

# Bosnia and Herzegovina - Living Standards Measurement Survey 2004 (Wave 4 Panel)

**State Agency for Statistics (BHAS), Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics (RSIS),  
Federation of BiH Institute of Statistics (FIS)**

Report generated on: November 17, 2022

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

BIH\_2004\_LSMS-W4\_v01\_ES\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### TITLE

Living Standards Measurement Survey 2004 (Wave 4 Panel)

### COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH

### STUDY TYPE

Living Standards Measurement Study [hh/lSMS]

### SERIES INFORMATION

This is the fourth Living Standards Measurement Survey conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it is panel with 2001, 2002, and 2003 Living Standards Measurement Surveys.

### ABSTRACT

In 2001, the World Bank in co-operation with the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics (RSIS), the Federal Institute of Statistics (FOS) and the Agency for Statistics of BiH (BHAS), carried out a Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS).

The Living Standard Measurement Survey LSMS, in addition to collecting the information necessary to obtain a comprehensive as possible measure of the basic dimensions of household living standards, has three basic objectives, as follows:

1. To provide the public sector, government, the business community, scientific institutions, international donor organizations and social organizations with information on different indicators of the population's living conditions, as well as on available resources for satisfying basic needs.
2. To provide information for the evaluation of the results of different forms of government policy and programs developed with the aim to improve the population's living standard. The survey will enable the analysis of the relations between and among different aspects of living standards (housing, consumption, education, health, labor) at a given time, as well as within a household.
3. To provide key contributions for development of government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, based on analyzed data.

The Department for International Development, UK (DFID) contributed funding to the LSMS and provided funding for a further three years of data collection for a panel survey, known as the Household Survey Panel Series (HSPS) – and more popularly known as Living in BiH (LiBiH). Birks Sinclair & Associates Ltd. in cooperation with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI) were responsible for the management of the HSPS with technical advice and support provided by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex, UK.

The panel survey provides longitudinal data through re-interviewing approximately half the LSMS respondents for three years following the LSMS, in the autumns of 2002 and 2003 and the winter of 2004. The LSMS constitutes Wave 1 of the panel survey so there are four years of panel data available for analysis. For the purposes of this documentation we are using the following convention to describe the different rounds of the panel survey:

- Wave 1 LSMS conducted in 2001 forms the baseline survey for the panel
- Wave 2 Second interview of 50% of LSMS respondents in Autumn/Winter 2002
- Wave 3 Third interview with sub-sample respondents in Autumn/Winter 2003
- Wave 4 Fourth interview with sub-sample respondents in Winter 2004

The panel data allows the analysis of key transitions and events over this period such as labour market or geographical mobility and observations on the consequent outcomes for the well-being of individuals and households in the survey. The panel data provides information on income and labour market dynamics within FBiH and RS. A key policy area is developing strategies for the reduction of poverty within FBiH and RS. The panel will provide information on the extent to which continuous poverty and movements in an out of poverty are experienced by different types of households and individuals over the four year period. Most importantly, the co-variables associated with moves into and out of poverty and the relative risks of poverty for different people can be assessed. As such, the panel aims to provide data, which will inform the policy

debates within BiH at a time of social reform and rapid change.

In order to develop base line (2004) data on poverty, incomes and socio-economic conditions, and to begin to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the BiH MTDS, EPPU commissioned this modified fourth round of the LiBiH Panel Survey.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

#### NOTES

The household questionnaire includes modules on:

- Housing
- Individual demography and education
- Health
- Labour / employment
- Migration
- Values and opinions
- Consumption
- Agricultural activities

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage.

Domains: Urban/rural/mixed; Federation; Republic

## Producers and sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
State Agency for Statistics (BHAS)
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics (RSIS)
Federation of BiH Institute of Statistics (FIS)

#### PRODUCERS

Name	Role
The World Bank	Technical assistance

#### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation
Department for International Development, UK	DFID

## Sampling

#### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The Wave 4 sample comprised of 2882 households interviewed at Wave 3 (1309 in the RS and 1573 in FBiH). As at previous

waves, sample households could not be replaced with any other households.

## Panel design

### Eligibility for inclusion

The household and household membership definitions assume the same standard definitions used at Wave 3. While the sample membership, status and eligibility for interview are as follows:

- i) All members of households interviewed at Wave 3 have been designated as original sample members (OSMs). OSMs include children within households even if they are too young for interview, i.e. younger than 15 years.
- ii) Any new members joining a household containing at least one OSM, are eligible for inclusion and are designated as new sample members (NSMs).
- iii) At each wave, all OSMs and NSMs are eligible for inclusion, apart from those who move out-of-scope (see discussion below).
- iv) All household members aged 15 or over are eligible for interview, including OSMs and NSMs.

### Following rules

The panel design provides that sample members who move from their previous wave address must be traced and followed to their new address for interview. In some cases the whole household will move together but in other cases an individual member may move away from their previous wave household and form a new "split-off" household of their own. All sample members, OSMs and NSMs, are followed at each wave and an interview attempted. This method has the benefits of maintaining the maximum number of respondents within the panel and being relatively straightforward to implement in the field.

### Definition of 'out-of-scope'

It is important to maintain movers within the sample to maintain sample sizes and reduce attrition and also for substantive research on patterns of geographical mobility and migration. The rules for determining when a respondent is 'out-of-scope' are:

#### i. Movers out of the country altogether i.e. outside BiH

This category of mover is clear. Sample members moving to another country outside BiH will be out-of-scope for that year of the survey and ineligible for interview.

#### ii. Movers between entities

Respondents moving between entities are followed for interview. Personal details of "movers" are passed between the statistical institutes and an interviewer assigned in that entity.

#### iii. Movers into institutions

Although institutional addresses were not included in the original LSMS sample, Wave 4 individuals who have subsequently moved into some institutions are followed. The definitions for which institutions are included are found in the Supervisor Instructions.

#### iv. Movers into the district of Brcko

Are followed for interview. When coding, Brcko is treated as the entity from which the household moved.

### Feed-forward

Details of the address at which respondents were found in the previous wave, together with a listing of household members found in each household at the last wave were fed-forward as the starting point for Wave 4 fieldwork. This "feed-forward" data also includes key variables required for correctly identifying individual sample members and includes the following:

- For each household: Household ID (IDD); Full address details and phone number
- For each Original Sample Member: Name; Person number (ID); unique personal identifier (LID); Sex; Date of birth

The sample details are held in an Access database and in order to ensure the confidentiality of respondents, personal details, names and addresses are held separately from the survey data collected during fieldwork. The IDD, LID and ID are the key linking variables between the two databases i.e. the name and address database and the survey database.

### RESPONSE RATE

The level of cases that were unable to be traced is extremely low as are the whole household refusal or non-contact rates. In total, 9128 individuals (including children) were enumerated within the sample households at Wave 4, 5019 individuals in the FBiH and 4109 in the RS. Within in the 2875 eligible households, 7603 individuals aged 15 or over were eligible for

interview with 7116 (93.6%) being successfully interviewed. Within co-operating households (where there was at least one interview) the interview rate was higher (98.6%).

A very important measure in longitudinal surveys is the annual individual re-interview rate as a high attrition rate, where large numbers of respondents drop out of the survey over time, can call into question the quality of the data collected. In BiH the individual re-interview rates have been high for the survey. The individual re-interview rate is the proportion of people who gave an interview at time t-1 who also give an interview at t. Of those who gave a full interview at wave 3, 6654 also gave a full interview at wave 4. This represents a re-interview rate of 98.9% - which is extremely high by international standards. When we look at those respondents who have been interviewed at all four years of the survey there are 5923 cases which are available for longitudinal analysis, 2732 in the RS and 3191 in the FBiH. This represents 76.5% of the responding wave 1 sample, a retention rate which is again high compared to many other panels around the world.

#### WEIGHTING

The Wave 4 data contain the appropriate weights for longitudinal analysis. The establishment of weights and their application was undertaken by Fahrudin Memić (EPPU) in consultation with Dr. Peter Lynn (ISER).

The Wave 4 weights were produced using the Wave 3 weights that were adjusted for non response using a logit model.

Dependent variables in the logit model were:

- age
- squared age
- entity
- dwelling type
- dwelling conditions.

For the new entrants in the Wave 4 (not present at Wave 3) a "fair share" algorithm was applied. For all 16+ years old members who were present in BiH in 2001 (non migrants) weights were calculated by dividing the total household weight by the number of household members (including new entrants). That weight was applied to all household members. Therefore the total household weight remained the same after weighting.

For migrants (not present in BiH in 2001) and 15 year old children weights were calculated by dividing the total household weight by the number of household members (excluding new entrants).

That weight was applied only to new entrants. Therefore the total household weight changed after weighting.

In the very few cases where both types of new entrants were present the first method was applied excluding the migrants (not present in BiH in 2001) and 15 year old children from the calculation. Then the second algorithm was applied.

## Data Collection

#### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2004-12-15	2005-01-15

#### DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Processing

#### DATA EDITING

Dat entry

As at previous waves, CSPro was the chosen data entry software. The CSPro program consists of two main features intended to reduce the number of keying errors and to reduce the editing required following data entry:

- Data entry screens that included all skip patterns.
- Range checks for each question (allowing three exceptions for inappropriate, don't know and missing codes).

The Wave 4 data entry program had similar checks to the Wave 3 program - and DE staff were instructed to clear all anomalies with SIG fieldwork members. The program was tested prior to the commencement of data entry. Twelve data entry staff were employed in each Field Office, as all had worked on previous waves training was not undertaken.

## Editing

Instructions for editing were provided in the Supervisors Instructions. At Wave 4 supervisors were asked to take more time to edit every questionnaire returned by their interviewers. The SIG Fieldwork Managers examined every Control Form.

## Access policy

### CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
LSMS Data Manager	The World Bank	lsms@worldbank.org	surveys.worldbank.org/lsms

### CONFIDENTIALITY

The users shall not take any action with the purpose of identifying any individual entity (i.e. person, household, enterprise, etc.) in the micro dataset(s). If such a disclosure is made inadvertently, no use will be made of the information, and it will be reported immediately to FAO

### ACCESS CONDITIONS

Micro datasets disseminated by FAO shall only be allowed for research and statistical purposes. Any user which requests access working for a commercial company will not be granted access to any micro dataset regardless of their specified purpose. Users requesting access to any datasets must agree to the following minimal conditions:

- The micro dataset will only be used for statistical and/or research purposes;
- Any results derived from the micro dataset will be used solely for reporting aggregated information, and not for any specific individual entities or data subjects;
- The users shall not take any action with the purpose of identifying any individual entity (i.e. person, household, enterprise, etc.) in the micro dataset(s). If such a disclosure is made inadvertently, no use will be made of the information, and it will be reported immediately to FAO;
- The micro dataset cannot be re-disseminated by users or shared with anyone other than the individuals that are granted access to the micro dataset by FAO.

## Disclaimer and copyrights

### DISCLAIMER

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses

## Metadata production

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_BIH\_2004\_LSMS-W4\_v01\_ES\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
World Bank			Metadata producer
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

BIH\_2004\_LSMS-W4\_v01\_ES\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_V01

## Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
-----------	-------	-----------