Croatia

Sources:
Rutkowski 1996, Table 4 p. 27 and the country tables in the Annex
Statistical Yearbook 1998, Table 7.5 p.138-139
World Bank Poverty during the Transition website 9/2000, Milanovic
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
Transmonee 2004
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004

Surveys:
Monthly Report on Employment and Earnings 1987-1993
Used by Rutkowski (1996). The survey covers all sectors of the economy. The number of earnings ranges available to the author was 13 in 1993. The income concept is net earnings. Earnings include base pay and other cash payments including premia (unhealthy or hazardous working conditions etc.), overtime payments, bonuses (profit-related payments) and performance based payments. Bonus payments which are paid at less than monthly intervals are included as monthly equivalents.

Earnings Survey in 1997
No survey name is mentioned in the Statistical Yearbook, but the survey is a regular monthly survey covering 70% of the persons in paid employment. Data are collected from business entities including legal persons in all forms of ownership, government bodies, administrative bodies, local government management and self-management bodies. The survey covers persons in permanent employment irrespective of the kind of employment or working hours. Persons employed in crafts and trade, in the Ministry of Defense, in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and freelancers and independent farmers are excluded form the survey.

The income concept is net earnings and includes earned income for work done during regular working hours and some other pays like annual leave, sickness pay for up to 42 days, public holidays, paid leave, performing of civil duties during lay-off and job stop caused against person's will, military duty, absence for continuing professional education, worker's meal and reimbursement for annual leave. The reference period is the month of March. The Gini coefficients are estimated from 13 income classes by WIDER using Povcal Beta.

Household Budget Survey 1998
This survey is used by the Poverty during the Transition website and Deininger & Squire (2004). The survey is reported to be methodologically in line with international standards and European Union recommendations for Household Budget Surveys. The sample for the HBS was designed as a self-weighting two-stage sample and was connected to the design of the Labour Force Survey sample stratified by counties. Primary sampling units

were segments, and the secondary units were inhabited dwellings. A segment was an area unit done by grouping of contiguous enumeration districts usually containing approximately 100 households according to data of the 1991 Census. Segments were chosen with probability proportional to its size. The size measure was the number of households according to data from the 1991 Census.

The data was collected during a twelve month period with 26 two weeks intervals. Most information was collected through interviews but food, beverages and tobacco were collected through diaries during a two week period.

The income concept seems to be very comprehensive: it includes wages, self employment incomes, income from property and rent, pensions (old-age, disability), public transfers (unemployment, student, child, maternal, sick leave, disability pay, family pensions, allowance for health rehabilitation, social assistance) and other income (also including income from insurance). Imputed rent is included in the income concept as well as home production. The net value of the incomes was collected.

The COICOP classification is used for the expenditures in the survey. It is not clear what kind of aggregate finally has been used in Deininger & Squire (2004) but it is possible that durables are included with their purchase value and that repayment of loans and expenditures for house, flat or property are included. The Poverty during the Transition website reports that the Gini coefficient is based on consumption but any exact content is not provided.