

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2020^(p)

Survey on income and living conditions is an annual survey regularly implemented by Statistical Office from 2013. The data collected by this survey make possible the calculation of indicator on monetary risk from poverty and of indicator on income distribution inequality in a society. The indicators are based on the concept of relative poverty, which takes into account the disposable income of household, the number of household members (household size) and the distribution of income within the population. EU-SILC survey is a required source for monitoring statistics on income, poverty and social exclusion, in order to ensure comparable data both for every country and at the EU level as total.

The reference period to which the data relates is different and depends on the type of data that are collected, so the reference **period for income data** is the previous calendar year, i.e. 2019, and **for the material deprivation data** is the moment of the survey, i.e. 2020.

Average annual equivalised disposable income, as mean of equivalised disposable income, in 2020 was 4 449 euro, while **median annual equivalised disposable income**, as median value of the equivalised disposable income, was 3 911 euro.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold, set to 60% of the median of national equivalised disposable income, in 2020 at annual level was 2 347 euro for one-person household, while for household with two adult persons and two children under 14 years aged, was 4 928 euro.

At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2020 was 22.6%, which represents a share of persons whose equivalised disposable income is below at-risk-of-poverty threshold. These persons are not necessarily poor, they are just at higher risk to be, because their equivalised disposable income is below at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

According to age, persons under 18 years old, were the most exposed to the risk of poverty (32.6%), as well as persons aged 18 to 24 (25.2%). The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate was for persons aged 65 and over (15.5%).

According to the type of the household, the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate was for persons in households consisted of two adults with three or more dependent children (45.4%), then persons in households consisted of one adult with one or more dependent children (36.6%).

Depending on activity status, for persons aged 18 and over, the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate was for employed at employer (7.0%), while unemployed were exposed to the highest risk of poverty (42.8%).

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate, as a percentage of people at risk of poverty and/or are extremely materially deprived and/or live in households with very low work intensity, in 2020 was 30.9%.

Severe material deprivation rate, in 2020 was 13.5% and it shows the proportion of persons living in households that cannot afford at least four out of nine material deprivation items.

Gini coefficient, as indicator of income inequality (on a scale from 0 – fully equality to 100 – fully inequality), in 2020 was 32.9.

Quintile ratio (S80/S20) in 2020 was 6.0, which indicates that 20% of citizens with the highest income (the fifth quintile) had 6 times more income than 20% of citizens with the lowest income (the first quintile).

^p The data for 2020 are preliminary.

Income indicators

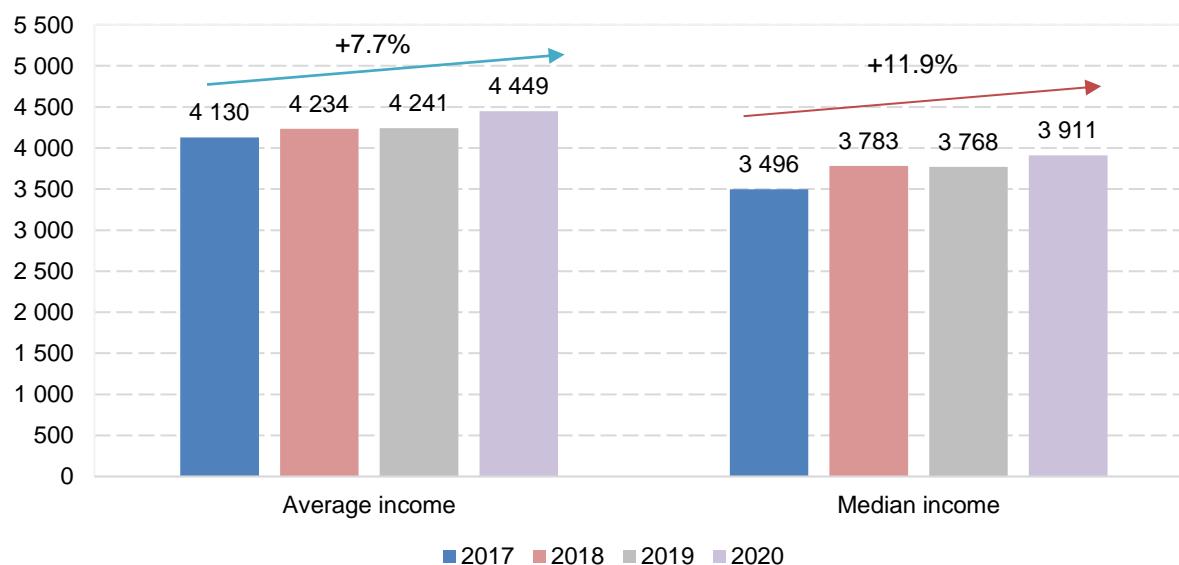
Table 1. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (relative poverty line) at the annual level, EUR

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
One-person household	2 097	2 270	2 261	2 347
Household with two adults and two children aged under 14 years	4 405	4 766	4 748	4 928

The reference period for income data is the previous calendar year, so for 2020 reference period is 2019

According to the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) data, at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2020 was 2 347 euro for one-person household, i.e. 4 928 euro for household with two adult persons and two children under 14 years aged, at the annual level. Compared to 2019, it increased 86 euro (3.8%) for one-person household, i.e. 180 euro for household with two adult persons and two children under 14 years aged.

Graph 1. Average and median annual equivalised disposable income¹, nominal value EUR, 2017 – 2020



In 2020, average equivalised disposable income was 4 449 euro and compared to 2019, it increased by 4.9%. When it comes to the median equivalised disposable income, in 2020 it increased by 3.8% compared to 2019, i.e. from 3 768 euro to 3 911 euro.

For the period 2017 - 2020, the growth of equivalised disposable income is evident. It is notable that in 2020 compared to 2017, median income grew more than average income (11.9% to 7.7%).

¹ **Average equivalised disposable income** represents mean of equivalised disposable income, while **median equivalised disposable income** represents median value of equivalised disposable income.

Table 2. Distribution of income by quintiles², %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
First quintile	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.6
Second quintile	11.8	12.4	12.2	12.5
Third quintile	17.0	17.8	17.9	17.5
Fourth quintile	23.0	24.2	24.1	23.8
Fifth quintile	42.6	40.2	39.9	39.5

The reference period for income data is the previous calendar year, so for 2020 reference period is 2019

In last two years, there was change in relative share of income in total equivalised income of all population groups (distributed by quintiles depending on their level of income). In 2020 compared to 2019, there was an increase of value of first and second quintile, and decrease of value in third, fourth and fifth quintile.

At risk of poverty and inequality indicators

Table 3. The main indicators of at risk of poverty and inequality

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty rate, %	23.6	23.8	24.5	22.6
Relative at risk of poverty gap, %	34.0	35.3	33.1	28.2
Quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.0
Gini coefficient	36.7	34.7	34.1	32.9

The reference period for income data is the previous calendar year, so for 2020 reference period is 2019

At-risk-of-poverty rate in Montenegro in 2020 was 22.6% and compared to 2019, it decreased by 1.9 percentage points. Quintile ratio in 2020 was 6.0, which indicates that 20% of citizens with the income in fifth quintile, had 6 times more income than 20% of citizens which, by income, belong to first quintile.

Gini coefficient, as indicator of income inequality (on a scale from 0 – fully equality to 100 – fully inequality), in 2020 was 32.9 and compared to 2019 it decreased by 1.2 percentage point.

Table 4. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty rate, if the threshold is:				
40% of median	11.9	12.4	12.2	9.8
50% of median	17.2	19.0	17.8	15.8
60% of median	23.6	23.8	24.5	22.6
70% of median	30.4	30.6	30.5	29.0

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold shows the sensitivity of at-risk-of-poverty rate when the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 40%, 50% or 70% of the median equivalised disposable income. Thus, increasing the at-risk-of-poverty threshold from 60% to 70% of the median equivalised disposable income, would increase at-risk-of-poverty rate by 6.4 percentage points, i.e. to 29.0% in 2020. Decreasing the at-risk-of-poverty threshold from 60% to 50% of the median equivalised disposable income, would decrease at-risk-of-poverty rate by 6.8 percentage points, i.e. to 15.8% in 2020.

² **Quintile** – represents a part of population ranked according to some characteristics in 5 equal parts (every part contains 1/5, i.e. 20% of population), from the minimum to the maximum value.

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers³, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	23.6	23.8	24.5	22.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate if:				
<i>Social transfers are not included in income</i>	31.4	31.2	29.5	27.8
<i>Pensions and social transfers are not included in income</i>	46.7	45.0	42.9	41.4

Comparing the basic at-risk-of-poverty rate and at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, in 2020, it shows that excluding social transfers from income affects the increase in the percentage of people who are at the risk of poverty, from basic 22.6% to a rate of 27.8%. If social transfers and pensions are excluded from income, then the at-risk-of-poverty rate is 41.4%.

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Household without dependent children⁴	15.9	15.2	13.9	14.3
Single-person household	20.1	19.3	18.9	17.4
<i>Male</i>	20.0	22.9	20.6	17.9
<i>Female</i>	20.3	17.0	17.9	17.0
<i>One-person household, person under 65 years of age</i>	23.7	22.4	21.8	17.1
<i>One-person household, person aged 65 years and over</i>	17.0	16.4	16.5	17.6
Two adults	14.1	14.9	14.4	15.1
<i>Two adults, both under 65 years of age</i>	13.0	15.1	14.9	15.0
<i>Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over</i>	14.9	14.8	14.0	15.2
Other households without dependent children	15.0	14.0	12.1	13.0
Households with dependent children	27.9	27.9	29.6	26.9
<i>One adult with at least one dependent child</i>	27.6	30.4	35.4	36.6
<i>Two adults with one dependent child</i>	16.5	17.5	15.2	12.1
<i>Two adults with two dependent children</i>	21.7	21.4	21.9	20.6
<i>Two adults with three or more dependent children</i>	45.9	46.1	45.0	45.4
<i>Two or more adults with dependent children</i>	27.9	27.8	29.4	26.5
<i>Other households with dependent children</i>	25.7	25.5	29.1	24.6

In households without dependent children, at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2020 was 14.3% (17.4% for single-person household and 15.1% for two adults without dependent children). On the other side, households with dependent children were more exposed to the risk of poverty (26.9%), compared to households without dependent children (14.3%).

³ Social transfers include unemployment benefits, sick leave, child allowance, maternity leave, as well as other monetary social benefits paid by the state.

⁴ **Dependent child** is a term that refers to all persons aged less than 18, as well as persons aged 18 to 24 who live with at least one parent and are economically inactive.

Table 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
0-17 years	31.7	32.4	33.7	32.6
18-24 years	27.8	25.0	30.5	25.2
25-54 years	22.5	22.4	22.5	20.4
55-64 years	18.8	18.6	19.0	17.3
65 years and over	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.5

According to age, in 2020, persons under 18 years old, were the most exposed to the risk of poverty (32.6%), as well as persons aged 18 to 24 (25.2%). The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate was for persons aged 65 and over (15.5%).

Table 8. At-risk-of-poverty rate by sex, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Male	24.2	24.1	24.9	23.0
Female	23.0	23.5	24.0	22.2

In 2020, at-risk-of-poverty rate of men was 23.0%, and rate of women was 22.2%.

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate by the highest attained level of education (18 years and over), %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Primary school and less than primary school (ISCED ⁵ 0-2)	36.2	41.4	38.7	37.9
Secondary school, secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4)	20.8	19.1	19.6	18.0
High education (Bachelor, Master and Doctoral level) - (ISCED 5-8)	6.8	7.3	8.1	6.1

At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2020 shows a significant fall while the level of education increased: from 37.9% for persons with unattained or attained primary school, over 18.0% for persons with the secondary level of education attained, to 6.1% for persons with high education.

Table 10. At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent activity status (18 years and over), %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Employed at employer	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.0
Self-employed	19.8	16.4	19.9	22.7
Unemployed	44.8	47.5	45.5	42.8
Pensioners	13.6	11.7	11.4	12.2
Other inactive	31.0	31.1	35.9	29.5

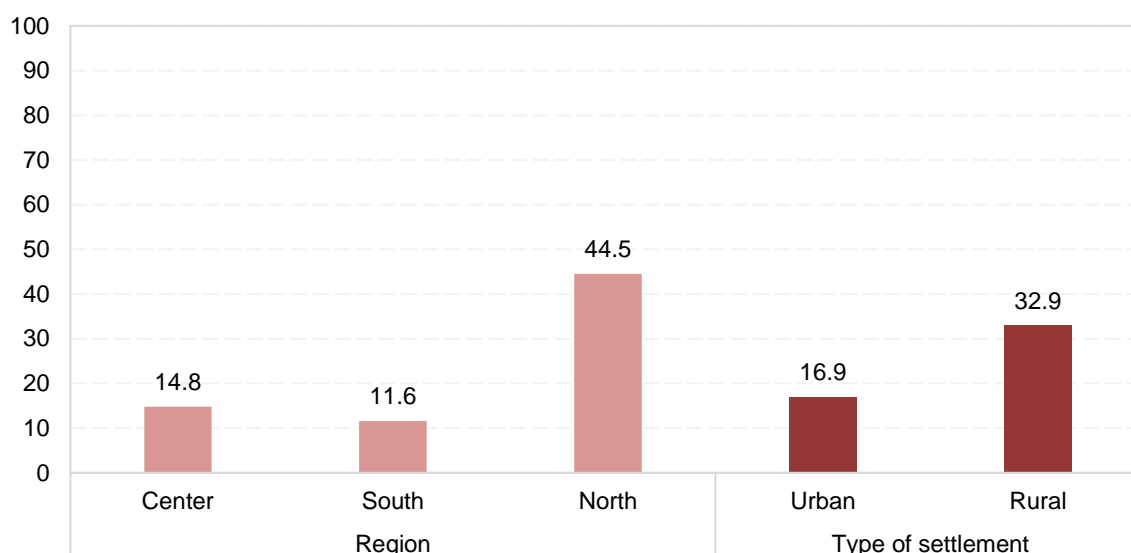
At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent activity status⁶ shows that 42.8% of unemployed were exposed to the risk-of-poverty in 2020. Self-employed⁷ persons have at-risk-of-poverty rate higher than employed at employer (22.7% and 7.0%, respectively). Among pensioners, at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2020 was 12.2%. The lowest risk of poverty had employed at employer – 7.0% in 2020.

⁵ **ISCED 2011** - International Standard Classification of Education, more information are available in Methodological explanations.

⁶ **Activity status** is determined based on the statement of respondents on their own status lasted more than 6 months in the year that precedes the interview year.

⁷ **Self-employed persons** include farmers, as well as family workers who include persons helping family members in work or keeping family business/individual farms, without any compensation.

Graph 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate by regions and type of settlement, 2020, %



In 2020, 44.5% of population of northern region was at-risk-of-poverty, while population of south region had the lowest risk of poverty 11.6%.

The risk of poverty is present for every third resident of rural areas (32.9%). At-risk-of-poverty rate in urban area was 16.9% in 2020.

Material deprivation and social exclusion indicators

Table 11. Material deprivation rate by number of material deprivation items, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Three or more items	35.2	32.7	30.9	36.3
Four or more items	13.9	12.9	12.0	13.5
Five or more items	5.3	7.6	7.8	10.0

The reference moment for the material deprivation data is the moment of the survey

Material deprivation rate of 36.3% in 2020 shows the proportion of persons living in households that cannot afford at least three out of nine material deprivation items.

Severe material deprivation rate of 13.5% in 2020 shows the proportion of persons living in households that cannot afford at least four out of nine material deprivation items.

Extreme material deprivation rate of 10.0% in 2020 shows the proportion of persons living in households that cannot afford at least five out of nine material deprivation items⁸.

⁸ For the details on the material deprivation, see the methodological part of the release.

Table 12. At-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate and components of this indicator, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.6	23.8	24.5	22.6
Severe material deprivation rate	13.9	12.9	12.0	13.5
Proportion of persons living in households with low work intensity (0-59 years) ⁹	19.4	19.2	14.9	12.1
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	33.7	31.4	30.5	30.9

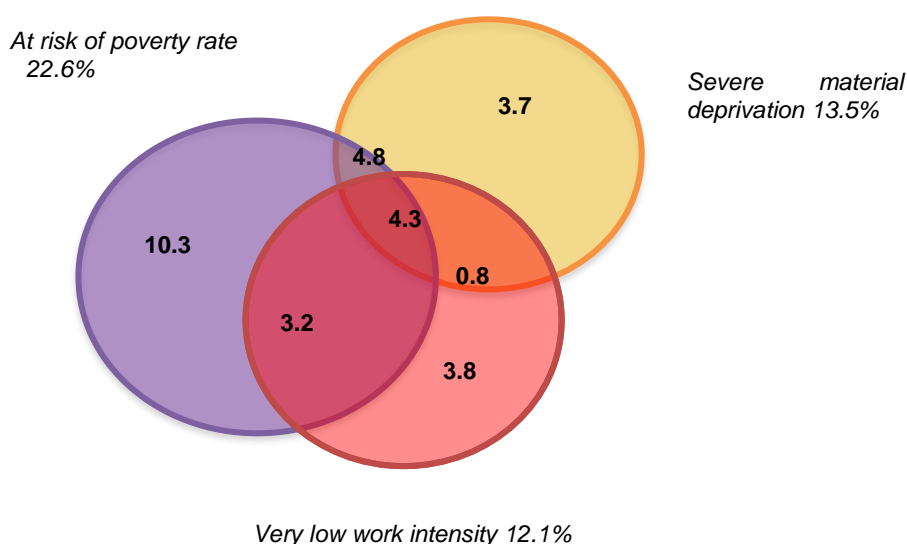
Indicator at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) represents a combination of at-risk-of-poverty rate, severe material deprivation rate, as well as share of persons living in households with very low work intensity. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate in 2020 was 30.9% and compared to 2019, it increased by 0.4 percentage points.

It is considered for persons to live at the risk of poverty or social exclusion if they are at least in one out of three or all three previously mentioned poverty dimensions. Some persons are in the same time in two or three poverty categories and due to this, this indicator represents combination, not the sum of three previously mentioned components.

Observing by components of at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion indicator, in 2020, the risk of income poverty was 22.6%, while 13.5% of population in Montenegro that live in households having reported that cannot afford at least four out of nine material deprivation items. When the work intensity is observed as a component of this indicator, 12.1% of Montenegro population aged 0 to 59 years, live in households with very low work intensity.

Considering that this indicator at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate is represented by three different risk categories, it is possible to calculate different combinations of risk between these categories, as well as every individual risk category.

Graph 3. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate in Montenegro, 2020^(p), %



Proportion of people in Montenegro, who are at the same time in all three categories (they are at the risk of poverty, severely materially deprived and live in households which have very low work intensity) in 2020 was 4.3%.

⁹ Share of persons living in households with very low work intensity as a component of at risk of poverty or social exclusion indicator, measures the share of persons aged 0-59 years living in households where persons of working age worked during the reference period less than 20% of their total working potential, as a share of total population.

At-risk-of-poverty and inequality indicators of children (0-17 years old)

Table 13. At-risk-of-poverty rate of children, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty rate of children	31.7	32.4	33.7	32.6

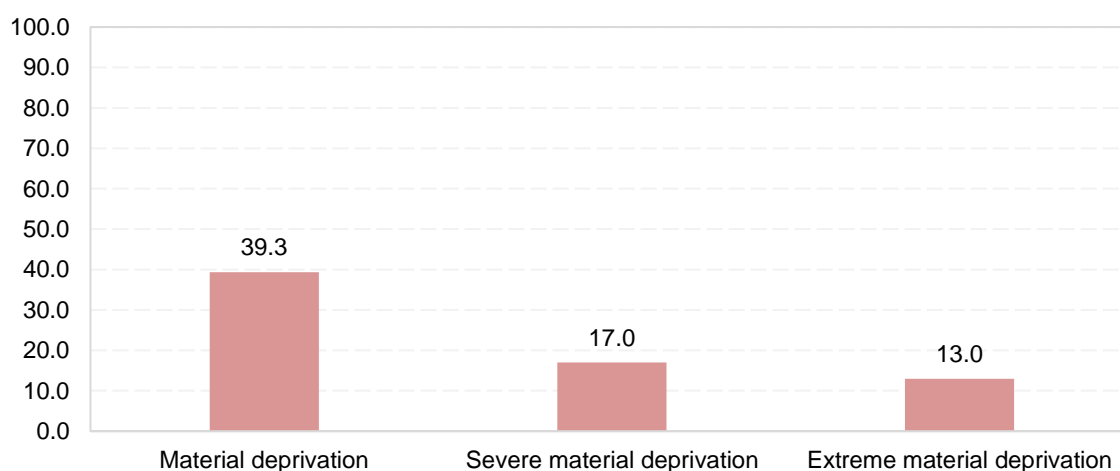
EU-SILC survey data for 2020, shows that 32.6% of children 0 to 17 years old was in the risk of poverty.

Table 14. At-risk-of-poverty rate of children by highest level of education attained by parents, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
Less than secondary (ISCED 0-2)	77.8	83.6	84.5	85.2
Secondary level (ISCED 3-4)	34.8	31.1	32.8	33.7
Higher level (ISCED 5-8)	8.0	11.6	12.4	7.2

Table 14 shows that in 2020 were 85.2% of children whose parents are with or lower than secondary level of education at the risk of poverty. With the increase in the level of education of parents, the rate of children at the risk of poverty decreases, dropping to 33.7% observing children of parents with level of education up to the secondary level. The rate additionally drops down to 7.2% when the children of parents with the high level of education are observed.

Graph 4. Material deprivation rate of children, 2020^(p), %



Graph 4 shows three levels of material deprivation among children in 2020. The rate of material deprivation was 39.3%, severe material deprivation 17.0%, and extreme material deprivation 13.0%.

Table 15. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for children, %

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(p)
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for children - AROPE	40.3	39.4	38.4	38.6

The percentage of children in the risk of poverty or social exclusion is an indicator which shows how many children who are in the risk of poverty and/or in severe material deprivation and/or live in households with very low work intensity. In 2020, this indicator was 38.6%, and it increased 0.2 percentage point compared to 2019.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Household means group of persons living together, spending their income on food and together spending earned income, regardless of whether all members are located in a place where the household is inhabited or some of them stay for a long time in another settlement or a foreign country, for work, studying or for other reasons. Also, household means an individual who lives, earns and spends his/her income alone.

Disposable income of household is the income, after paid tax and contributions, available to household for spending and saving. It includes cash income from work, income from capital, pensions, social and other transfers received by households from persons who are not household members. Income defined like this does not include value of household production for own needs, benefits in kind and savings and received gifts. Income from the production of goods for its own needs implies the value of food and drinks that the household only produces and consumes for its own needs.

Cash income from work includes income from the main job and additional jobs paid by employer (earnings, overtime, funds obtained by distribution of company profits, winter goods, hot meals, 13th salary, etc.) as well as income that a person generates on the basis of the independent organization of business activity.

Income from capital includes income from interest on savings and deposits, dividends and income from renting land, apartment or other real estate.

Social transfers include unemployment benefits, sick leave, child allowance, maternity leave, as well as other monetary social benefits paid by the state.

Net private transfers include regular financial assistance that the household provides or receives from a person living in another household in the country or abroad.

Equivalised disposable income is the disposable household income evenly distributed among the members of the household according to the modified OECD equivalence scale. It is calculated when **total disposable** household income is divided with the equivalent size of a household that is calculated on the basis of a modified OECD scale. The procedure is used for determining the equal share of each household member in acquiring a common income. Thus, the amount of income per equivalent adult is given to each member of the household, either adults or children.

The modified OECD equivalency scale (Organisation for Economic co-operation and Development) is used in order to make the living standard for households different by size and structure comparable, by which disposable household income is reduced to the income per equivalent adult. Such equivalised disposable income is the total disposable income of household corrected based on size and structure of household. The total disposable income of household is not divided by the number of actual household members, but with the corrective number resulting from the OECD equivalency scale. According to this scale, the first adult member of the household receives a value of 1, the every other adult aged 14 and over value 0.5 and children under 14 receive a value of 0.3. E.g. if the household that has four members, two adults and two children under 14 years of age, has an available income of 5 000 euro, disposable income by equivalent adult will be 2 381 euro ($5\ 000/2.1=2\ 381$). In case of four-member household with 2 adults and 2 children under 14 years of age, equivalent household size is calculated in the following way: $1+0.5+(2*0.3) = 2.1$.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold (relative poverty line) represents 60% of the median of national equivalised disposable income of all households and it is presented in euros.

At-risk-of-poverty rate represents a share of persons whose equivalised disposable income is below the at risk of poverty threshold. The at-risk-of-poverty rate does not show how many people are really poor, but how many have income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers is calculated based on income that is reduced by the value of social transfers and pensions. This indicator is used in combination with the basic at-risk-of-poverty rate to measure the impact of social transfers on the risk of poverty.

Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap represents a difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the median of equivalised income of the persons below the-risk-of-poverty threshold.

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold shows the percentage of people that are in risk of poverty when the relative poverty line is set at 40%, 50% or 70% of the median equivalised income.

Quintiles - are observed in the distribution of population ranked by some feature in 5 equal parts (each part contains 1/5, or 20% of the population). In population of 1 000 people, sorted according to the amount of income, the first quintile is the value of income of 200 persons in a row.

Quintile share ratio (S80/S20) compares the total equivalised disposable income of the upper income quintile (20% of the population with the highest equivalised income) with those from the lower income quintile (20% of the population with the lowest equivalised income). It is an indicator of income inequality which measures the relationship between the first and fifth income distribution quintals.

Gini coefficient in this survey represents the measure of inequality in the distribution of equivalised disposable income. The value of this coefficient goes within the interval from 0 to 100, where 0 represents perfect equality, i.e. each person in society has equal income. The closer to 100 the value is, the income inequality is higher.

Material deprivation¹⁰ of household is an indicator of the material conditions that influence household life quality. The items of material deprivation are:

- 1) Inability of the household to keep its home adequately warm;
- 2) Inability of the household to afford the washing machine;
- 3) Inability of the household to afford a car;
- 4) Inability of the household to afford paying for one-week annual holiday away from home;
- 5) Inability of the household to afford unexpected financial expense from own funds;
- 6) Inability of the household to afford a telephone;
- 7) Inability of the household to afford a colour TV;
- 8) Inability of the household to afford a meal with meat or fish every second day;
- 9) Being in arrears with mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments for a dwelling in which household lives.

Material deprivation rate is an indicator of financial inability of a household to afford at least 3 out of 9 possible items of material deprivation.

Severe material deprivation rate is an indicator of financial inability of a household to afford at least 4 out of 9 possible items of material deprivation.

Extreme material deprivation rate is an indicator of financial inability of a household to afford at least 5 out of 9 possible items of material deprivation.

Work intensity represents a ratio between total number of months in which all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. A working-age person is a person aged 18–59 years, with the exclusion of students in the 18–24 age group. The work intensity is defined as very low (0-0.20), low (0.20-0.45), medium (0.45-0.55), high (0.55-0.85) and very high (0.85-1). For example, low work intensity refers to households whose working-age members worked between 20% and 45% of the total number of months they could have possibly worked during a referent period.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) shows the share of individuals (in the total population) who are at risk of poverty or are severely materially deprived or live in households with very low work intensity.

The most frequent activity status represents the status of persons aged over 17 years which lasted over 6 months in the year preceding the year of survey.

The classification of educational activities is based on **ISCED – the International Standard Classification of Education**, UNESCO 2011 version. It has the following categories:

- 0 — early childhood education
- ISCED 1 — primary education
- ISCED 2 — lower secondary education
- ISCED 3 — (upper) secondary education
- ISCED 4 — post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED 5 — short-cycle tertiary education
- ISCED 6 — Bachelor's or equivalent level
- ISCED 7 — Master's or equivalent level
- ISCED 8 — Doctoral or equivalent level

Region South includes municipalities: Bar, Budva, Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat i Ulcinj. **Region Center** includes: Mayor of the Capital Podgorica, Historical Capital Cetinje and municipalities Danilovgrad, Nikšić i Tuzi. **Region North** includes municipalities: Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Gusinje, Kolašin, Mojkovac, Petnjica, Plav, Pljevlja, Plužine, Rožaje, Šavnik i Žabljak.

¹⁰ Inability to afford certain items of material deprivation is based on the subjective estimate of individual if his/her household can afford some items of material deprivation.

Legal basis

Survey on income and living conditions is conducted on the basis of the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19), and is harmonized with EU regulations and Eurostat's methodology for this field of statistics. EU-SILC survey is mandatory survey at the EU level, and a required source for monitoring statistics on income, poverty and social exclusion.

Data are published according to [Statistical Release Calendar](#).

Basic information about survey

Survey on income and living conditions is an annual survey regularly implemented by Statistical Office from 2013.

Survey units are households at the territory of Montenegro (one-person member and households with more members), selected by a random sample method. According to the methodology, the sample does not include collective households.

Survey units are households at the territory of Montenegro, as well as all household members aged 16 and over.

Sample size for this survey is approx. 5 200 households in average.

The reference period to which the data relates is different and depends on the type of data that are collected, so the reference period for income data is the previous calendar year and for the material deprivation data is the moment of the survey.

Obligation to protect individual data

Confidentiality of the individual data of the households and persons is provided completely.

Survey on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) was conducted by Statistical Office (MONSTAT) from June till August 2020.

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