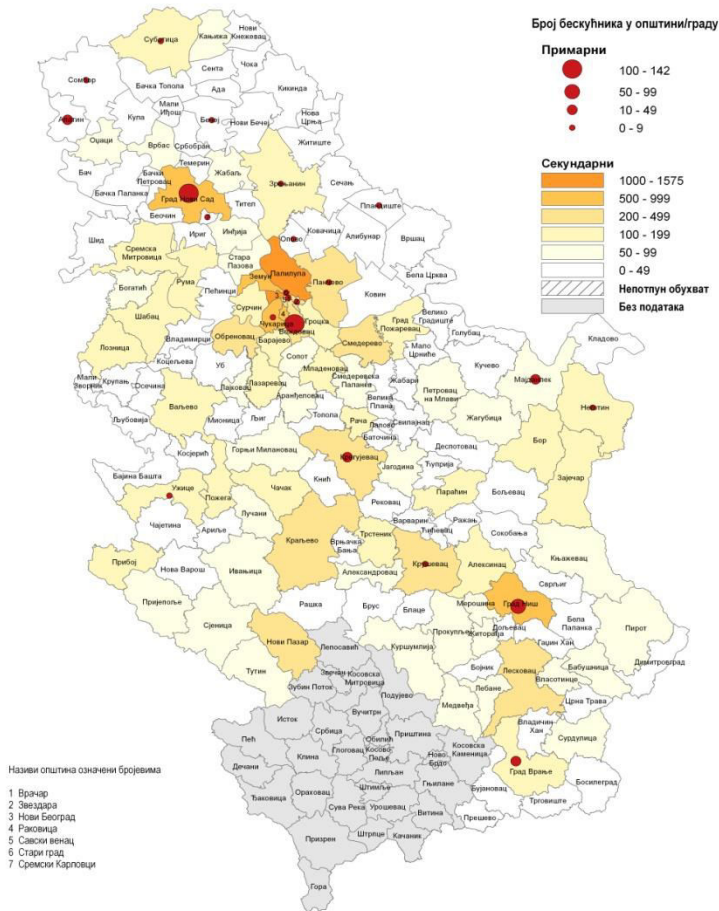


Homeless population in Republic of Serbia according to the census data from 2011

Mirjana Bobic

- The rough sleepers are registered for the first time in the census 2011
- Defining of the main concepts
- Numbers
 - 1) Rough sleepers: 445
 - 2) “Secondary” (living in sub-standard and settlements bellow hygienic standards): 17 842, which is still 17,54% less compared to census from 2002

Map 1. Rough sleepers and secondary homeless people, Serbia, per towns and municipalities, Serbia, 2011



Spatial distribution **O**

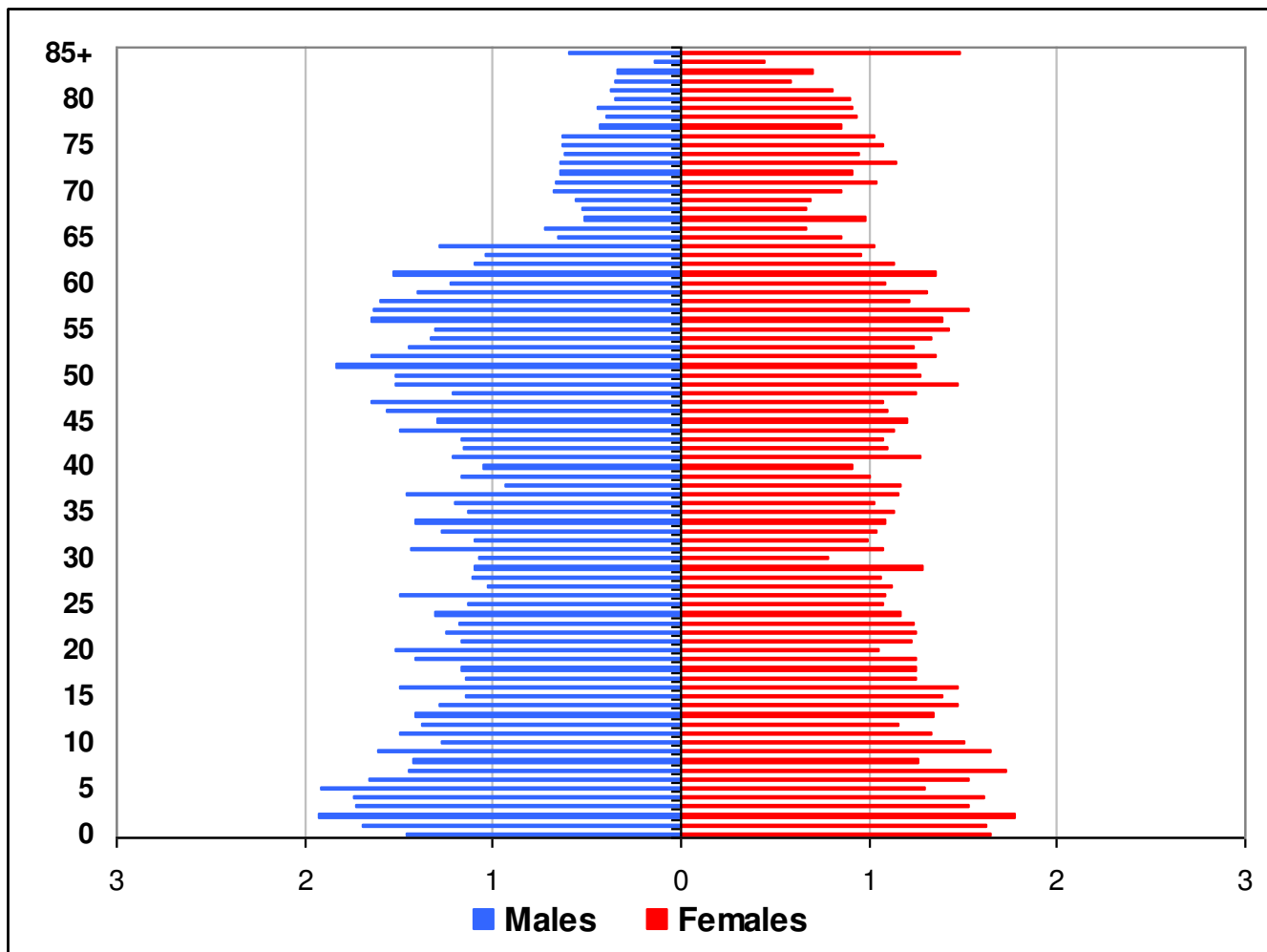
- Majority in towns: Belgrade, Novi Sad and Nis
- Rough sleepers: only 3 in “other” settlements
- Secondary: 63% in towns, the lowest share in the Southern and Eastern parts of Serbia, they are mostly populated in Belgrade. In municipalities of N.Belgrade, Palilula, Cukarica and Vozdovac (1/5)

Age and Gender

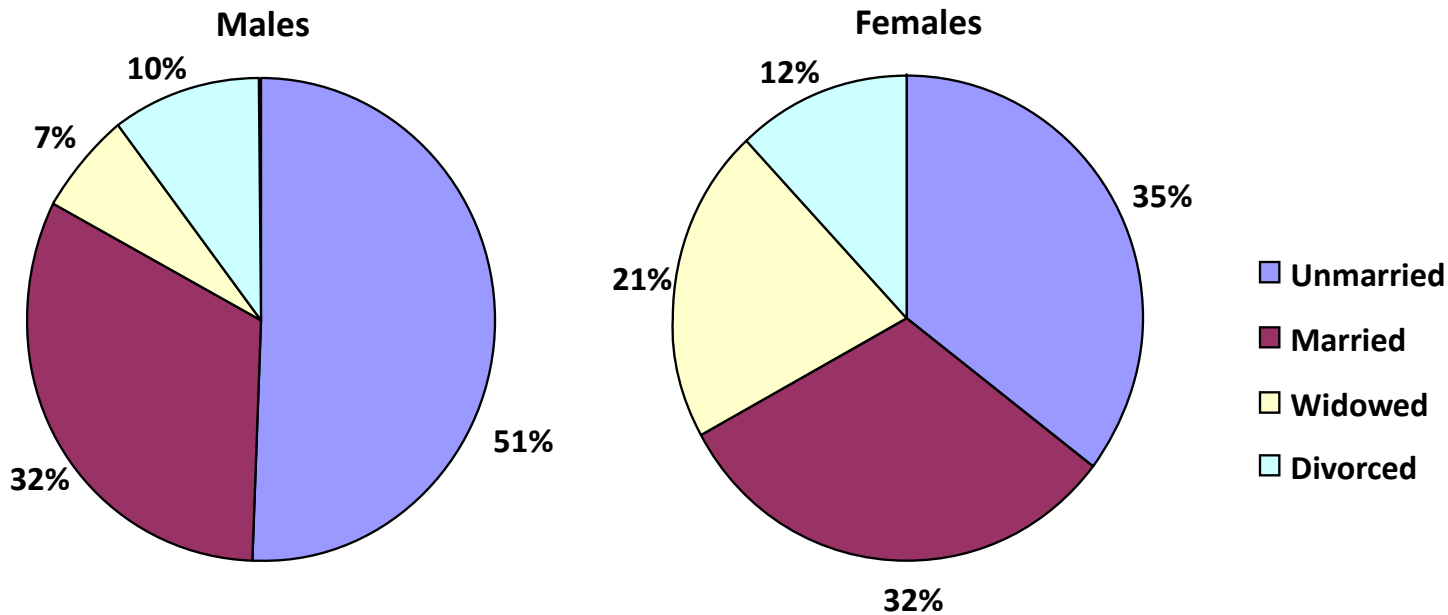
- Rough sleepers: mostly males, elderly middle aged (55-59 и 60-64), singles, $\frac{1}{4}$ of them in the streets more than 10 years
- One in 10 is 65+, females prevailing.

- Secondary: stationary age and gender pyramid, with wider base and more pronounced top.
- Most numerous are younger cohorts (0-14) 23%.
- As many as one out of five is 45-59 (21%), with 11% older than 70.
- Gender structure is balanced, yet in old ages females prevail (older than 70, 14,6% females compared to 8% males)

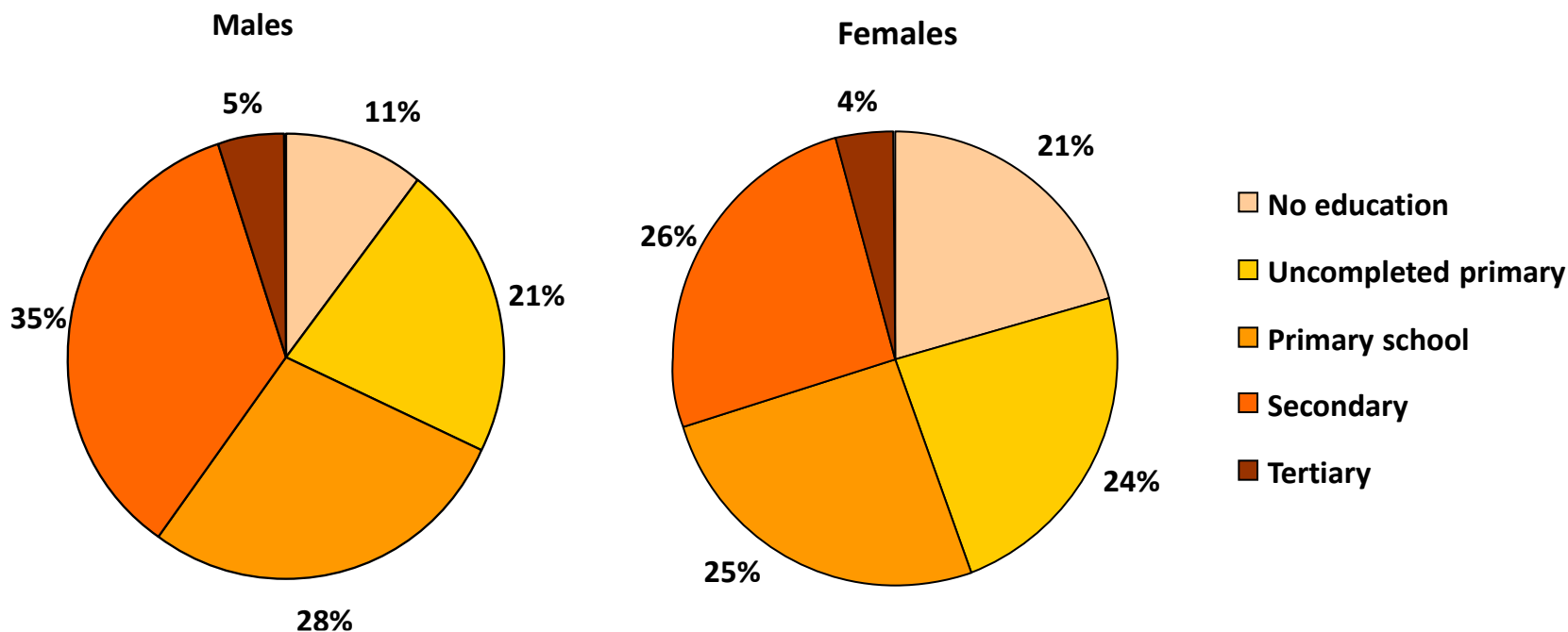
Age and gender pyramid, secondary homeless people, Serbia, 2011.



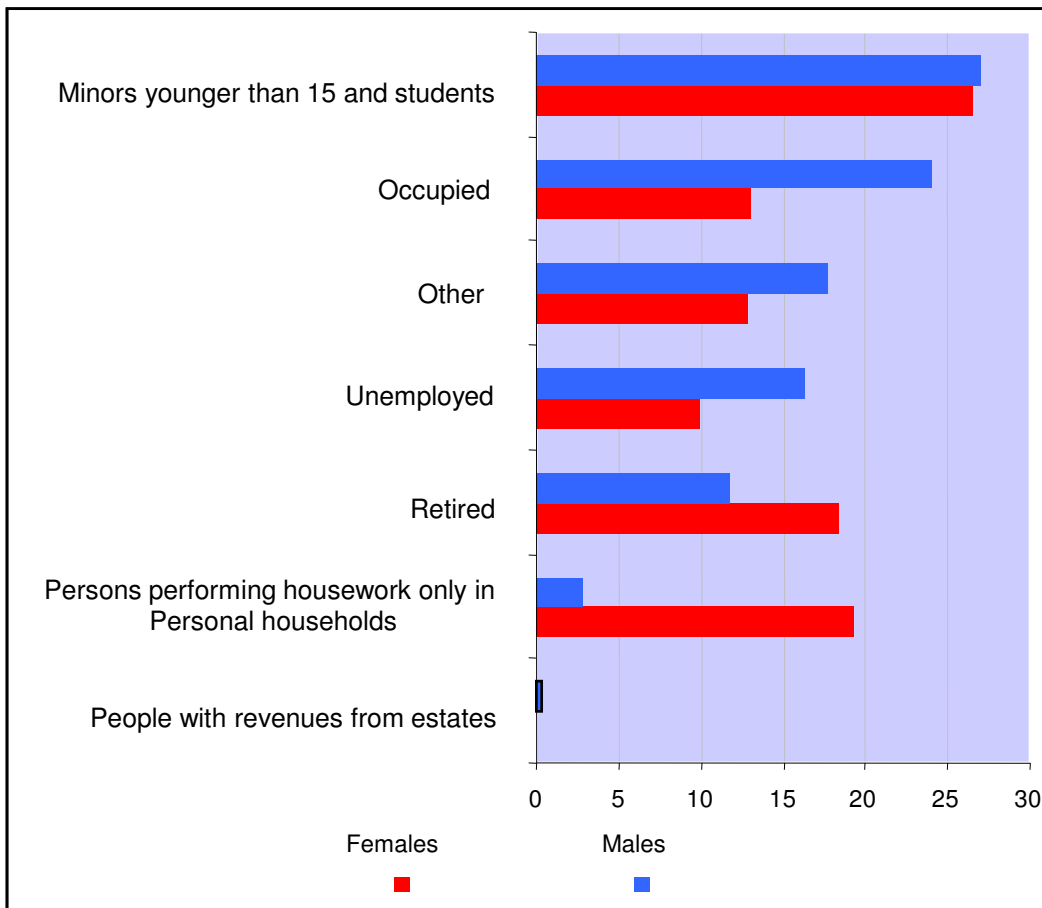
- Secondary homeless people, aged 15+, according to formal marital status and gender, Serbia, 2011.



Education of homeless population, age 15+, break down per gender, Serbia, 2011

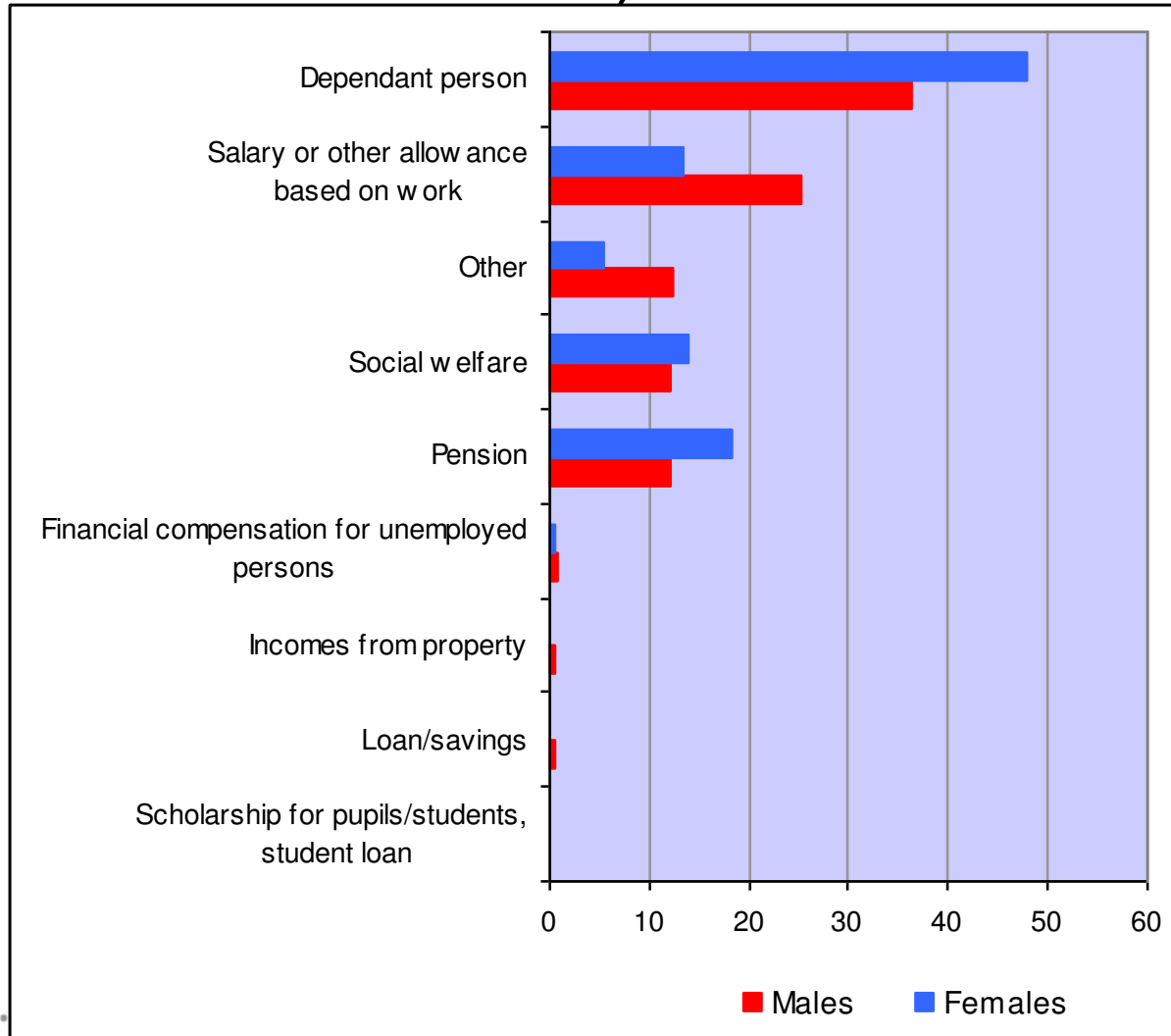


Секундарни бескућници, према економској активности и полу, Србија, 2011.

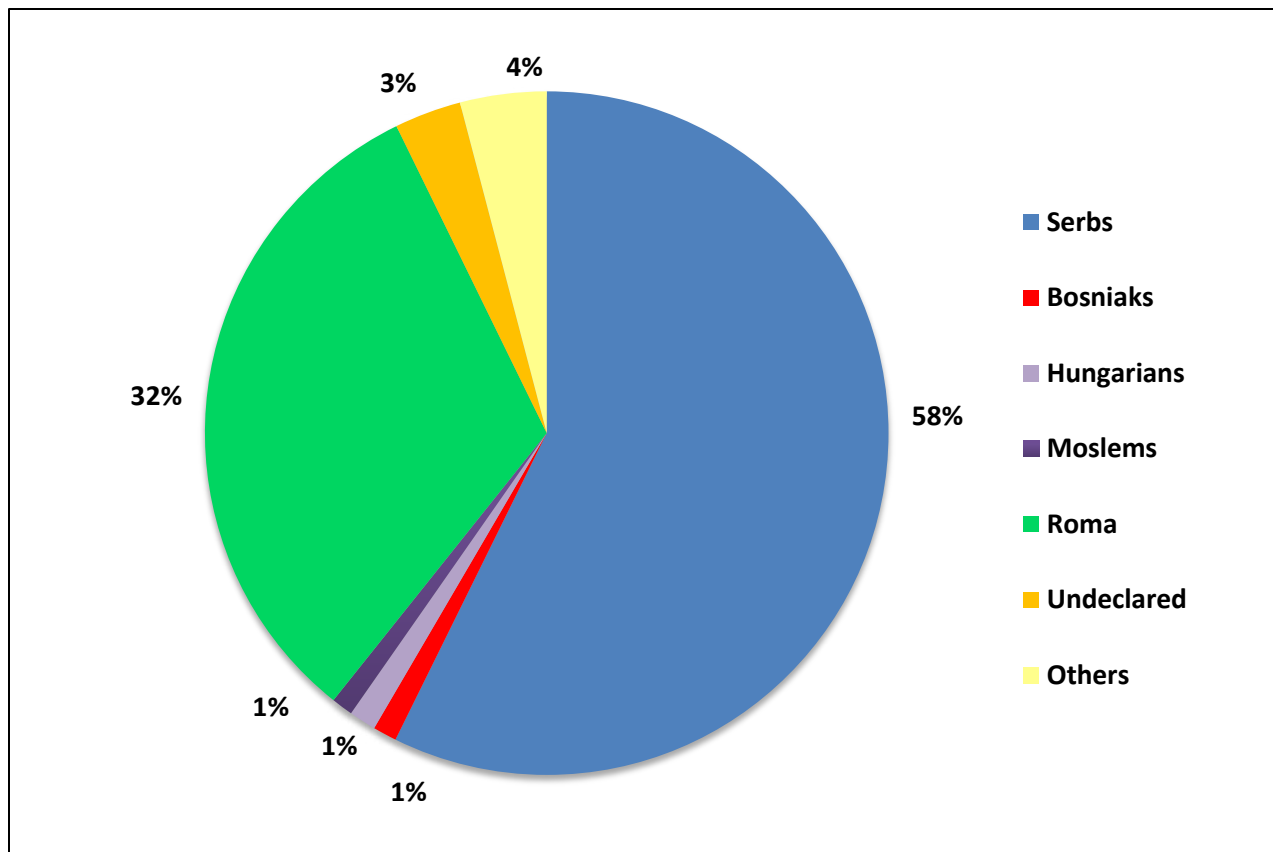


Homeless people, break down per sources of revenues

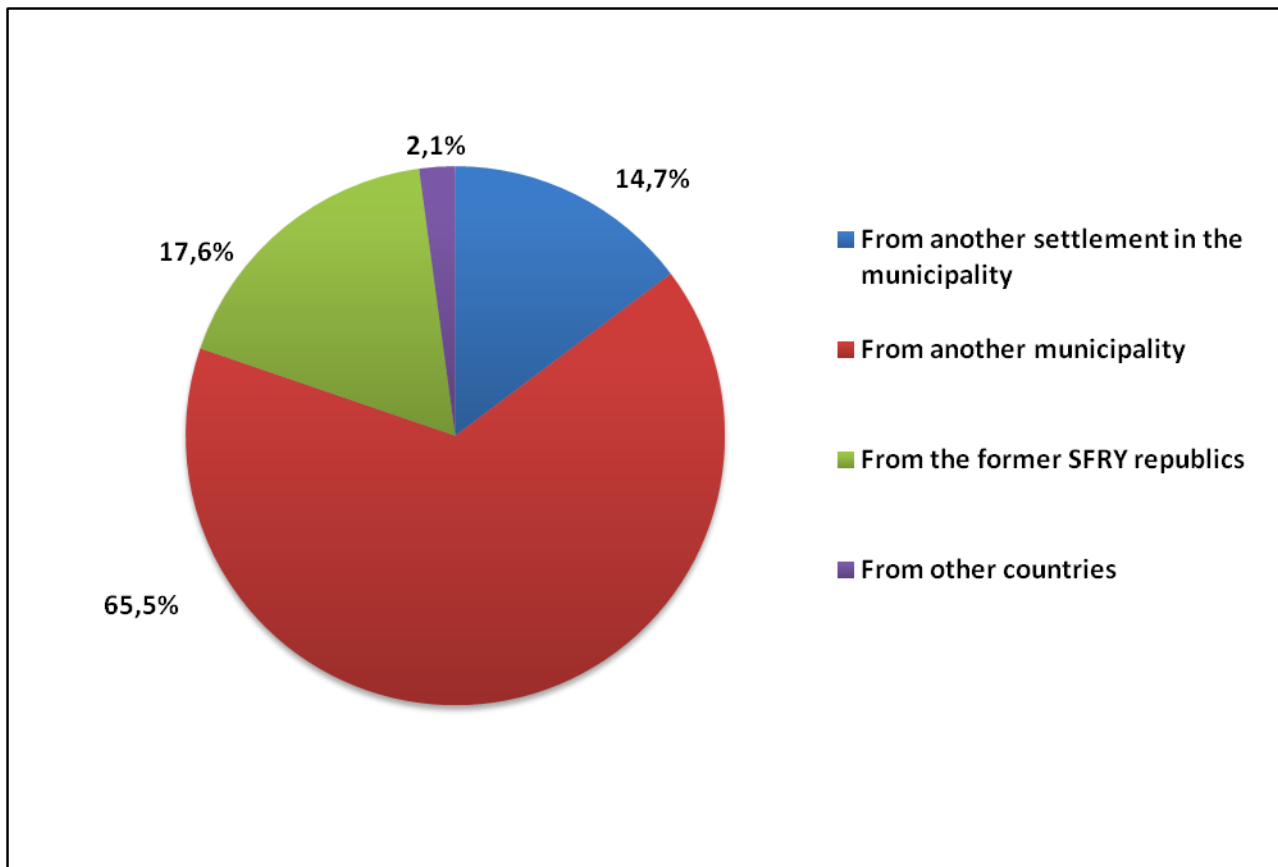
Serbia, 2011.



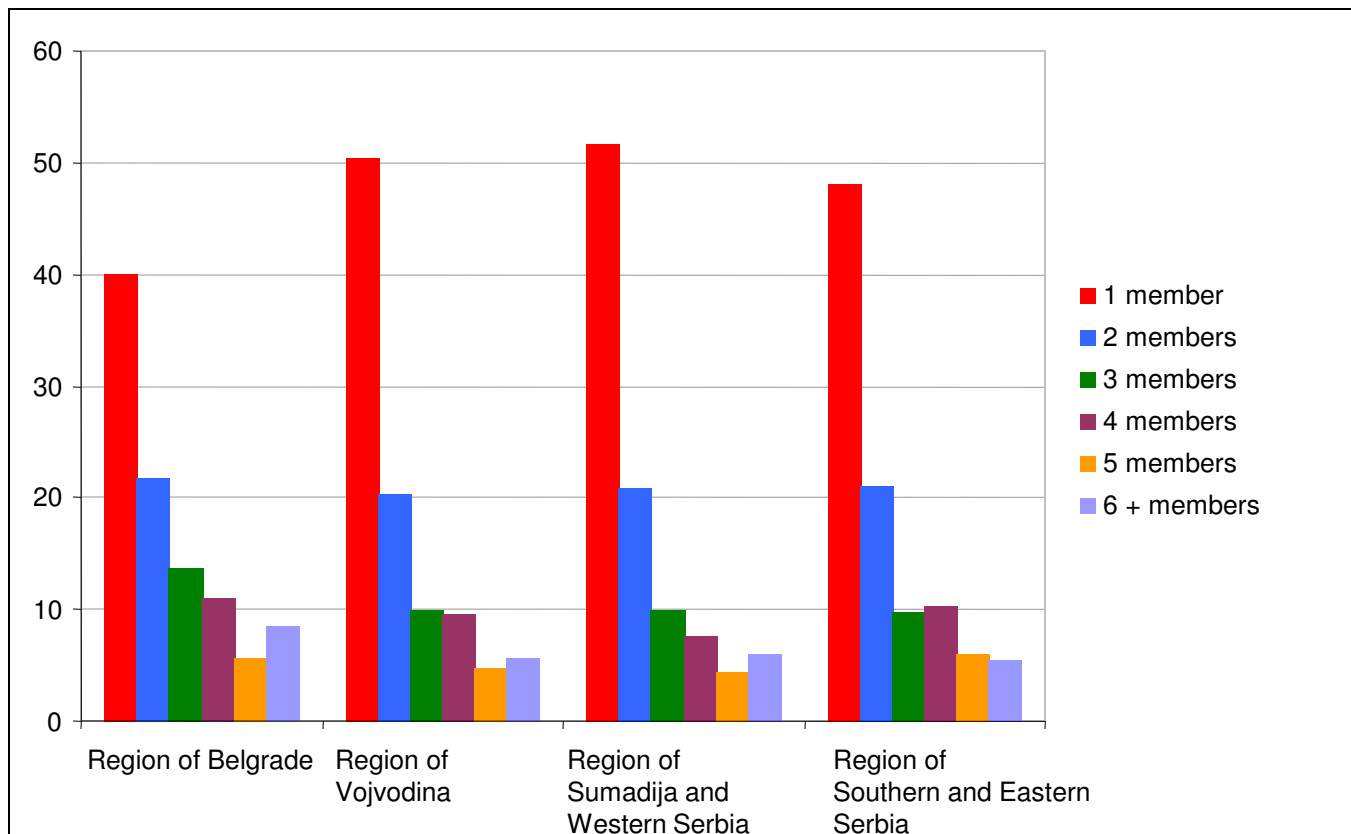
Ethnic composition of homeless people, Serbia (in %), 2011



Homeless immigrants, according to the places of origin, Serbia, 2011 (in %)



Household structure of homeless people, break down per number of members and regions 2011 (%)



... And to conclude...

- Homelessness is a complex problem of multiple social deprivation and exclusion.
- A relevant and coordinating political and social response is needed – which would allow their access to main social services – housing, work and education, social protection, care, etc.
- At the level of local communities, via partnership of public and private sectors, and through pro-active strategies of homeless people themselves, i.e. to pull them out of the shadow and defeatness.

- Thank you for your attention !

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