



Booster survey

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
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Booster survey

- In 2003 the survey of Roma from Roma settlements was conducted.
- The aim of the survey was to compare poverty of this group with poverty of basic population and to establish which categories of Roma population were at the greatest risk of poverty in 2003.
- The Roma who are integrated in the main population were not included in this study.

Sample description

- Sampling frame – Census 2002
- The sample of Roma from Roma settlements was, a two-staged stratified sample, but the units in the first stage were settlements where Roma population was represented in the percentage over 7%, and the units of the second stage were Roma households. Settlements are stratified in three territorial strata: Vojvodina, Beograd and Central Serbia.



The LSMS modules:

- 1. Demography
- 2. Housing conditions and durable goods
- 3. Agriculture
- 4. Healthcare
- 5a. Weekly household's consumption – food diary
- 5b. Monthly household's consumption – non-food expenditure
- 6. Education
- 7. Working activity
- 8a. Social programs – members
- 8b. Social programs - households
- 9 Income-Consumption



Survey method:


- The survey incorporated a combined method of interviewing - one involving the interviewer (*face to face* method) and the other was a self-interview. All modules, with the exception of diary of consumption, were filled by the interviewer on the basis of the interview with the respondent. Diary of consumption was left in the household, and it was filled by the household member in charge of daily purchases.


Poverty among Roma population


- In order to measure poverty among Roma population from Roma settlements, the main aggregate used was consumption of households, which was defined in the same way as in basic population. The only difference in comparison to consumption of basic population was the fact that consumption among Roma population did not include the value of imputed rent for flat/house owners.

Poverty Indicators for Interviewed Roma and General Population in Serbia, 2003 (in %)

	<i>% of extremely poor</i>	<i>% of the total poor</i>	<i>Depth of poverty</i>	<i>Severity of poverty</i>
<i>Interviewed Roma</i>	11.9	64.4	21.8	9.8
<i>General population</i>	0.2	10.5	1.9	0.6


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- The depth and severity of poverty are very big.
 - The depth (gap) of poverty amounted to 21.8% which indicates that if the state mobilized financial means amounting to 21.8% of the poverty line for each Roma individual (the poor and the non poor), and allocated that sum for the poor, poverty among Roma would theoretically be eliminated (presuming that the targeting of aid intended for the poor was perfect).

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- The severity of poverty, an indicator which takes into account the fact that some of the poor are stricken by deeper poverty, i.e. they live further down below the poverty line than the others (which gives them more weight) amounted to 9.8%.

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- Poverty among the Roma population was 6.1 times more frequent than poverty among general population. Also, poverty of Roma was significantly deeper (about 11 times) and more severe (about 16 times) compared to the general population.
 - There is a significant difference in the percentage of extremely poor Roma in comparison to the general population, among which there are almost no extremely poor individuals (11.9% compared to 0.2%).

Poverty of interviewed Roma by region in Serbia, 2003 (in %)

	% of the poor	Structure of total population	Structure of poor population
Urbanity			
Urban	62.9	61.7	60.3
Rural	66.8	38.3	39.7
Region			
Belgrade-total	54.8	17.8	15.2
Urban	61.2	14.9	14.2
Rural	22.0	2.9	1.0
Vojvodina - total	72.1	26.8	30.0
Urban	71.2	11.6	12.8
Rural	72.8	15.2	17.2
Central Serbia - total	63.7	55.4	54.8
Urban	60.9	35.2	33.3
Rural	68.7	20.2	21.5
Total	64.4	100.0	100.0

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- Observed by regions, Vojvodina is the region with the biggest risk of poverty among the interviewed Roma, and this is probably a consequence of a bigger number of Roma refugee population from Kosovo and Metohija compared to other regions in Serbia,

The RSO data sources as a part of overall system for monitoring and evaluation

- LSMS 2007
- LFS
- HBS
- MICS
- ALPA
- Other



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