Introduction
This paper proves the hypothesis that the rate of poverty in Croatia has been increasing, especially in the period after 2008, and that population, according to the indicators of relative poverty, has been most affected by the crisis. It is also verified that the poverty risk rate can be reduced by increase in income.

At risk of poverty rate (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers) in Republic of Croatia and selected EU countries

The initial hypothesis, that poverty in Croatia is increasing, is verified in the paper. Its increase has been particularly pronounced after 2008 when Croatia had the highest increase in the poverty rate among the EU Member States. According to official statistics, 20.5% people were living at risk of poverty in Croatia in 2012 and material deprivation rate in Croatia in 2012 amounted to 35.3%. This means that almost every third inhabitant is so poor according to this indicator that Croatia could not be classified on a global scale as the high developed country, although it is belonging to high income countries. Research results also shows that people who only completed primary education are at higher risk of poverty, and countries with the lowest income per capita the poverty risk. Countries with the highest income have the lowest rate of poverty.

Conclusion
The initial hypothesis, that poverty in Croatia is increasing, is verified in the paper. Its increase has been particularly pronounced after 2008 when Croatia had the highest increase in the poverty rate among the EU Member States. According to official statistics, 20.5% people were living at risk of poverty in Croatia in 2012 and material deprivation rate in Croatia in 2012 amounted to 35.3%. This means that almost every third inhabitant is so poor according to this indicator that Croatia could not be classified on a global scale as the high developed country, although it is belonging to high income countries. Research results also shows that people who only completed primary education are at greatest risk of poverty. This is improved by increasing education. It is argued in the paper that poverty risk rate can be reduced by an increase in income. It was established with an econometric model that the poverty risk rate can be reduced by 0.26% when GDP per capita is increased by 1%.