REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
for 2020

Organisation unit: Living Conditions and
Economic Activity 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 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 deprivation, income distribution, living conditions).

- Reference period

Calendar year.

- Legal acts and other agreements

Official Statistics Act (OG, No 25/20)

Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia 2019

Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1980/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards definitions and updated definitions

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1981/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the fieldwork aspects and imputations procedures

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the sampling and tracing rules

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1983/2003 of 7 November 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target primary variables

Commission Regulation (EC) No 28/2004 of 5 January 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the detailed content of intermediate and final quality reports

Commission Regulation (EC) No 676/2006 of 2 May 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards definitions and updated definitions

EU-SILC 065 Description of target variables for 2018, EUROSTAT

International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED 2011, UNESCO, 2012, ISBN 978-92-9189-123-8

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities, 2007 version – NKD 2007. (OG, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

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

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

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) 2011

Classification of spatial units for statistics (NUTS), 2013 version

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 http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/important/Nomen/nomenclatures.htm

- 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 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 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. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is presented in kuna.

The material deprivation rate presents the percentage of persons who live in households that cannot afford, exclusively due to lack of financial resources, at least three of nine 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 is.

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 units

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 2019) according to the given methodology.

- Statistical population

The survey is conducted on a sample of private households. Private household is any family or other community of people 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 (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 EU-SILC 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 Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy, the Croatian Employment Service, etc.).

International users: scientific and research institutes, the World Bank, UN, ILO, 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 Demography, Family, Youth 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 use 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 Customer Satisfaction Survey was conducted in 2013 and again in 2015 on the operation of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in general. The Customer Satisfaction Survey generally covers the area of income of the population statistics as well. There is currently no a separate customer satisfaction survey that covers only the income and living conditions statistics area.

1.2. Completeness

Data collected through the EU-SILC 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 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 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. Sample error indicators for particular indicators, the Income and Living Conditions, 2020

Indicator	Value	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Variation coefficient (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
At-risk-of-poverty threshold					
One-person household	**35 124**	385.52	34 368	35 880	1.1
Household consisting of two adults and two children	**73 760**	808.59	72 175	75 345	1.1
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion					
Total	**23.2**	0.71	21.8	24.6	3.06
Men	**22.2**	0.81	20.6	23.8	3.64
Women	**24.2**	0.73	22.7	25.6	3.02
0 – 17 years	**20.2**	1.46	17.3	23.0	7.23
18 – 64 years	**20.6**	0.76	19.1	22.1	3.69
65 years or over	**33.8**	0.92	32.0	35.6	2.72
Adriatic Croatia	**24.0**	1.33	21.4	26.6	5.54
Continental Croatia	**22.9**	0.84	21.2	24.5	3.67
At-risk-of-poverty rate					
Total	**18.3**	0.63	17.1	19.5	3.44
Men	**16.7**	0.70	15.6	18.3	4.19
Women	**19.63**	0.66	18.3	20.9	3.36
0 – 17 years	**16.8**	1.34	14.2	19.4	7.98
18 – 64 years	**14.5**	0.64	13.3	15.8	4.41
65 years or over	**31.0**	0.90	29.2	32.8	2.90
At-risk-of-poverty rate, by regions					
Adriatic Croatia	**18.3**	1.15	16.0	20.5	6.28
Continental Croatia	**18.3**	0.76	16.8	19.8	4.15
People severely materially deprived					
Total	**6.9**	0.40	6.2	7.7	5.80
Men	**7.1**	0.48	6.2	8.1	6.76
Women	**6.8**	0.40	6.0	7.6	5.88
0 – 17 years	**4.7**	0.65	3.4	6.0	13.83
18 – 64 years	**6.7**	0.47	5.8	7.6	7.01
65 years or over	**9.5**	0.59	8.3	10.6	6.21
People living in households with very low work intensity					
Total	**8.6**	0.52	7.6	9.6	6.05
Men	**8.7**	0.60	7.5	9.8	6.01
Women	**8.5**	0.56	7.4	9.6	6.59
0 – 17 years	**6.5**	0.92	4.7	8.3	14.15
18 – 59 years	**9.3**	0.49	8.3	10.2	5.27

2.1.2. Bias due to sample selection process.

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

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, ie. question in the questionnaire (*item non-response*).

2.2.1. Coverage error

The sample frame for a new rotation group for the SILC survey 2020 was based on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Croatia in 2011 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 2020) is 92.84%.

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

Statistical region (NUTS 2)	Selected addresses	Eligible addresses	Rate of eligible addresses (%)
Republic of Croatia	5 516	5 121	92.84
Adriatic Croatia	2 296	2 162	94.16
Continental Croatia	3 220	2 959	91.89

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 of 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 any more, 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 7.16% 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 SILC 2020. This method ensures the standardised data collection. 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 related to a particular question, 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 116 interviewers (83 outsourced and 33 in-house ones) were engaged in data collection for the SILC 2020 survey. Most of them had experience in carrying out the survey from previous years. For interviewers who were included in the SILC 2020 data collection for the first time, 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 2020 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 35 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 needed methodological explanations in line with the guidelines of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Data checks performed by supervisors include approximately 20 error and inconsistency warnings for which it is extremely important that they are spotted during the fieldwork, in order to request additional explanations from interviewers, i.e., in order to enable the interviewer to check information with respondents. For that purpose, the notes on methodology and detailed instructions concerning warnings or errors were developed. Supervisors attended the one-day training programme and were handed the notes on methodology and explanations concerning checks they were about to perform in the CMS application.

After data collection, a detailed data verification 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 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 recommendations, the unweighted non-response rate is calculated for households that have been selected in the sample for the first time and in 2020 the household non-response rate (Nrh) was 57.70%. In 2020, the personal non-response rate (*Nrp) was 58.21%.

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:

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

where:

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

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

The unweighted non-response rate is 57%. Pursuant to the Eurostat recommendations, the unweighted non-response rate is calculated for households that have been selected in the sample for the first time.

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 (NRp)	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
86.92	73.93	78.74	57.22	98.78	98.79	31.56	57.70	1.22	1.21	32.39	58.21

Table 4. Distribution of contacted households by rotation groups

Rotation group	Interview has been accepted in database (DB135 = 1)		Interview has not been accepted in database (DB135 = 2)	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 700	22.0	-	-
2	1 846	23.9	-	-
3	1 963	25.4	-	-
4	2 207	28.6	1	100
Total	7 716	100.0	1	100

Table 5. Distribution of households by successfully contacted addresses

Rotation group	Total		Address has been contacted (DB120 = 11)		Address has not been contacted (DB120 = 21 + 22 + 23)		Address has not been located (DB120 = 21)		Address is inaccessible (DB120 = 22)		Address does not exist or is unoccupied (DB120 = 23)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 829	15.57	1 772	18.1	57	3.0	15	1.2	10	5.8	32	6.8
2	2 049	17.44	1 993	20.3	56	2.9	31	2.4	9	5.2	16	3.4
3	2 265	19.28	2 177	22.2	88	4.5	52	4.0	8	4.7	28	5.9
4	5 603	47.70	3 857	39.4	1 746	89.7	1 205	92.5	145	84.3	396	83.9
Total	11 746	100.0	9 799	100.0	1 947	100.0	1 303	100.0	172	100.0	472	100.0

Table 6. Distribution of contacted addresses by interview outcome per household

Rotation group	Total		Interview has been successfully completed (DB130 = 11)		Interview has not been completed (DB130 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24)		Interview has been declined (DB130 = 21)		Whole household has been temporarily absent during fieldwork (DB130 = 22)		Household was unable to participate in interview (DB130 = 23)		Other reasons for declining (DB130 = 24)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 772	18.1	1 700	22.0	72	3.5	50	3.1	11	7.0	11	3.8	-	-
2	1 993	10.3	1 847	23.9	146	7.0	102	6.2	23	14.7	21	7.3	-	-
3	2 177	22.2	1 963	25.4	214	10.3	154	9.4	27	17.2	33	11.5	-	-
4	3 857	39.4	2 208	28.6	1 649	79.2	1 331	81.3	96	61.2	222	77.4	-	-
Total	9 799	100.0	7 718	100.0	2 081	100.0	1 637	100.0	157	100.0	287	100.0	-	-

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 number of households = 7 716 Total number of persons = 16 658		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	21	0.27	7 695	99.73	5 547	72.09	2 148	27.91
HY020	Total disposable household income	18	0.23	7 698	99.77	3 461	44.96	4 237	55.04
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	198	2.57	7 518	97.43	5 370	71.43	2 148	28.57
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	2 171	28.14	5 545	71.86	3 662	66.04	1 883	33.96
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	7 387	95.74	329	4.26	169	51.37	160	48.63
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	7 346	95.20	370	4.80	267	72.16	103	27.84
HY050G	Family/children related allowances	7 035	91.17	681	8.83	622	91.34	59	8.66
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	7 452	96.58	264	3.42	253	95.83	11	4.17
HY070G	Housing allowances	7 564	98.03	152	1.97	139	91.45	13	8.55
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	7 298	94.58	418	5.42	319	76.32	99	23.68
HY081G	Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)	7 636	98.96	80	1.04	73	91.25	7	8.75
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	7 411	96.05	305	3.95	305	100.00	-	-
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	7 346	95.20	370	4.80	306	82.70	64	17.30
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	7 412	96.06	304	3.94	281	92.43	23	7.57
HY131G	Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)	7 656	99.22	60	0.78	55	91.67	5	8.33
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2 812	36.44	4 904	63.56	4 904	100.00	-	-
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	4 546	58.92	3 170	41.08	2 971	93.72	199	6.28
PY010G	Employee's cash or near cash income	10 355	62.16	6 303	37.84	4 566	72.44	1 737	27.56
PY020G	Non-cash employee's income	16 022	96.18	636	3.82	434	68.24	202	31.76
PY021G	Income from using company car for private purposes	16 551	99.36	107	0.64	107	100.00	-	-
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	10 304	61.86	6 354	38.14	6 354	100.00	-	-
PY031G	Employer's voluntary contribution	16 524	99.20	134	0.80	134	100.00	-	-
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	16 479	98.93	179	1.07	179	100.00	-	-
PY050G	Income from self-employment	14 679	88.12	1 979	11.88	1 621	81.91	358	18.09
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	16 649	99.95	9	0.05	8	88.89	1	11.11
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	16 484	98.96	174	1.04	146	83.91	28	16.09
PY100G	Old-age benefits	11 405	68.47	5 253	31.53	4 780	91.00	473	9.00
PY110G	Survivors' benefits	15 625	93.80	1 033	6.20	965	93.42	68	6.58
PY120G	Sickness benefits	16 499	99.05	159	0.95	128	80.50	31	19.50
PY130G	Disability benefits	15 649	93.94	1 009	6.06	942	93.36	67	6.64
PY140G	Education-related allowances	16 492	99.00	166	1.00	148	89.16	18	10.84

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, logic data checking of economic activity, 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 imputation is a process applied to supplement 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. It means that the imputation rate equals the item non-response rate given in Table 7. Item non-response rate.

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2.9. Editing rate

The editing rate is defined for particular key variables as a number of units for which source values have been corrected after data verification in relation to the total number of units. In other words, it is a ratio of a number of corrected data (either by repeating CAPI or by logical corrections) to the total number of available data, i.e. data that have been checked. That indicator was not computed for the SILC 2020 due to the fact that data verification is done in multiple phases, which involves multiple executors (in the course of the fieldwork, data verifications was also done by supervisors in branch offices).

2.2.10. Hit rate

This indicator is not computed for the SILC 2020 survey.

2.2.11. Model assumption error

This indicator is not computed for the SILC 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 a model used in the statistical processing.

2.3.   Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

In the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2021 it is determined for the SILC 2020 data to be released as provisional data and final data. Provisional data are issued in the Statistics in Line after all phases of processing but Eurostat's final checks and verification. Final data are issued in the First Release after Eurostat's final checks and verification. In 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 for this survey is not computed.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

According to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2021, first results for the SILC 2020 survey are to be issued six months after the reference period. First results were published on 30 June 2021 (T + 6).

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is T + 9 First Release "Indicators of poverty and social inclusion, 2020"

3.2. Punctuality

Planned publishing of the SILC 2020 data were issued according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues 2021

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 2021. Concerning SILC 2020 data, all publications were issued according to the deadlines as defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues 2021, 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 stat.info@dzs.hr. All additional information regarding the results and the survey can be found at e-mail address: stat.info@dzs.hr.

4.1.   News release

Indicators of poverty and social inclusion – preliminary data (Statistics in Line)

Indicators of poverty and social inclusion, 2020 (First Release)

Income and Living Conditions Survey Results, 2020 (Statistical Reports)

4.2.   News release

SILC results are published in other publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics: Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information, Women and Men in Croatia and Croatia in Figures.

4.3.   Online database

SILC 2020 results are at the time being available in the form of a database only at the Eurostat website http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data.

4.4.   Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Use of Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes (OG, No. 137/13). Microdata are available at the level of variables defined in the EU methodology and not at the level of the questionnaire.

4.5.   Dokumentation on methodology

Notes on methodology are published in First Release and in the publication entitled the Income and Living Conditions Survey Results, while other methodological documents on the survey are available on the Eurostat's web
sitehttp://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 2020 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 SILC 2016 survey, a figure that refers to the at-risk-of-poverty indicator before social transfers, when social transfers have not yet been included in the income, is not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the changes in recording disability pensions. In the 2016 survey, disability pensions of persons who turned the age for old-age pensions are 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, 2017 – 2020

SILC	2017			2018			2019			2020		
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	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
HY010	1 481 583.40	7 809	90 966.54	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
HY020	1 482 338.97	7 814	78 000.00	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
HY022	1 449 335.94	7 599	72 912.00	1 435 623.98	8 119	77 900.00	1 443 082.60	7 662	83 800,00	1 407 531.72	7 518	91 000.00
HY023	1 149 110,90	5 678	72 800,00	1 140 194,41	6 025	78 000.00	1154861.32	5 666	83 762.00	1 140 385.39	5 545	90 600.00
HY030G	1 461 776.21	7 744	1 500.00	1 453 047.25	8 293	1 500.00	1 446 730.40	7787	1 740.00	1 411 824.39	7 631	2 000.00
HY040G	77 921.86	456	16 500.00	80 774.55	511	17 000.00	83 641.76	492	21 461.00	80 277.08	469	23 500.00
HY050G	191 678.68	844	7 100.00	169 801.81	805	7 200.00	182 889.30	736	9 960.00	177 264.66	681	9 600.00
HY060G	51 172.52	294	9 600.00	51 773.43	309	9 600.00	51 628.12	292	6 560.00	43 423.46	264	9 600.00
HY080G	92 527.01	487	8 000.00	89 134.29	509	10 000.00	81 423.09	449	10 000.00	77 720.32	418	10 800.00
HY090G	92 139.83	513	1 152.07	90 825.08	499	1 160.09	72 344.92	361	1 136.36	69 602.53	370	1 152.07
HY100G	82 408.09	331	924.21	80 146.34	334	1 068.01	85 359.34	319	12 253.34	90 994.85	305	10 792.15
HY110G	95 922.53	411	1 000.00	104 077.87	471	1 000.00	102 854.91	427	1 000.00	99 762.56	370	1 000.00
HY120G	349 844.89	1 681	400.00	347 984.49	1 720	400.00	339 883.18	1 526	455.00	324 412.26	1 431	450.00
HY130G	70 068.20	379	5 000.00	65 415.65	345	6 000.00	72 829.70	355	6 000.00	64 328.71	304	7 000.00
HY140G	1 001 158.92	4 753	24 831.83	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
HY170G	568 618.01	3 309	2 640.00	519 546.34	3 319	3 000.00	502 356.41	3 073	3 000.00	512 267.09	3 170	3 600.00

Table 9. Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at personal level, 2017 – 2020

SILC	2017			2018			2019			2020		
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	Median
PY010G	1 503 127.55	6 524	63 464.12	1 508 330.27	6 925	66 802.18	1 546 787.74	6 538	73 102.55	1 531 533.92	6 303	79 310.00
PY020G	189 565.31	761	4 000.00	186 134.64	782	5 381.25	181 236.41	663	5 050.00	186 011.00	636	3 945.00
PY030G	1 519 643.82	6 599	23 608.65	1 519 848.74	6 992	23 064.00	1 554 614.93	6 571	25 828.36	1 542 214.07	6 354	27 288.55
PY035G	50 631.13	211	2 938.00	45 696.18	197	2 500.00	43 765.40	172	2 518.00	51 114.58	179	3 600.00
PY050G	386 527.89	1 913	15 732.00	363 125.19	1 989	16 400.00	391 193.87	1 954	18 000.00	408 675.57	1 979	22 837.00
PY090G	50 319.30	232	6 700.00	37 851.41	211	7 000.00	31 288.26	149	7 800.00	38 611.25	174	8 000.00
PY100G	795 584.77	4 810	30 000.00	802 342.14	5 254	30 000.00	818 652.45	5 166	31 440.00	803 763.18	5 253	33 600.00
PY110G	192 969.62	1 122	22 800.00	183 428.12	1 165	24 000.00	174 112.63	1 060	24 000.00	171 230.70	1 033	24 300.00
PY130G	198 034.86	1 098	20 352.00	202 390.50	1 177	20 280.00	191 093.33	1 096	19 524.00	173 360.94	1 009	19 704.00
PY200G	1 447 149.33	6 280	5 746.27	1 444 548.47	6 649	6 154.91	1 475 616.90	6 234	6 781.42	1 465 128.83	6 030	7 152.66

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series means the number of reporting periods within a 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. The 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 classified in more detail in the survey questionnaire, while in 2016, some changes were introduced in recording disability pensions. All that made certain indicators not fully comparable with the previous period.

Length of comparable time series is 11.

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

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 SILC 2016 survey, a figure that refers to the at-risk-of-poverty indicator before social transfers, when social transfers have not yet been included in the income, is not fully comparable to data from previous years due to the changes in recording disability pensions. In the 2016 survey, disability pensions of persons who turned the age for old-age pensions are recorded as old-age pensions and are not included in the social transfers like it was the case in previous years.

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

The fieldwork costs for the Income and Living Conditions Survey 2020 amounted to 893 450.46 kuna and included costs of interviewers. A part of the interviewers is 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 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 375 questions. 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 SILC 2020 survey was 144 minutes on average. It is therefore essential to reduce the burden on respondents in the next period (by using administrative data sources, etc.).