRh)		Non-response rate at individual level (NRp)		Total non-response rate at individual level (UNRp)	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
86.89	74.78	82.37	65.59	99.24	99.63	28.43	50.95	0.78	0.37	28.97	51.13

Table 4 Distribution of contacted households by rotation groups

Rotation group	Interview accepted for database (DB135 = 1)		Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 752	21.7	0.	0.0
2	1 836	22.7	0.	0.0
3	1 929	23.9	0.	0.0
4	2 571	31.8	0.	0.0
Total	8 088	100.0	0	0.0

Table 5 Distribution of households by successfully contacted address

Rotation group	Total		Address contacted (DB120 = 11)		Address not contacted (DB120 = 21 + 22 + 23)		Address cannot be located (DB120 = 21)		Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)		Address does not exist or is unoccupied (DB120 = 23)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 893	16.11	1 830	18.6	63	3.3	33	2.5	2	1.5	28	6.2
2	2 045	17.40	1 955	19.9	90	4.7	45	3.4	7	5.1	38	8.4
3	2 220	18.89	2 113	21.5	107	5.5	69	5.1	3	2.2	35	7.7
4	5 595	47.60	3 920	39.9	1 675	86.6	1 197	89.1	125	91.2	353	77.8
Total	11 753	100.0	9 818	100.0	1 935	100.0	1 344	100.0	137	100.0	454	100.0

Table 6 Distribution of contacted addresses by outcome per interviewed household

Rotation group	Total		Interview successfully completed (DB130 = 11)		Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24)		Interview rejected (DB130 = 21)		Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)		Household unable to respond (DB130 = 23)		Other reasons for refusal (DB130 = 24)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 830	18.6	1 752	21.7	78	4.5	44	3.2	21	16.4	12	5.0	1	100.0
2	1 956	19.9	1 837	22.7	119	6.8	69	5.1	24	18.8	26	10.9	0	0.0
3	2 114	21.5	1 929	23.9	185	10.7	126	9.2	36	28.1	23	9.7	0	0.0
4	3 920	39.9	2 571	31.8	1 349	77.9	1 125	82.5	47	36.7	177	74.4	0	0.0
Total	9 820	100.0	8 089	100.0	1 731	100.0	1 364	100.0	128	100.0	238	100.0	1	100.0

## 2.2.6. Item non-response rate

Item non-response rate is calculated only for aggregate income variables according to the Eurostat's methodology.

Table 7 Item non-response-rate

Income variables Total number of households = 8 088 Total number of persons = 17 256		Does not have income		Has income		Full information on amount		Partial information or no information on amount	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HY010	Total household gross income	20	0.25	8 068	99.75	5 600	69.41	2 468	30.59
HY020	Total disposable household income	20	0.25	8 068	99.75	3 348	41.50	4 720	58.50
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	194	2.40	7 894	97.60	5 387	68.24	2 507	31.76
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	2 346	29.01	5 742	70.99	3 390	59.04	2 352	40.96
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	7 638	94.44	450	5.56	290	64.44	160	35.56
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	7 765	96.01	323	3.99	111	34.37	212	65.63
HY050G	Family/children related allowances	7 480	92.48	608	7.52	525	86.35	83	13.65
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	7 817	96.65	271	3.35	253	93.36	18	6.64
HY070G	Housing allowances	7 926	98.00	162	2.00	144	88.89	18	11.11
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	7 615	94.15	473	5.85	368	77.80	105	22.20
HY081G	Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)	8 000	98.91	88	1.09	75	85.23	13	14.77
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	7 799	96.43	289	3.57	289	100.00	0	0.00
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	7 718	95.43	370	4.57	285	77.03	85	22.97
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	7 765	96.01	323	3.99	292	90.40	31	9.60
HY131G	Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)	8 034	99.33	54	0.67	47	87.04	7	12.96
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	3 027	37.43	5 061	62.57	5 061	100.00	0	0.00
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	4 897	60.55	3 191	39.45	2 951	92.48	240	7.52
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	10 848	62.87	6 408	37.13	4 413	68.87	1 995	31.13
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	16 553	95.93	703	4.07	454	64.58	249	35.42
PY021G	Income from using company car for private purposes	17 130	99.27	126	0.73	126	100.00	0	0.00
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	10 778	62.46	6 478	37.54	6 478	100.00	0	0.00
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	0	0.00	17 256	100.00	17 256	100.00	0	0.00
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	17 016	98.61	240	1.39	240	100.00	0	0.00
PY050G	Cash profits or losses from self-employment	15 405	89.27	1 851	10.73	1 502	81.15	349	18.85
PY080G	Pensions received from individual private plans	17 212	99.75	44	0.25	29	65.91	15	34.09
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	17 076	98.96	180	1.04	146	81.11	34	18.89
PY100G	Old-age benefits	11 501	66.65	5 755	33.35	5 145	89.40	610	10.60
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	16 207	93.92	1 049	6.08	971	92.56	78	7.44
PY120G	Sickness benefits	16 973	98.36	283	1.64	258	91.17	25	8.83
PY130G	Disability benefits	16 271	94.29	985	5.71	904	91.78	81	8.22
PY140G	Education-related allowances	17 051	98.81	205	1.19	187	91.22	18	8.78

#### 2.2.7. Processing errors

During the data processing, a detailed verification of all responses is done, such as checks of input values by ranges, checks of possible answers, verification of all income items, logical data checks on economic activity and activity and occupation codes, educational status etc.

These controls are carried out on a set of microdata at the level of the survey questionnaire.

An error in the microdata base may occur during the final data processing and the preparation of data for the calculation of indicators.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

Imputation is a process applied to supplement the uncollected, invalid or inconsistent data that were impossible to edit. Regarding the SILC, all income variables for which a respondent claimed to receive but did not offer an answer to the question on their amount are imputed. All missing or inconsistent values are imputed by using one of the imputation methods, which means that the imputation rate equals the item non-response rate given in Table 7. Item non-response-rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not applicable. This indicator is not computed for the Income and Living Conditions Survey. All implemented data weighting models and imputation models for the missing data are accurate and harmonised with the Eurostat's recommendations and, therefore, there is no occurrence of any assumption error of the model used in the statistical processing.

### 2.3. Data revision

#### 2.3.1. Data revision – policy

According to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2022, the SILC data for 2021 are released as provisional data and final data. Provisional data are issued in the Statistics in Line after all phases of processing are completed, except for Eurostat's final checks and verification. Final data are issued in the First Release after Eurostat's final checks and verification. In the final checks and before the verification, there is a possibility for certain changes in data to occur, which have only a minimum impact on the outcome.

#### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

If there is a need to correct some of the already published data (except the previous data), a correction is published along with a notice about the correction. Also, if there is a need to revise already published data, e.g. in the First Release, a new version of the First Release containing the revised data is published.

#### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not computed.

## **2.4. Seasonal adjustment**

Not applicable.

## **3. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **3.1. Timeliness**

Timeliness shows the length of time between the date of data publication and the reference period to which they refer, expressed in months.

#### **3.1.1. Time lag – first results**

Time lag – first results is T + 7.

#### **3.1.2. Time lag – final results**

Time lag – final results is T + 7. First Release “Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2021”

### **3.2. Punctuality**

Planned publications containing the SILC 2021 data were issued according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues 2022.

#### **3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication**

Punctuality is the period between the actual date of data issue and the targeted date of data issue according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2022. Publications containing data from the SILC 2021 survey are published within the deadlines defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2022. Therefore, punctuality is 100%.

## **4. Accessibility and clarity**

Publications containing the survey results are available in electronic and printed form, as well as on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics [www.dzs.hr](http://www.dzs.hr). All additional information regarding the results and the survey can be requested via the following e-mail: [stat.info@dzs.hr](mailto:stat.info@dzs.hr).

### **4.1. News releases**

Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion – provisional data (Statistics in Line)

Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2021 (First Release)

Results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2021 (Statistical Report)

#### **4.2. Online database**

The results of the SILC 2021 are currently available in the form of an online database only on the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data>.

#### **4.3. Micro-data access**

The conditions under which certain users can access microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Using Confidential Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes (NN, 137/13). Microdata are available at the level of variables defined in the EU methodology and not at the level of the questionnaire.

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

Notes on methodology are published in the First Release and in the Income and Living Conditions Survey Results (Statistical Report), while other methodological documents on the survey are available on the Eurostat's website [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income\\_social\\_inclusion\\_living\\_conditions/methodology](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/methodology)

### **5. Coherence and comparability**

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

Not applicable.

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

The survey was introduced in 2010 and, therefore, data for the period from 2010 to 2021 are available. The SILC 2015 data are not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the fact that particular income components were classified in more detail in the questionnaire for 2015. As regards the 2016 SILC survey, the figure that refers to the at-risk-of poverty indicator before social transfers, when social transfers are not included in income, is not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the changes in recording of disability pensions. In the 2016 survey, disability pensions of persons who turned the age for old-age pensions were recorded as old-age pensions and are not included in the social transfers like it was the case in previous years.

Table 8 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at household level, 2018 – 2021

SILC	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
HY010	1 470 507.92	8 354	100 848.00	1 472 398.02	7 867	109 857.94	1 432 899.49	7 695	120 825.00	1 438 322.84	8 068	125 257.58
HY020	1 470 888.79	8 358	82 800.00	1 472 511.02	7 868	89 220.00	1 433 204.94	7 698	97 066.00	1 438 322.84	8 068	100 598.00
HY022	14 35 623.98	8 119	77 900.00	1 443 082.60	7 662	83 800.00	1 407 531.72	7 518	9 100.00	1 414 347.84	7 894	94 712.00
HY023	1 140 194.41	6 025	78 000.00	1 154 861.32	5 666	83 762.00	1 140 385.39	5 545	90 600.00	1 136 872.13	5 742	94 618.00
HY030G	1 453 047.25	8 293	1 500.00	1 446 730.40	7 787	1 740.00	1 411 824.39	7 631	2 000.00	*	*	*
HY040G	80 774.55	511	17 000.00	83 641.76	492	21 461.00	80 277.08	469	23 500.00	80 409.64	450	20 000.00
HY050G	169 801.81	805	7 200.00	182 889.30	736	9 960.00	177 264.66	681	9 600.00	164 408.48	608	9 978.00
HY060G	51 773.43	309	9 600.00	51 628.12	292	6 560.00	43 423.46	264	9 600.00	49 252.62	271	7 200.00
HY080G	89 134.29	509	10 000.00	81 423.09	449	10 000.00	77 720.32	418	10 800.00	82 257.78	473	9 493.00
HY090G	90 825.08	499	1 160.09	72 344.92	361	1 136.36	69 602.53	370	1 152.07	60 145.49	323	675.83
HY100G	80 146.34	334	1 068.01	85 359.34	319	12 253.34	90 994.85	305	10 792.15	89 085.59	289	10 288.60
HY110G	104 077.87	471	1 000.00	102 854.91	427	1 000.00	99 762.56	370	1 000.00	99 761.41	370	1 000.00
HY120G	347 984.49	1 720	400.00	339 883.18	1 526	455.00	324 412.26	1 431	450.00	348 658.88	1 610	475.00
HY130G	65 415.65	345	6 000.00	72 829.70	355	6 000.00	64 328.71	304	7 000.00	66 283.34	323	7 500.00
HY140G	1 021 150.61	5 204	27 100.00	1 048 310.98	4 958	30 580.10	1 045 636.56	4 904	33 716.85	1 043 640.84	5 061	34 499.67
HY170G	519 546.34	3 319	3 000.00	502 356.41	3 073	3 000.00	512 267.09	3 170	3 600	497 196.26	3 191	3 600.00

Table 9 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at individual level, 2018 – 2021

SILC	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
PY010G	1 508 330.3	6 925	66 802.18	1 546 787.7	6 538	73 102.55	1 531 533.9	6 303	79 310.00	1 505 971.48	6 408	85 500.00
PY020G	186 134.64	782	5 381.25	181 236.41	663	5 050	186 011.00	636	3 945.00	183 955.99	703	3 762.50
PY030G	1 519 848.7	6 992	23 064	1 554 614.9	6 571	25 828.36	1 542 214.1	6 354	27 288.55	1 519 246.34	6 478	29 473.69
PY035G	45 696.18	197	2 500	43 765.40	172	2 518	51 114.58	179	3 600.00	63 250.22	240	4 000.00
PY050G	363 125.19	1 989	16 400	391 193.87	1 954	18 000	408 675.57	1 979	22 837.00	369 849.49	1 851	26 250.00
PY090G	37 851.41	211	7 000	31 288.26	149	7 800	38 611.25	174	8 000.00	37 260.15	180	8 000.00
PY100G	802 342.14	5 254	30 000	818 652.45	5 166	31 440	803 763.18	5 253	33 600.00	843 362.98	5 755	34 160.00
PY110G	183 428.12	1 165	24 000	174 112.63	1 060	24 000	171 230.70	1 033	24 300.00	161 141.81	1 049	25 200.00
PY130G	202 390.5	1 177	20 280	191 093.33	1 096	19 524	173 360.94	1 009	19 704.00	159 578.72	985	19 200.00
PY200G	1 446 548.5	6 649	6 154.91	1 475 616.90	6 234	6 781.42	1 465 128.83	6 030	7 152.66	*	*	*

(\* As of 2021, the PY200G variable does not exist)



### 5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

The length of comparable time series is the number of reporting periods within time series since the last break, i.e., since the introduction of the survey into the statistical system. The Income and Living Conditions Survey was introduced into the statistical system of the Republic of Croatia in 2010, as a regular annual survey. A comparable eleven-year data series for the period from 2010 to 2020 is available to users, with certain minor methodological changes concerning the compilation of some indicators. In 2015, particular income components were broken down in more detail in the survey questionnaire, while in 2016, some changes were introduced in recording of disability pensions. As a result, data for some indicators are not fully comparable with previous periods.

Length of comparable time series is 12.

### 5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

Data for SILC 2015 are not fully comparable with data from previous years due to more detailed breakdown of particular income components in the questionnaire for 2015. As regards SILC 2016, the figure that refers to the at-risk-of poverty indicator before social transfers, when social transfers are not included in income, is not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the changes in recording of disability pensions. In the 2016 survey, disability pensions of persons who turned the age for old-age pensions were recorded as old-age pensions and are not included in the social transfers like it was the case in previous years.

## 5.3. Coherence – subannual and annual statistics

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

## 5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

## 5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

# 6. Cost and burden

## 6.1. Cost

The fieldwork costs for the Income and Living Conditions Survey 2021 amounted to 1,115,237.89 kuna and included costs of interviewers. A part of the interviewers are employees of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in branch office units, while others are external interviewers employed on contractual basis. Those costs included also the transportation costs for interviewers attending trainings.

## **6.2. Burden**

The burden on respondents implies the amount of time spent in responding to the survey questionnaire. An important factor affecting the burden on respondents is the number of questions in the questionnaire. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions had approximately 375 questions. Although each respondent does not answer to every single question, the participation in the survey is a significant burden on respondents due to the built-in automatic jumps in the input data software. The average interview duration per household in the SILC 2021 survey was 133 minutes. Therefore, in the following period, it is necessary to make efforts to reduce the burden on respondents (using administrative data sources, etc.).