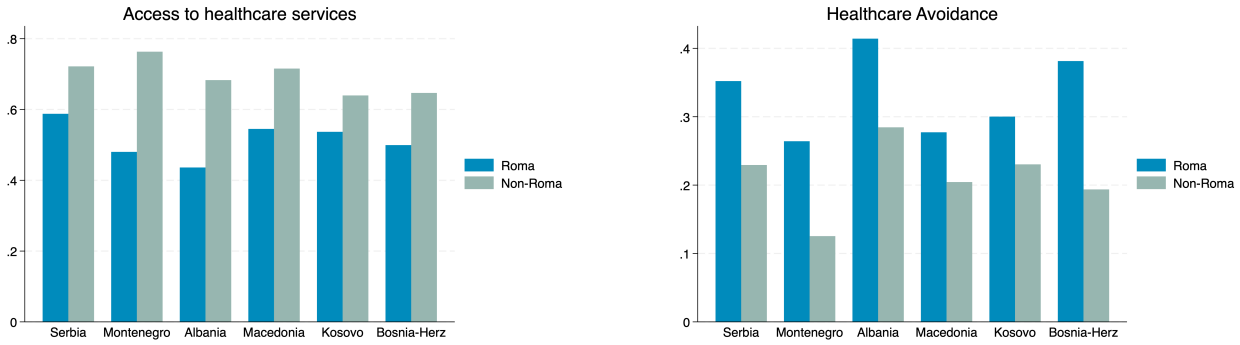
Output Tables - Roma Analysis

Descriptive statistics

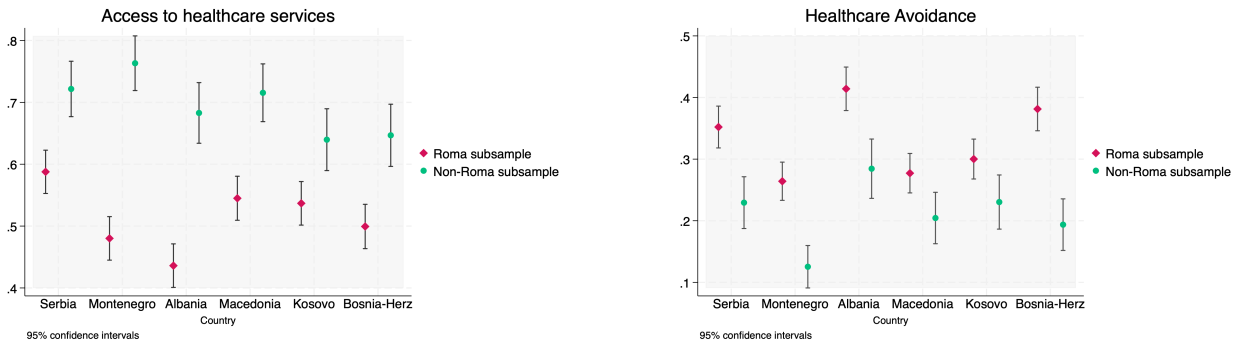
Table 1: Sample size and Roma composition

	Country						
	Serbia	Montenegro	Albania	Macedonia	Kosovo	Bosnia-Herz	Total
	1,152	1,139	1,116	1,118	1,133	1,102	6,760
Sample							
Non-Roma	388 (33.7%)	359 (31.5%)	350 (31.4%)	362 (32.4%)	358 (31.6%)	351 (31.9%)	2,168 (32.1%)
Roma	764 (66.3%)	780 (68.5%)	766 (68.6%)	756 (67.6%)	775 (68.4%)	751 (68.1%)	4,592 (67.9%)



((a)) ((b))

Figure 1: Histograms of Outcomes



((a)) ((b))

Figure 2: Boxplots of Outcomes

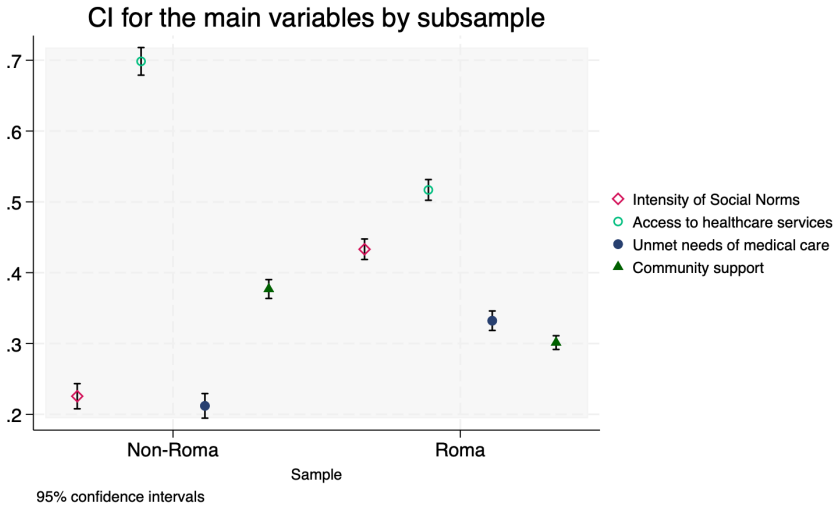


Figure 3: CI for the main variables by subsample

Table 2: Summary statistics of the covariates by subsample

	Sample	
	Non-Roma (N=2,168)	Roma (N=4,592)
Gender		
Male	1,043 (48.1%)	2,263 (49.3%)
Female	1,125 (51.9%)	2,329 (50.7%)
Age	45.748 (19.154)	39.381 (16.800)
Educational Level		
No formal education	90 (4.2%)	1,406 (30.6%)
Incomplete primary	179 (8.3%)	1,375 (30.0%)
Completed primary	692 (31.9%)	1,399 (30.5%)
Completed secondary	1,036 (47.8%)	392 (8.5%)
More than secondary	171 (7.9%)	17 (0.4%)
Self-reported Health status		
Very bad	115 (5.3%)	331 (7.2%)
Bad	249 (11.5%)	783 (17.1%)
Fair	433 (20.0%)	886 (19.3%)
Good	734 (33.9%)	1,620 (35.3%)
Very good	637 (29.4%)	971 (21.2%)
Health insurance		
No	561 (25.9%)	1,710 (37.3%)
Yes	1,604 (74.1%)	2,877 (62.7%)
Asset index		
Poorest	85 (3.9%)	1,189 (25.9%)
Poorer	201 (9.3%)	1,127 (24.6%)
Middle	462 (21.4%)	960 (20.9%)
Richer	519 (24.1%)	822 (17.9%)
Richest	889 (41.2%)	485 (10.6%)

Total sample: N=6760

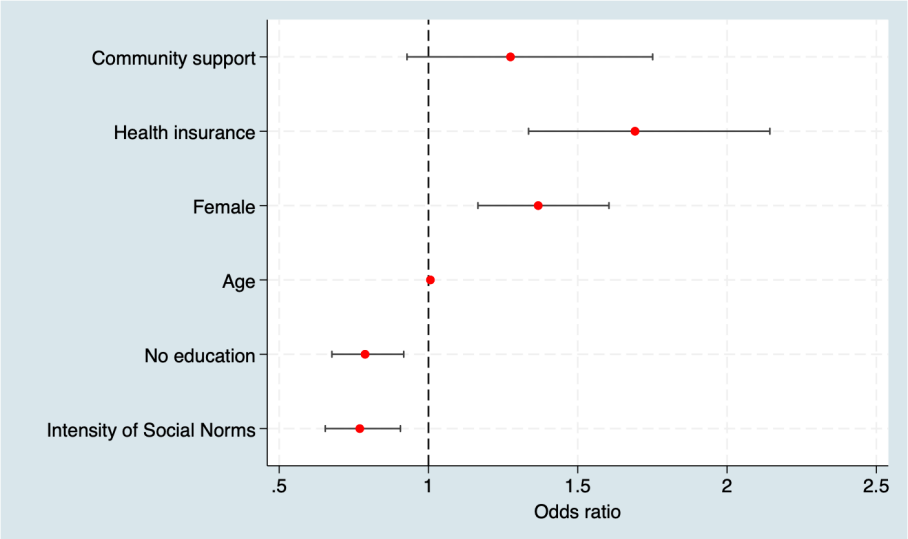


Figure 4: Results of logistic regression of healthcare access

Table 3: Logistic regression for occurrence of healthcare

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Access to healthcare services				
Community support	1.238	1.434**	1.871***	1.926***
	(0.164)	(0.205)	(0.372)	(0.381)
Roma	0.746***	0.725***	0.807**	0.834*
	(0.0533)	(0.0520)	(0.0760)	(0.0778)
Age	1.017***	1.009***	1.009***	1.009***
	(0.00204)	(0.00268)	(0.00273)	(0.00270)
No education	0.772***	0.738***	0.728***	0.738***
	(0.0490)	(0.0496)	(0.0480)	(0.0494)
Female	1.481***	1.561***	1.574***	1.560***
	(0.116)	(0.144)	(0.143)	(0.144)
Health insurance	1.854***	1.771***	1.801***	1.774***
	(0.191)	(0.181)	(0.185)	(0.181)
Intensity of Social Norms		0.789***		0.788***
		(0.0620)		(0.0622)
Community support x Roma			0.669*	0.667**
			(0.137)	(0.136)
Asset-Index	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6652	6651	6651	6651

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

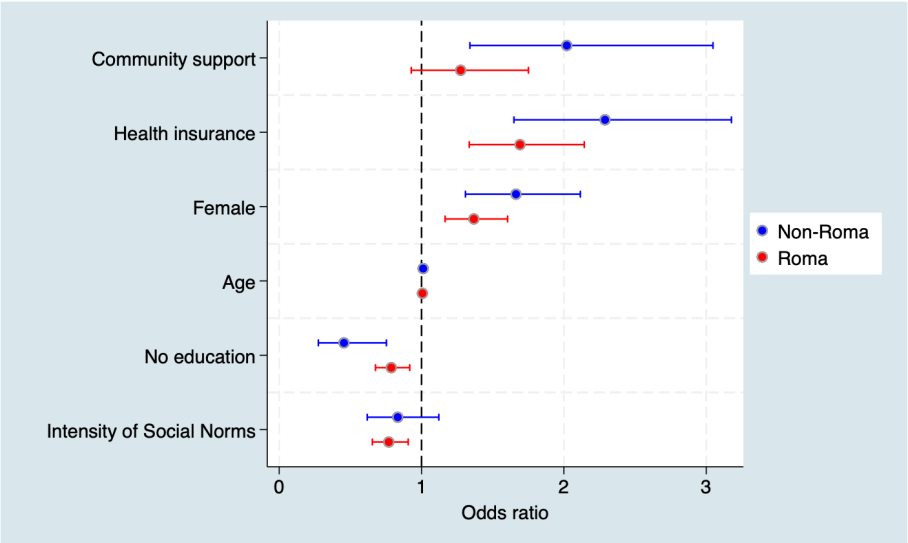


Figure 5: Results of healthcare access by subsample

Table 4: Logistic regression for occurence of healthcare by subsample

	(1) Non-Roma	(2) Roma
Access to healthcare services		
Community support	2.021***	1.275
	(0.424)	(0.206)
Ethnic discrimination	1.487	1.123
	(0.416)	(0.103)
Health insurance	2.289***	1.692***
	(0.383)	(0.204)
Female	1.664***	1.368***
	(0.204)	(0.111)
Age	1.011***	1.006**
	(0.00365)	(0.00273)
No education	0.455***	0.788***
	(0.117)	(0.0611)
Intensity of Social Norms	0.833	0.770***
	(0.126)	(0.0639)
Asset-Index	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	Yes	Yes
Observations	2124	4492

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 5: Logistic regression of occurrence of healthcare decomposed by decision

	(1) Anyone's initiative	(2) Own Initiative	(3) Doctor's initiative	(4) Screening program
main				
Community support	1.910***	1.397*	0.977	1.511
	(0.375)	(0.279)	(0.213)	(0.470)
Ethnic discrimination	1.146	1.038	1.272**	1.099
	(0.1000)	(0.0859)	(0.150)	(0.162)
Roma	0.800**	0.932	0.794***	0.773
	(0.0769)	(0.0940)	(0.0655)	(0.133)
Community support x Roma	0.671**	0.771	1.031	0.902
	(0.134)	(0.161)	(0.291)	(0.346)
Intensity of Social Norms	0.779***	0.727***	0.962	1.008
	(0.0606)	(0.0560)	(0.0935)	(0.159)
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6616	6616	6616	6616

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 6: Logistic regression of occurrence of healthcare decomposed by gender

	(1) Female	(2) Female	(3) Male	(4) Male
Screening initiative by own initiative				
Community support	0.923	1.099	1.412**	1.809**
	(0.184)	(0.311)	(0.204)	(0.477)
Ethnic discrimination	0.985	0.983	1.122	1.122
	(0.130)	(0.129)	(0.129)	(0.128)
Roma	0.805**	0.878	0.884	1.014
	(0.0857)	(0.121)	(0.101)	(0.144)
Intensity of Social Norms	0.647***	0.646***	0.804**	0.804**
	(0.0802)	(0.0801)	(0.0772)	(0.0772)
Community support x Roma		0.766		0.699
		(0.225)		(0.204)
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3388	3388	3228	3228

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

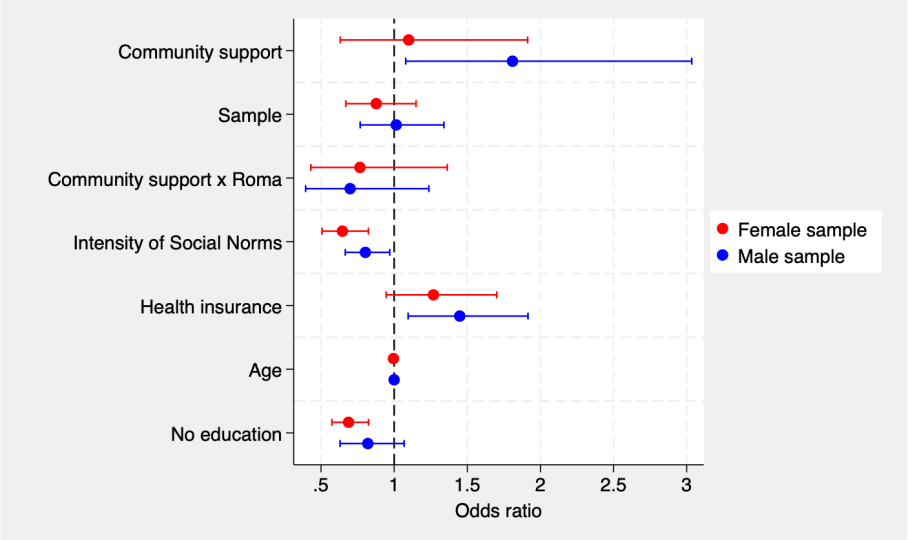


Figure 6: Logistic regression of occurrence of healthcare decomposed by gender

Table 7: Logistic regression for avoidance of healthcare

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Avoidance of medical screening			
Community support	0.534***	0.597***	0.604**
	(0.0838)	(0.0905)	(0.132)
Roma	1.638***	1.479***	1.486***
	(0.142)	(0.128)	(0.151)
Intensity of Social Norms	1.132*	1.149**	1.149**
	(0.0772)	(0.0774)	(0.0774)
Ethnic discrimination	1.650***	1.629***	1.629***
	(0.144)	(0.140)	(0.140)
Age	1.018***	1.004*	1.004*
	(0.00195)	(0.00209)	(0.00208)
No education	0.860**	0.810***	0.810***
	(0.0660)	(0.0654)	(0.0654)
Female	1.325***	1.296***	1.296***
	(0.0832)	(0.0827)	(0.0827)
Health insurance	0.845*	0.791**	0.791**
	(0.0844)	(0.0770)	(0.0770)
Community support x Roma			0.985
			(0.204)
Asset-Index	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	No	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6573	6572	6572

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 8: Logistic regression of avoidance of healthcare decomposed by gender

	(1) Female	(2) Male
Avoidance of medical screening		
Community support	0.449***	0.636***
	(0.110)	(0.101)
Intensity of Social Norms	1.253**	1.037
	(0.111)	(0.103)
Ethnic discrimination	1.626***	1.698***
	(0.199)	(0.205)
Roma	1.669***	1.634***
	(0.190)	(0.189)
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	Yes	Yes
Observations	3368	3205

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 9: Logistic regression for avoidance of healthcare by subsample

	(1) Non-Roma	(2) Roma
Avoidance of medical screening		
Community support	0.532***	0.628***
	(0.116)	(0.104)
Ethnic discrimination	2.078***	1.594***
	(0.456)	(0.144)
Health insurance	0.792	0.796**
	(0.167)	(0.0853)
Female	1.125	1.373***
	(0.157)	(0.106)
Age	0.998	1.007**
	(0.00437)	(0.00266)
No education	1.083	0.774***
	(0.300)	(0.0622)
Intensity of Social Norms	1.017	1.156*
	(0.136)	(0.0854)
Asset-Index	Yes	Yes
Country FE	Yes	Yes
Type of neighbourhood and house	Yes	Yes
Health conditions	Yes	Yes
Observations	2113	4459

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 10: Average Treament Effect Estimation trough IPW

	(1) Full sample	(2) Non-Roma	(3) Roma
ATE			
r1vs0.Intensity of Social Norms	-0.0584***	-0.0397	-0.0656***
	(0.0177)	(0.0333)	(0.0193)
POmean			
Intensity of Social Norms=0	0.594***	0.703***	0.544***
	(0.0127)	(0.0150)	(0.0142)
Observations	6624	2068	4498

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

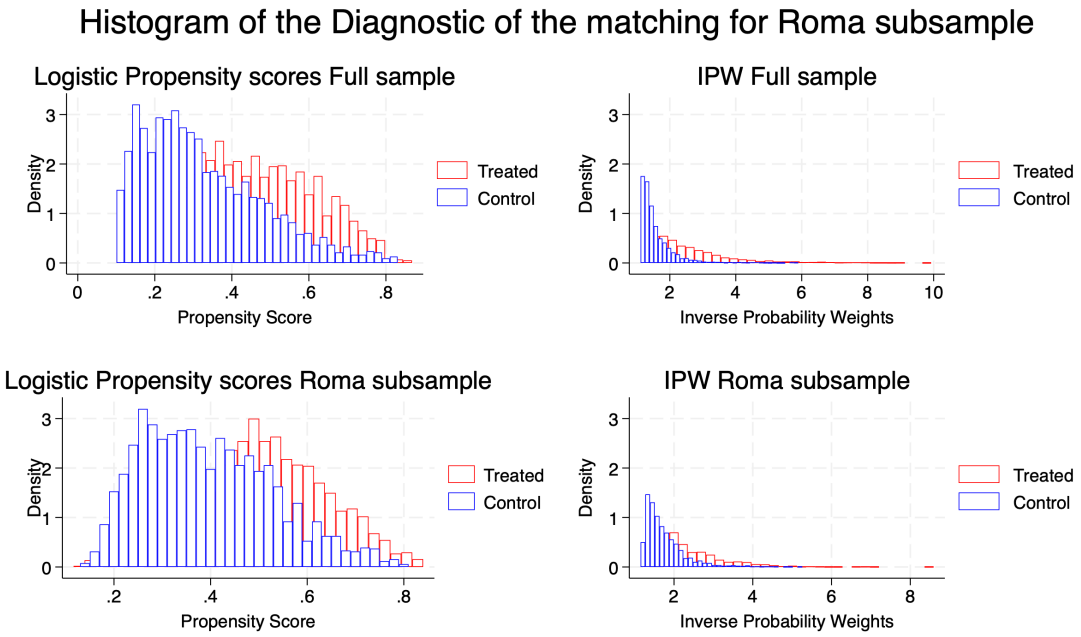


Figure 7: Histograms - Diagnostic of matching

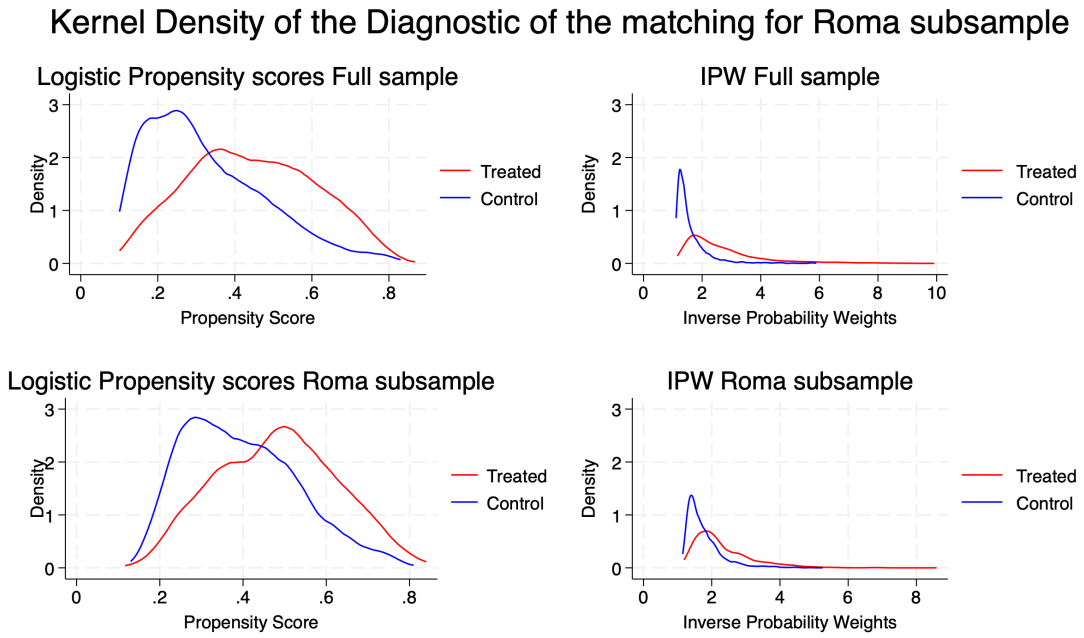


Figure 8: Kernel Density - Diagnostic of matching