REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Income and Living Conditions Survey (EU SILC) for 2025

Organisation 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 the 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 source of data for monitoring income, poverty and social exclusion statistics. Survey results consist of poverty and social exclusion indicators (monetary poverty, indicators of material and social deprivation, income distribution and living conditions).

- Reference period

  Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

  Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23 and 124/25 – corr.)

  Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia 2025

  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 2025, 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 – NKD 2007 (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

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

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

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) 2021

National Classification of Statistical Regions 2021 (HR_NUTS 2021)

Alphabetical list of countries and their codes – letter codes

Settlements of the Republic of Croatia, 2018

All listed classifications are published on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in the application KLASUS.

- 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. It includes the income from paid employment, the income from self-employment, the property income, pension, 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 the coefficient 1, every other adult aged 14 and over is given the coefficient 0.5 and every child under 14 years of age is given the coefficient 0.3.

This procedure is applied in order to allot an 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 limit of poverty risk. 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, while 60% of the median is determined as the risk-of-poverty threshold. It is presented in euro.

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 of thirteen deprivation items. The quintile share ratio (S80/S20) is an indicator of the income inequality, and it measures the 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 a 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.

The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is a 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 the 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 medians.

- Statistical unit

  The survey is conducted on a sample of private households. Survey units are all selected private households and all household members. A detailed personal interview is conducted with household members aged 16 and over (situation as on 31 December 2024) according to the given methodology.

- Statistical population

  The survey is conducted on a sample of private households. According to the methodology, institutional households (homes, prisons, hospitals for permanent accommodation of persons and similar) are not included in the survey.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Data obtained by the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey are used in the area of social policy creation, in various scientific analyses and international comparisons, and, in general, to inform the overall public about the state of social progress.

National users: scientific and research institutes (the Institute of Public Finance, the Institute of Economics, etc.), ministries and institutions (the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy, the Croatian Employment Service, etc.).

International users: scientific and research institutes, the World Bank, UN, International Labour Organization, UNICEF.

1.1.1. User needs

Scientific and research institutes and independent researchers use survey results for national and international scientific and research projects and works in order to develop recommendations to relevant institutions aimed at improving the socio-economic status of the population at 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 survey data for a systematic and user-oriented presentation of internationally comparable indicators on income and living conditions of the population (for all EU Member States). UNICEF uses indicators of poverty and living conditions in regard to children in order to direct their activities and their help to the most vulnerable groups of children.

1.1.2. User satisfaction

The first user satisfaction survey of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was conducted in 2013, followed by the ones in 2015 and 2022, and the last one was conducted at the end of 2024. The results of the survey are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – User Satisfaction Survey. This survey generally covers the domain of income of the population statistics as well. There is currently no separate user satisfaction survey that covers only the income and living conditions statistics domain.

1.2. Completeness

Data collected through this survey are determined by the survey methodology defined by EU regulations and Eurostat methodological standards related to the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey. The implementation of this survey, data processing, and publication of the results are fully aligned with the defined methodology, thus ensuring a complete comparability of national results with the results of other EU Member States.

1.2.1. Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is: 100%

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

The sampling error shows the precision of estimates of sample-based population parameters. The sampling error has been calculated applying the linearisation technique or the Woodruff method (SAS SURVEYFREQ and SURVEYMEANS procedures). The calculation has been done with the fixed poverty risk limit.

The following formula is applied in the calculation of accuracy:

se = sqrt [(p x (1-p))/X]

where:

se = standard error

sqrt = root

p = proportion (risk of poverty rate)

X = minimum effective sample size.

2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

Table 1 Sampling error indicators for particular indicators, the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, 2025

Table 1 Standard error for basic indicators, EU-SILC 2025					
Indicator	Value	Standard error	Confidence interval (95%)		CV (%)
1	2	3	Lower limit	Upper limit	6
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – one-person household	9034.226	42.999	8949.948	9118.505	0.476
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – household consisting of two adults and two children	18971.875	90.298	18794.891	19148.860	0.476
At-risk-of-poverty rate – total	0.195	0.005	0.185	0.205	2.703
Men	0.177	0.006	0.166	0.189	3.257
Women	0.212	0.006	0.201	0.223	2.638
0 – 17 years, total	0.150	0.011	0.128	0.172	7.463
18 – 64 years, total	0.133	0.005	0.122	0.144	4.109
65+ years, total	0.394	0.008	0.378	0.410	2.104
HR02	0.286	0.011	0.265	0.307	3.737
HR03	0.190	0.011	0.169	0.211	5.610
HR05	0.114	0.009	0.097	0.131	7.726
HR06	0.169	0.009	0.151	0.188	5.592
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion – total	0.207	0.005	0.197	0.218	2.607
Men	0.188	0.006	0.177	0.200	3.139
Women	0.225	0.006	0.214	0.236	2.561
0 – 17 years, total	0.157	0.011	0.135	0.179	7.199
18 – 64 years, total	0.149	0.006	0.138	0.160	3.846
65+ years, total	0.400	0.008	0.384	0.417	2.087
HR02	0.300	0.011	0.279	0.322	3.629
HR03	0.206	0.011	0.185	0.227	5.282
HR05	0.124	0.010	0.105	0.142	7.694
HR06	0.176	0.009	0.157	0.194	5.394

Table 1 Sampling error indicators for particular indicators, the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, 2025
(continued)

Table 1 Standard error for basic indicators, EU-SILC 2025					
Indicator	Value	Standard error	Confidence interval (95%)		CV (%)
1	2	3	Lower limit	Upper limit	6
People severely materially deprived – total	0.020	0.002	0.016	0.024	9.411
Men	0.020	0.002	0.015	0.024	11.150
Women	0.021	0.002	0.017	0.025	9.682
0 – 17 years, total	0.012	0.003	0.006	0.018	25.724
18 – 64 years, total	0.017	0.002	0.013	0.021	12.291
65+ years, total	0.036	0.003	0.029	0.042	9.155
HR02	0.038	0.005	0.027	0.048	13.767
HR03	0.013	0.003	0.007	0.019	24.633
HR05	0.012	0.003	0.007	0.017	21.745
HR06	0.018	0.003	0.012	0.023	15.880
People living in households with very low work intensity – total	0.040	0.003	0.035	0.046	6.801
Men	0.041	0.003	0.035	0.047	7.733
Women	0.040	0.003	0.034	0.046	7.868
0 – 17 years, total	0.030	0.005	0.020	0.040	16.547
18 – 64 years, total	0.044	0.003	0.038	0.049	6.345
HR02	0.073	0.008	0.059	0.088	10.259
HR03	0.041	0.004	0.032	0.050	10.769
HR05	0.016	0.005	0.006	0.026	31.903
HR06	0.026	0.004	0.018	0.034	15.213

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors include all other errors, which are not related to a sample selection, such as coverage errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response errors. Non-response errors result from the non-response of the entire survey unit (household or referent person – unit non-response) and the non-response to a particular variable, i.e. question in the questionnaire (item non-response).

2.2.1. Coverage error

The sample frame for a new rotation group for the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 was based on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2021 data. The rate of eligible units (dwellings) for the part of the sample included in the survey for the first time (the part selected in the sample in 2025) is 95.79%.

Table 2 Rate of eligible units by statistical regions for the new rotation group

Table 2 Rate of eligibility			
Statistical region (NUTS-2)	Selected addresses	Eligible addresses	Rate of eligibility (%)
1	2	3	4
Republic of Croatia	5 516	5 284	95.79
HR02	1 477	1 402	94.92
HR03	1 617	1 527	94.43
HR05	1 246	1 214	97.43
HR06	1 176	1 141	97.02

2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The over-coverage rate is a share of sample units that are not a part of the target population. Within the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, it is a share of addresses selected in the sample, but for which the fieldwork (interviewing) showed that either they did not exist anymore, or that they were generally unoccupied or that the dwelling found at that address was not intended for permanent residence (such as business premises, cottages, summer houses etc.). It is computed only for the new rotation group.

Over-coverage rate is 4.21%; computed using the variable DB120 = 23.

2.2.3. Measurement errors

Measurement errors are considered all errors that can emerge during the collection or entering data into survey forms. There is a tendency to minimize such errors by correctly defining the survey form – questionnaire, by comprehensive training of interviewers, by applying adequate data collection method and by checking survey data during and after fieldwork.

The CAPI method (computer-assisted personal interviewing) was used in data collection for the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 (SILC 2025). This method of data collection ensures standardised interviewing. The survey form was designed in the Blaise programme application. Questions are defined in a way that they contain all information necessary for providing the answer. If the respondent needs additional explanations, most questions are accompanied with additional explanations beneath the questions that can be offered by the interviewer at any time. For each question, the interviewer can enter additional remarks that further explain a particular answer. Prior to the survey, the survey form is tested in detail by the methodological unit in charge of carrying out the survey. An automated logical sequence of questions and logical checks of the answers (the check of minimal and maximal values, logical correlation between particular questions, check of improbable outcomes, categories of answers are automatically adjusted to other answers, etc.) are incorporated into the survey.

A total of 144 interviewers (112 outsourced and 32 in-house ones) were engaged in data collection for the SILC 2025 survey. Most of them had experience in carrying out the survey from previous years. For all interviewers who were included in the SILC 2025 data collection, a one-day training programme was organised, focused on using the application for data management and transmission (CMS – Case Management System), basic operation of the questionnaire in the Blaise application, interviewing skills as well as notes on methodology and detailed instruction concerning the SILC 2025 questionnaire.

Notes on methodology for interviewers, which contain methodological explanations and detailed instructions related to every question in the questionnaire, were printed before data collection for training purposes and preparation of fieldwork, and they were handed to every interviewer, supervisor and employee/head involved in the SILC survey. The fieldwork of interviewers was supervised by 44 supervisors, who are expert statisticians located in branch offices of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. In each of the 20 regional offices, a supervisor provided necessary support to field interviewers and gave needed methodological explanations in line with the guidelines of the central office of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

After data collection, a detailed logical and accounting check of the survey material is conducted (checks of minimal and maximal values, logical correlation between particular questions, check of improbable outcomes).

2.2.4. Non-response errors

A non-response error is a result of an unsuccessful attempt to get an answer from a selected statistical unit. There are two types of non-responses:

– the non-response of the whole observation unit (household/reference person selected in the sample)

– the non-response to a particular question – a selected observation unit was successfully interviewed, but particular questions/variables remained unanswered.

Pursuant to the Eurostat's recommendations, the unweighted non-response rate is calculated for households that have been selected in the sample for the first time and in 2025 the household non-response rate (NRh) was 48.11%. In 2025, the personal non-response rate (*NRp) was 48.60%.

2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The unit non-response rate is broken down to the household non-response rate and the personal non-response rate.

The household non-response rate is calculated by using the following formula:

NRh = (1- (Ra x Rh)) x 100

where:

Ra – the number of successfully contacted addresses/number of eligible addresses

Rh – the number of successfully interviewed households/number of eligible households at contacted addresses.

The personal non-response rate is calculated by using the following formula:

NRp = (1- (Rp)) x 100

where:

Rp – the number of completed personal interviews/number of eligible persons in successfully interviewed households.

Weighted non-response rate is -.

Table 3 Non-response rate

Rate of contacted addresses (Ra)		Rate of successfully interviewed households (Rh)		Rate of successfully completed personal interviews (Rp)		Household non-response rate (NRh)		Personal non-response rate (NRp)		Total personal non-response rate (UNRp)	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
91.34	79.35	83.85	65.40	100.00	100.00	23.42	48.10	0.00	0.00	23.42	48.10

Table 4 Distribution of contacted households by rotation groups

Table 4 Distribution of contacted addresses according to whether the household accepted the interview				
Rotation group	Interview accepted (DB135 = 1)		Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	
1	2	3 (%)	4	5 (%)
1	1 948	20.11	0	0.00
2	2 298	23.72	0	0.00
3	2 695	27.82	0	0.00
4	2 747	28.35	0	0.00
Total	9 688	100.00	0	0.00

Table 5 Distribution of households by successfully contacted addresses

Table 5 Distribution of selected units according to the 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 not residential or is empty (DB120 = 23)	
1	2	3 (%)	4	5 (%)	6	7 (%)	8	9 (%)	10	11 (%)	12	13 (%)
1	2 088	15.95	13	0.31	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.43
2	2 497	19.08	20	0.47	2	0.15	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.43
3	2 977	22.75	20	0.47	3	0.23	2	0.19	0	0.00	1	0.43
4	5 525	42.22	4 200	98.75	1 325	99.55	1 067	99.72	26	100.00	232	98.72
Total	13 087	100.00	4 253	100.00	1 331	100.00	1 070	100.00	26	100.00	235	100.00

Table 6 Distribution of contacted addresses by interview outcome per household

Table 6 Distribution of contacted addresses by interview outcome per household														
Rotation group	Total		Interview completed (DB130 = 11)		Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24)		Interview declined (DB130 = 21)		Whole household has been temporarily absent during fieldwork (DB130 = 22)		Household unable to respond to the interview (DB130 = 23)		Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	
1	2	3 (%)	4	5 (%)	6	7 (%)	8	9 (%)	10	11 (%)	12	13 (%)	14	15%
1	2 024	17.52	1 948	20.11	76	4.07	58	3.94	6	3.80	12	5.11	0	0.0
2	2 425	20.99	2 298	23.72	127	6.81	97	6.59	11	6.96	19	8.09	0	0.0
3	2 904	25.13	2 694	27.81	210	11.25	144	9.78	41	25.95	25	10.64	0	0.0
4	4 201	36.36	2 748	28.36	1 453	77.87	1 174	79.70	100	63.29	179	76.17	0	0.0
Total	11 554	100.00	9 688	100.00	1 866	100.00	1 473	100.00	158	100.00	235	100.00	0	0.0

2.2.6. Item non-response rate

Item non-response rates are calculated only for aggregated income variables in line with the Eurostat's methodology.

Table 7 Item non-response rates

Income variables Total numbers of households = 9 688 Total number of persons = 20 184		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	656	6.77	9 032	93.23	8 906	98.60	126	1.40
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 066	11.00	8 622	89.00	8 421	97.67	201	2.33
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	611	6.31	9 077	93.69	8 820	97.17	257	2.83
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	1 445	14.92	8 243	85.08	7 890	95.72	353	4.28
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	9 167	94.62	521	5.38	283	54.32	238	45.68
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	6 915	71.38	2 773	28.62	2 773	100.00	0	0.00
HY050G	Family/children related allowances	8 418	86.89	1 270	13.11	1 270	100.90	0	0.00
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	9 386	96.88	302	3.12	302	100.00	0	0.00
HY070G	Housing allowances	9 049	93.40	639	6.60	639	100.00	0	0.00
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	9 234	95.31	454	4.69	322	70.93	132	29.07
HY081G	Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)	9 571	98.79	117	1.21	102	87.18	15	12.82
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	9 277	95.76	411	4.24	411	100.00	0	0.00
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	8 826	91.10	862	8.90	679	78.77	183	21.23
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	9 399	97.02	289	2.98	249	86.16	40	13.84
HY131G	Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)	9 630	99.40	58	0.60	44	75.86	14	24.14
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2 278	23.51	7 410	76.49	7 089	95.67	321	4.33
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	9 356	96.57	332	3.43	0	0.00	332	100.00
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	10 763	53.32	9 421	46.68	9 207	97.73	214	2.27
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	19 541	96.81	643	3.19	379	58.94	264	41.06
PY021G	Company car	20 034	99.26	150	0.74	150	100.00	0	0.00
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	10 377	51.41	9 807	48.59	9 807	100.00	0	0.00
PY031G	Optional employer’s social insurance contributions	0	0.00	20 184	100.00	20 184	100.00	0	0.00
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	20 184	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	16 645	82.47	3 539	17.53	2 793	78.92	746	21.08
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	20 123	99.70	61	0.30	27	44.26	34	55.74
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	19 878	98.48	306	1.52	306	100.00	0	0.00
PY100G	Old-age benefits	13 720	67.97	6 464	32.03	6 285	97.23	179	2.77
PY110G	Survivors’ benefits	19 002	94.14	1 182	5.86	1 130	95.60	52	4.40
PY120G	Sickness benefits	19 102	94.64	1 082	5.36	1 082	100.00	0	0.00
PY130G	Disability benefits	18 819	93.24	1 365	6.76	1 326	97.14	39	2.86
PY140G	Education-related allowances	19 675	97.48	509	2.52	509	100.00	0	0.00

2.2.7. Processing errors

During data processing, detailed logical and accounting check of all responses is done, such as checking of input values according to ranges, checking of possible answers, logical and accounting checks of all income items, logical data checking of economic activity and of codes of activities and occupations, logical data checking of educational status etc.

These checks are performed on the microdata set at the level of the survey questionnaire.

It is possible for an error to emerge in the microdata base during the final processing and preparation of data for the calculation of indicators.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

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

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

In the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2026 it is determined for the SILC 2025 survey data for to be released as 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 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 publishing and the reference period they refer to, expressed in months, T + 6 (for the Quality Report).

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not computed.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness – final results: T + 3.

First Release "Indicators of poverty and social exclusion, 2025".

3.2. Punctuality

Planned publications of the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 data were issued according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2026.

3.2.1. Punctuality − delivery and publication

Punctuality is defined as a period from the actual publishing date and the target publishing date according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2026. Concerning the SILC 2025 survey data, all publications were issued according to the deadlines as defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2026, so delivery and publication is 100%.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Publications presenting 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/en. All additional information regarding the results and the survey can be found at the e-mail address stat.info@dzs.hr.

4.1. News releases

Statistics in line

First Release − Indicators of poverty and social exclusion, 2025

Statistics in line − Income and Living Conditions Survey Results, 2025 (the publishing date is after the publication of the Quality Report).

4.2. Online database

The results of the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 are currently available in the form of a database at the Eurostat website.

4.3. Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on Conditions and Terms of Access and Use of Confidential Statistical Data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for Scientific Purposes (NN, No. 5/23).

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 publication entitled Income and Living Conditions Survey Results (Statistics in line), while other methodological documents on the survey are available on the Eurostat's website − Methodology – Income and living conditions – Eurostat.

5. Coherence and comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

In 2025, administrative data sources were used for collected income data. The data are completely comparable to the data from the previous year.

The length of the comparable time series and the reasons for the break in the time series are explained in chapters 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.

Table 8 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at household level, 2020 – 2025

SILC	2020*			2021*			2022*		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
HY010	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	1 433 204.94	7 698	97 066.00	1 438 322.84	8 068	100 598.00	1 406 228.05	8 147	107 700.00
HY022	1 407 531.72	7 518	9 1000.00	1 414 347.84	7 894	94 712.00	1 383 836.47	7 969	102 900.00
HY023	1 140 385.39	5 545	90 600.00	1 136 872.13	5 742	94 618.00	1 034 600.36	5 274	112 109.00
HY030G	1 411 824.39	7 631	2 000.00	*	*	*	*	*	*
HY040G	80 277.08	469	23 500.00	80 409.64	450	20 000.00	73 355.31	404	24 833.00
HY050G	177 264.66	681	9 600.00	164 408.48	608	9 978.00	142 954.13	491	10 856.00
HY060G	43 423.46	264	9 600.00	49 252.62	271	7 200.00	40 385.08	290	8 100.00
HY080G	77 720.32	418	10 800.00	82 257.78	473	9 493.00	73 487.83	422	10 000.00
HY090G	69 602.53	370	1 152.07	60 145.49	323	675.83	47 272.53	275	907.03
HY100G	90 994.85	305	10 792.15	89 085.59	289	10 288.60	74 924.17	257	8 503.57
HY110G	99 762.56	370	1 000.00	99 761.41	370	1 000.00	105 001.74	347	1 000.00
HY120G	324 412.26	1 431	450	348 658.88	1 610	475	321 815.97	1 558	500
HY130G	64 328.71	304	7 000.00	66 283.34	323	7 500.00	47 245.78	273	10 000.00
HY140G	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	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

*Amounts are shown in kuna

Table 8 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at household level, 2020 – 2025 (continued)

SILC	2023			2024			2025		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
HY010	1 392 220.37	8 591	18 301.65	1 399 869.4	9 312	20 375.44	1 416 225.6	9 630	25 949.20
HY020	1 392 220.37	8 591	15 544.10	1 403 182.3	9 342	18 810.12	1 417 911.4	9 641	23 470.00
HY022	1 367 090.19	8 382	14 812.77	1 383 874.9	9 170	17 818.73	1 400 342.0	9 487	21 526.29
HY023	1 028 772.63	5 637	16 609.47	1 152 089.5	7 079	17 972.84	1 174 217.1	7 416	22 153.49
HY030G	*	*	*	1 382 621.2	9 300	350	1 391 068.4	9 548	400
HY040G	70 497.05	418	3 797.33	69 824.75	429	3 493	84 528.39	521	5 000
HY050G	192 882.47	829	1 324.31	208 567.49	998	1 545.05	242 724.70	1 270	1 218.38
HY060G	41 291.92	318	464.53	49 268.49	410	465	37 053.42	302	1 380.32
HY080G	66 276.41	432	1 327.23	74 941.44	509	1 500	62 533.84	454	1 502
HY090G	54 737.68	347	136.26	429 790.83	2 710	10.15	433 373.41	2 773	178.34
HY100G	73 570.05	306	1 227.42	81 479.82	386	1 555.09	82 776.59	411	1 448.96
HY110G	111 860.28	440	171.35	145 843.71	698	200	173 284.70	862	300
HY120G	315 984.21	1 641	66.36	306 011.68	1 767	80	414 091.45	2 374	80
HY130G	42 894.51	245	1 327.23	41 383.6	268	1 500	47 300.13	289	1 500
HY140G	1 050 506.93	5 773	4 173.98	1 227 798.6	7 707	1 436.29	1 160 698.7	7 410	2 550.55
HY170G	444 480.32	3 117	477.8	430 357.37	3 220	600	437 894.00	3 351	600

Table 9 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at personal level, 2020 – 2025

SILC	2020*			2021*			2022*		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
PY010G	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	186 011.00	636	3 945.00	183 955.99	703	3 762.50	167 261.32	696	3 875.00
PY030G	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	51 114.58	179	3 600.00	63 250.22	240	4 000.00	54 267.71	230	3 600.00
PY050G	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	38 611.25	174	8 000.00	37 260.15	180	8 000.00	27 416.82	158	9 600.00
PY100G	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	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	173 360.94	1 009	19 704.00	159 578.72	985	19 200.00	155 672.98	968	18 000.00
PY200G	1 465 128:83	6 030	7 152.66	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Amounts are shown in kuna

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

Table 9 Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at personal level, 2020 – 2025 (continued)

SILC	2023			2024			2025		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
PY010G	1 494 051.45	7 154	12 467.95	1 680 015.8	8 806	12 572.5	1 734 554.8	9 421	15 301.4
PY020G	142 556.72	667	547.48	277 400.1	1 341	600	127 894.3	643	550
PY030G	1 496 383.70	7 169	592.87	1 739 065.3	9 205	3 015.15	1 649 984.3	9 006	3 718.21
PY035G	55 500.86	259	663.61	69 990.58	358	600	94 172.93	500	630
PY050G	377 240.80	2 068	3 479.59	486 214.13	2 791	1 875	611 269.72	3 539	1 771.65
PY090G	28 089.69	153	875.97	109 957.02	574	871.45	50 847.94	306	1 231.06
PY100G	769 549.25	5 730	5 261.93	781 280.82	6 204	5 999.04	793 086.22	6 499	6 638.64
PY110G	154 729.22	1 129	4 020.24	134 096.45	1 071	4 488	152 900.09	1 182	5 292.66
PY130G	184 996.34	1 254	2 389.01	173 446.47	1 271	955.6	220 017.52	1 631	5 184
PY200G	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

The length of comparable time series by reporting periods is as follows:

- From 2010 to 2014
- From 2015 to 2022
- 2023
- 2024, 2025

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 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 SILC 2016 survey, a figure that refers to the At-risk-of-poverty before social transfers, when social transfers have not yet been included in the income indicator, is not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the changes in monitoring disability pensions. In the 2016 survey, disability pensions of persons who have reached the age of eligibility for old-age pensions are considered old-age pensions and are not included in the social transfers like it was the case in previous years. In 2023, administrative sources were introduced as data sources for a part of collected data on income (income data collected using administrative sources refer to income from paid employment, pension (old-age pension, survivors' pension, disability pension, early retirement) and social benefits). As this caused changes in sources of collected data, certain data represent a break in time series in relation to previous years when data were collected exclusively by interviewing households. In 2024, administrative data sources were used for all collected data on income. As this again caused changes in sources of collected data, certain data represent a break in time series in relation to previous years when data were collected exclusively by interviewing households or by interviewing households and partially collecting data on income from administrative data sources, which was the case for data in 2023. Major part of survey data was still collected by interviewers doing fieldwork.

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not applicable.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

Income data collected from administrative sources are fully harmonised.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

The fieldwork costs for the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 amounted to 280 414.92 euro and included costs of external interviewers. A part of the interviewers are employees of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in branch office units, while the rest are external interviewers employed on contractual basis. Those costs included also the interviewer training external costs.

6.2. Burden

The burden on respondents includes the time spent to answer the questions in the survey questionnaire. An important factor that impacts the respondents' burden is the number of questions in the questionnaire. The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) survey consists of around 230 questions depending on the ad hoc and rolling modules. Although respondents do not provide answers to every single question, participation in the Survey represents a substantial burden to the respondent because of automated skips integrated in the entry programme. The interview duration per household for the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2025 was 46.5 minutes on average. Reducing the average duration of the interview was achieved primarily by reducing the number of questions (use of administrative data sources, etc.) and more frequent use of the CATI survey method (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing).