



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)**  
**for 2022**

Organisational unit: Living Conditions Statistics Unit

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## 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 2022

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) 2020/256 of 16 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a multiannual rolling planning

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/258 of 16 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 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) 2019/2180 of 16 December 2019 specifying the detailed arrangements and content for the quality reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181 of 16 December 2019 specifying technical characteristics as regards items common to several datasets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 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 2022, 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 2022) 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 Labour, Pension System, Family and 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 2022

Table 1 Standard error for particular indicators, EU-SILC 2022							
Indicator	Name of domain	Domain	Value	Standard error	Confidence interval 95%		CV (%)
1	2	3	4	5	lower limit	upper limit	8
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	One-person household		39600.000	223.827	39161.299	40038.701	0.565
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	Household consisting of two adults and two children		83160.000	470.036	82238.729	84081.271	0.565
People living in households with very low work intensity	Total	Total	0.063	0.005	0.053	0.072	7.855
People living in households with very low work intensity	Sex	Men	0.064	0.005	0.053	0.074	8.243
People living in households with very low work intensity	Sex	Women	0.062	0.006	0.051	0.073	9.121
People living in households with very low work intensity	Age groups	0 – 17, total	0.057	0.009	0.039	0.076	16.482
People living in households with very low work intensity	Age groups	18 – 64, total	0.065	0.004	0.056	0.073	6.497
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Total	Total	0.199	0.007	0.186	0.212	3.319
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Sex	Men	0.177	0.007	0.163	0.190	3.965
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Sex	Women	0.219	0.007	0.205	0.233	3.269
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Age groups	0 – 17, total	0.181	0.016	0.150	0.211	8.713
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Age groups	18 – 64, total	0.154	0.006	0.141	0.166	4.119
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Age groups	65+, total	0.335	0.009	0.318	0.352	2.636

Table 1 Sampling error indicators for particular indicators, SILC 2022

(continued)

Table 1 Standard error for particular indicators, EU-SILC 2022							
Indicator	Name of domain	Domain	Value	Standard error	Confidence interval 95%		CV (%)
1	2	3	4	5	lower limit	upper limit	8
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	NUTS 2 regions	HR02	0.278	0.014	0.251	0.304	4.858
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	NUTS 2 regions	HR03	0.205	0.012	0.180	0.229	6.105
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	NUTS 2 regions	HR05	0.112	0.013	0.087	0.136	11.387
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion	NUTS 2 regions	HR06	0.173	0.013	0.148	0.197	7.273
People severely materially deprived	Total	Total	0.040	0.003	0.033	0.047	8.455
People severely materially deprived	Age groups	0 – 17, total	0.035	0.009	0.018	0.052	25.092
People severely materially deprived	Age groups	18 – 64, total	0.034	0.003	0.028	0.040	9.198
People severely materially deprived	Age groups	65+, total	0.061	0.004	0.053	0.070	7.145
People severely materially deprived	Sex	Men	0.036	0.003	0.030	0.043	9.467
People severely materially deprived	Sex	Women	0.044	0.004	0.036	0.051	8.905
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Total	Total	0.180	0.006	0.168	0.193	3.553
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Sex	Men	0.160	0.007	0.146	0.173	4.215
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Sex	Women	0.200	0.007	0.186	0.214	3.497
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Age groups	0 – 17, total	0.160	0.015	0.131	0.188	9.238
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Age groups	18 – 64, total	0.133	0.006	0.121	0.145	4.564
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Age groups	65+, total	0.324	0.009	0.307	0.341	2.703
At-risk-of-poverty rate	NUTS 2 regions	HR02	0.259	0.013	0.233	0.285	5.135
At-risk-of-poverty rate	NUTS 2 regions	HR03	0.182	0.012	0.158	0.206	6.671
At-risk-of-poverty rate	NUTS 2 regions	HR05	0.095	0.012	0.072	0.118	12.158
At-risk-of-poverty rate	NUTS 2 regions	HR06	0.160	0.013	0.135	0.185	7.891

## 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 2022 was based on the data of the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia 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 2022) was 91.95%.

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

Table 2 Eligibility rate			
Statistical region (NUTS 2)	Selected addresses	Valid addresses	Eligibility rate (%)
1	2	3	4
Republic of Croatia	5.516	5.072	91.95
HR02 Pannonian Croatia	1.477	1.327	89.84
HR03 Adriatic Croatia	1.617	1.468	90.79
HR05 City of Zagreb	1.246	1.148	92.13
HR06 North Croatia	1.176	1.129	96.00

### 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 8.08%. 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 2022 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 2022 was carried out by 145 interviewers (112 external and 33 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 2022 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 2022.

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 41 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 2022, the household non-response rate (Nrh) was 52.55%. The individual non-response rate (\*Nrp) in 2022 was 53.07%.

#### 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 amounted to 52.55%. 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
89.01	75.95	81.14	62.59	100.00	100.00	27.78	52.47	0.00	0.00	27.78	52.47



Table 4 Distribution of contacted households by rotation groups

Table 4 Distribution of contacted addresses by household interview acceptance		
Rotation group	Interview accepted (DB135=1)	
1	2	3(%)
1	1.716	21.01
2	1.784	21.84
3	2.230	27.30
4	2.439	29.86
Total	8.169	100.00

Table 5 Distribution of households by successfully contacted address

Table 5 Distribution of selected units by address status												
Rotation group	Total		Address contacted (DB120=11)		Address not contacted (DB120=21+22+23)		Address cannot be located (DB120=21)		Address cannot be accessed (DB120=22)		Address does not exist or is unoccupied (DB120=23)	
	2	3 (%)	4	5 (%)	6	7 (%)	8	9 (%)	10	11 (%)	12	13 (%)
1	1.876	15.59	1.807	17.95	69	3.51	30	2.19	0	0.00	39	6.84
2	1.999	16.61	1.909	18.96	90	4.58	51	3.72	3	12.00	36	6.32
3	2.579	21.43	2.456	24.39	123	6.25	77	5.61	2	8.00	44	7.72
4	5.582	46.38	3.897	38.70	1.685	85.66	1.214	88.48	20	80.00	451	79.12
Total	12.036	100.00	10.069	100.00	1.967	100.00	1.372	100.00	25	100.00	570	100.00

Table 6 Distribution of contacted addresses by outcome per interviewed household

Table 6 Distribution of contacted addresses by outcome per interviewed household												
Rotation group	Total		Interview completed (DB130=11)		Interview not completed (DB130=21+22+23)		Interview rejected (DB130=21)		Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)		Household unable to respond to the interview (DB130=23)	
	2	3 (%)	4	5 (%)	6	7 (%)	8	9 (%)	10	11 (%)	12	13 (%)
1	1.807	17.95	1.716	21.00	91	4.79	54	3.60	14	10.61	23	8.58
2	1.909	18.96	1.785	21.85	124	6.53	78	5.20	20	15.15	26	9.70
3	2.456	24.39	2.230	27.29	226	11.90	159	10.61	34	25.76	33	12.31
4	3.897	38.70	2.439	29.85	1.458	76.78	1.208	80.59	64	48.48	186	69.40
Total	10.069	100.00	8.170	100.00	1.899	100.00	1.499	100.00	132	100.00	268	100.00

#### 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 = 8 168 Total number of persons = 17 223		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	24	0.29	8144	99.71	5544	68.07	2600	31.93
HY020	Total disposable household income	21	0.26	8147	99.74	3311	40.64	4836	59.36
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers, other than old-age and survivors' benefits	199	2.44	7969	97.56	5393	67.67	2576	32.33
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers, including old-age and survivors' benefits	2880	35.26	5288	64.74	3063	57.92	2225	42.08
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	7764	95.05	404	4.95	246	60.89	158	39.11
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	7893	96.63	275	3.37	109	39.64	166	60.36
HY050G	Family/children related allowances	7677	93.99	491	6.01	475	96.74	16	3.26
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	7878	96.45	290	3.55	290	100.00	0	0.00
HY070G	Housing allowances	8010	98.07	158	1.93	158	100.00	0	0.00
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	7746	94.83	422	5.17	297	70.38	125	29.62
HY081G	Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)	8086	99.00	82	1.00	69	84.15	13	15.85
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	7911	96.85	257	3.15	257	100.00	0	0.00
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	7821	95.75	347	4.25	288	83.00	59	17.00
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	7895	96.66	273	3.34	247	90.48	26	9.52
HY131G	Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)	8121	99.42	47	0.58	42	89.36	5	10.64
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	3006	36.80	5162	63.20	5162	100.00	0	0.00
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	7956	97.40	212	2.60	0	0.00	212	100.00
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	10671	61.96	6552	38.04	4373	66.74	2179	33.26
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	16527	95.96	696	4.04	468	67.24	228	32.76
PY021G	Income from using company car for private purposes	17091	99.23	132	0.77	132	100.00	0	0.00
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	10602	61.56	6621	38.44	6621	100.00	0	0.00
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	0	0.00	17223	100.00	17223	100.00	0	0.00
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	17223	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PY050G	Cash profits or losses from self-employment	15191	88.20	2032	11.80	1674	82.38	358	17.62
PY080G	Pensions received from individual private plans	17187	99.79	36	0.21	23	63.89	13	36.11
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	17065	99.08	158	0.92	128	81.01	30	18.99
PY100G	Old-age benefits	11327	65.77	5896	34.23	5231	88.72	665	11.28
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	16142	93.72	1081	6.28	979	90.56	102	9.44
PY120G	Sickness benefits	16895	98.10	328	1.90	292	89.02	36	10.98
PY130G	Disability benefits	16255	94.38	968	5.62	898	92.77	70	7.23
PY140G	Education-related allowances	17059	99.05	164	0.95	158	96.34	6	3.66

### 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 2023, the SILC data for 2022 are released as provisional data and final data. 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. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not computed.

#### 3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Time lag – final results is T + 4. First Release “Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2022”

### 3.2. Punctuality

Planned publications containing the SILC 2022 data were issued according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues 2023.

#### 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 2023. Publications containing data from the SILC 2022 survey are published within the deadlines defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2023. 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 <https://dzs.gov.hr>. All additional information related to the results and the survey can be obtained via e-mail to [stat.info@dzs.hr](mailto:stat.info@dzs.hr).

### 4.1. News releases

Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2022 (First Release)

Results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2022 (Statistical Report)

### 4.2. Online database

The results of the SILC 2022 are currently available in the form of an online database only on the Eurostat website <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/publications>.

### 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 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 the data are available from 2010 to 2022. Data for the 2015 SILC 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 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, 2019 – 2022

SILC	2019			2020			2021			2022		
	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	1 472 398,02	7 867	109 857,94	1 432 899,49	7 695	120 825,00	1 438 322,84	8 068	125 257,58	1 406 103,07	8 144	134 163,61
HY020	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	1 406 228,05	8 147	107 700,00
HY022	1 443 082,60	7 662	83 800,00	1 407 531,72	7 518	9 1000,00	1 414 347,84	7 894	94 712,00	1 383 836,47	7 969	102 900,00
HY023	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	1 034 600,36	5 274	112 109,00
HY030G	1 446 730,40	7 787	1 740,00	1 411 824,39	7 631	2 000,00	*	*	*	*	*	*
HY040G	83 641,76	492	21 461,00	80 277,08	469	23 500,00	80 409,64	450	20 000,00	73 355,31	404	24 833,00
HY050G	182 889,30	736	9 960,00	177 264,66	681	9 600,00	164 408,48	608	9 978,00	142 954,13	491	10 856,00
HY060G	51 628,12	292	6 560,00	43 423,46	264	9 600,00	49 252,62	271	7 200,00	40 385,08	290	8 100,00
HY080G	81 423,09	449	10 000,00	77 720,32	418	10 800,00	82 257,78	473	9 493,00	73 487,83	422	10 000,00
HY090G	72 344,92	361	1 136,36	69 602,53	370	1 152,07	60 145,49	323	675,83	47 272,53	275	907,03
HY100G	85 359,34	319	12 253,34	90 994,85	305	10 792,15	89 085,59	289	10 288,60	74 924,17	257	8 503,57
HY110G	102 854,91	427	1 000,00	99 762,56	370	1 000,00	99 761,41	370	1 000,00	105 001,74	347	1 000,00
HY120G	339 883,18	1 526	455,00	324 412,26	1 431	450,00	348 658,88	1 610	475,00	321 815,97	1 558	500,00
HY130G	72 829,70	355	6 000,00	64 328,71	304	7 000,00	66 283,34	323	7 500,00	47 245,78	273	10 000,00
HY140G	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	1 023 142,12	5 162	36 840,31
HY170G	502 356,41	3 073	3 000,00	512 267,09	3 170	3 600	497 196,26	3 191	3 600,00	475 535,10	3 136	3 600,00

Table 9 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at individual level, 2019 – 2022

SILC	2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Income variables at personal level	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
PY010G	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	1 472 489,86	6 552	92 862,24
PY020G	181 236,41	663	5 050	186 011,00	636	3 945,00	183 955,99	703	3 762,50	167 261,32	696	3 875,00
PY030G	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	1 487 248,29	6 621	32 320,19
PY035G	43 765,40	172	2 518	51 114,58	179	3 600,00	63 250,22	240	4 000,00	54 267,71	230	3 600,00
PY050G	391 193,87	1 954	18 000	408 675,57	1 979	22 837,00	369 849,49	1 851	26 250,00	394 919,33	2 032	22 733,33
PY090G	31 288,26	149	7 800	38 611,25	174	8 000,00	37 260,15	180	8 000,00	27 416,82	158	9 600,00
PY100G	818 652,45	5 166	31 440	803 763,18	5 253	33 600,00	843 362,98	5 755	34 160,00	859 732,99	5 896	36 400,00
PY110G	174 112,63	1 060	24 000	171 230,70	1 033	24 300,00	161 141,81	1 049	25 200,00	161 530,33	1 081	27 000,00
PY130G	191 093,33	1 096	19 524	173 360,94	1 009	19 704,00	159 578,72	985	19 200,00	155 672,98	968	18 000,00
PY200G	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 twelve-year data series for the period from 2010 to 2021 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 13.

### 5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

Data for the 2015 SILC 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 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.

## 5.3. Coherence – sub-annual and annual statistics

The indicator is not applicable.

## 5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

## **5.5. Coherence – administrative sources**

The indicator is not applicable.

## **6. Cost and burden**

### **6.1. Cost**

The fieldwork costs for the Income and Living Conditions Survey 2022 amounted to 1,094,935.55 kuna (145,322.92 euros) 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 2022 survey was 134.5 minutes. Therefore, in the following period, it is necessary to make efforts to reduce the burden on respondents (using administrative data sources, etc.).