

# Serbia - Living Standards Measurement Survey 2007

**Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

SRB\_2007\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to help address the issue of the appropriate use of statistical data in policy development in Serbia. Faced with enterprise restructuring, high unemployment and high levels of social exclusion, as well as the consequences of internal population displacement, the Government of Serbia (GoS) has recognized and acknowledged the need for fundamental reforms in social policy area and the collection of adequate data of social statistics. Reliable household data are scarce in Serbia, with the result that social policy making is put on a precarious basis. The exceptional circumstances of Serbia have left a legacy of immense complexity, in which social groups have become fractured and excluded. A statistically reliable basis for policy making, particularly in the social sphere, is a priority. Data on poverty and living standards are seen as a part of information system to support decision making by the GoS and its line Ministries. The public is also keenly interested in poverty data. Therefore poverty data are also crucially important for strategic planning bodies within GoS, and for donors in assessing their strategies in support of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the study includes:

Household level:

- Demographic characteristics
- Migration
- Dwelling
- Housing and durable goods
- Social programmes
- Health and health care
- Daily consumption of food, drinks and tobacco (Diary)
- Use of non-food products and services
- Education
- Employment status
- Agriculture

- Water and sanitation services

District level:

- District infrastructure

- Micro-projects

- Water disposal

- Irrigation and drains system

- Weather conditions for settlements

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Water	FAO	
Labor Markets	FAO	
Infrastructure	FAO	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia	Republic of Serbia

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Bank		Technical assistance

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
World Bank	WB	Funded the study
Department for International Development	DFID	Funded the study

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
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Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Production of metadata

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

SRB\_2007\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_SRB\_2007\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The population for LSMS consists of Republic of Serbia residents, excluding Kosovo and Metohija. The sampling frame for the LSMS was based on the Enumeration District (ED) delineated for the 2002 Serbia Census, excluding those with less than 20 households. It is estimated that the households in the excluded EDs only represent about 1 percent of the population of Serbia. The sampling frame also excludes the population living in group quarters, institutions and temporary housing units, as well as the homeless population: these groups also represent less than 1 percent of the population, so the sampling frame should cover at least 98 percent of the Serbian population. Stratification was done in the same way as for the previous LSMSs. Enumeration Districts were stratified according to:

- (1) Region in 6 strata (Vojvodina, Belgrade, West Serbia, Sumadija and Pomoravlje, East Serbia and South East Serbia)
- (2) Type of settlement (urban and other)

The allocation of EDs according to region and type of settlement was proportional to the number of occupied dwellings, adjusted to provide sufficient precision of estimates at the regional level. To provide optimal sample sizes in each region we decided that the minimum number of allocated EDs to each stratum should be 60. The result of this procedure was a slight deviation from strictly proportional allocation. The sample size for LSMS 2007 was 71 40 households from 510 selected EDs. Within each ED 14 occupied dwellings were selected. From each selected occupied dwelling one household was selected (using a Kish Grid). The sample size was determined according with the aim of achieving 5,000 household interviews with an expected non-response rate of around 30%. The final response rate was 78%, producing a sample size of 5,557 households.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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The overall estimated total number of households from the 2007 LSMS based on the final weights is about 10 percent lower than the corresponding figure from the 2002 Census frame. The difference is larger for the rural strata (12.1 percent) than the urban strata (8.7 percent). These differences probably include an actual decline in the number of households in some strata and may also reflect the quality of the updating of the listing of occupied dwelling units in sample EDs.

### Response Rate

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Response rate was 78 percent

### Weighting

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The basic sampling weight was calculated. Detailed information is available in the report attached to the external resources.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2007-05	2007-06	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Processing

No content available



## Data Appraisal

No content available