Some Non-monetary Indicators of Poverty in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Subjective Measurement

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Content

• Background

• Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services

• Living Conditions of Children

• Conclusions and future steps
Background (1)

• Poverty profile of B&H has been described by presentation of several classic indicators of this phenomenon

• Very little or nothing was done in order to describe non-monetary components of poverty

• Insufficient data on social exclusion and access to basic public services, material deprivation, financial restrictions, etc.
Background (2)

- Paper presents basic non-monetary components of the poverty profile of Bosnian population in 2015

- These components are related to:
  (i) social inclusion and access to basic public services
  (ii) living conditions of children

- Subjective perception of living standard of Bosnian population from HBS 2015
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (1)

- 71.5% of the population feels that their general health condition is very good or good
- Approximately every tenth resident reported a very bad or bad general health condition
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (2)

- Men assess their health better than women

![Pie charts showing health assessments by gender]
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (3)

- The oldest population (65 years or above) reported the worse health
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (4)

- Women suffer more from chronic diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BiH</th>
<th>FBiH</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>BD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With chronic disease</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without chronic disease</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing male and female percentages with a peak of 31.6 for females and 23.6 for males.](chart.png)
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (5)

- Private health insurance is very rare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BiH</th>
<th>FBiH</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>BD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obligatory health insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With insurance</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without insurance</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- More than 5% inhabitants can not afford medical examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>FBiH</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>BD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical examination by doctor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed at least once</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>(3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not need</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>96.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BiH</th>
<th>FBiH</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>BD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical examination by dentist</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed at least once</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not need</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (5)

- Population is most satisfied with their family, friends and themself

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical area</th>
<th>Subjective opinion</th>
<th>Family satisfaction</th>
<th>Friends satisfaction</th>
<th>School satisfaction</th>
<th>Satisfaction with yourself</th>
<th>Satisfaction with your life so far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BiH</td>
<td>Very satisfied or satisfied</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>91.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very dissatisfied or dissatisfied</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Damp walls are the most serious problem with the housing
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (6)

- Differences in access to public services greater between urban and rural areas than between entities/districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public service</th>
<th>Hard or very hard</th>
<th>Easily or very easily</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed merchandise store</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking services</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal services</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health care</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school and primary education</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public services</th>
<th>Hard or very hard</th>
<th>Easily or very easily</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBiH</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>BD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed merchandise store</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking services</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal services</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health care</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school and primary education</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (7)

- Poor have more difficulty experienced to pay for its usual and necessary expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability to pay the usual monthly costs</th>
<th>Poverty status of household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very hard</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain difficulties</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly easily</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very easily</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Housing costs represent a burden for 7 out of 10 households
## Social Inclusion and Access to Basic Public Services (8)

- **Material deprivation indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>% of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inability to face financial difficulties in paying rent, household’s costs or loan installments</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t afford to go on holidays for one week</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t afford to eat meat or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inability to pay unexpected expenses of 380 KM</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t afford an adequate heating of the dwelling</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have a car</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have a washing machine</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have a TV</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Living Conditions of Children (1)

- Children under the age of 16 live in approximately every fourth household
Living Conditions of Children (1)

• Product and services for children that HHs can not afford

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household can not afford:</th>
<th>% of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New clothes</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pairs of shoes of the appropriate size</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fruits and vegetables at least once a day</td>
<td><strong>11.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three meals a day</td>
<td>(1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent a day</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate books for their age at home</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-home play equipment</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys to play at home</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in regular free activities</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in celebrations for special occasions</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitation friends to play together from time to time</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance to school excursions and paid events</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate place for learning</td>
<td><strong>11.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place in the outdoor area where children can safely play</td>
<td><strong>12.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions and future steps

- Poverty should be measured by three components:
  (i) lacking socially perceived necessities;
  (ii) being subjectively poor;
  (iii) having a relatively low income

- Ad hoc module(s) to HBS core survey instruments made a bridge to EU-SILC and facilitate the calculation of several non-monetary indicators of people`s well-being

- There is a possibility for disaggregation of those indicators by several basic socio-economic variables of individuals or households

- Further improvements in poverty diagnostic should be gained from launching the first full-scale EU-SILC in nearest future and from its coordination with HBS
Thank you for the attention!

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