

Contribution to the Geospatial Analysis of the Poverty in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Household budget survey (HBS) is the main source of data for poverty analysis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Considerable efforts are made for switching to EU-SILC, as a standard survey measuring poverty. Nevertheless, these surveys provide representative poverty indicators only at survey strata levels. Needs for poverty indicators at lower levels of the administrative and territorial organisation of the country are permanently increasing. Such data should assist local authorities in the design, implementation and evaluation of their policies. Household surveys that collect data on monetary measures of well-being provide only distributional measures of these phenomena. Their samples are usually not sufficient for reliable estimates of poverty at lower level of aggregation. At other hand, statistical censuses allow data disaggregation to lower levels, but they do not have data on consumption or income. There are statistical techniques, which can combine survey and census data. The pre-condition for the use of such techniques is that survey samples were selected from the census sampling frame, which is still not done in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This paper opens the question of the production of territorial statistics on poverty at sub-entity level. Basic poverty indicators from 2015 HBS will be calculated at canton/region levels and presented in different maps in order to provide visual presentation of this phenomena. For this purpose ArcGIS Ver. 10.0 will be used. The results will show the considerable heterogeneity of poverty across territorial units. The paper concludes with proposals for improving geospatial analysis of poverty in nearest future.

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