MONITORING SOCIAL INCLUSION IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

THIRD REVISED EDITION

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

SOCIAL INCLUSION AND POVERTY REDUCTION UNIT

РЗС СРБИЈЕ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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NOTE: This publication does not represent official views of the Government of the Republic of Serbia. All terms used in the publication in the masculine gender denote both males and females.

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Legend/Abbreviations:

SBRA – Serbia Business Registers Agency

AROPE – At risk of poverty or social exclusion

EQLS – European Quality of Life Surveys

ESS – European Social Surveys

IAEG-GS – Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

ICVS – International Crime Victims Survey

ILGA – International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association

ISCED – International Standard Classification of Education

LFS – Labour Force Survey

LGBT – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MoLEVSA – Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs

MoI – Ministry of the Interior

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PPS – purchasing power parity

RSD – Serbian dinar

SORS – Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

RISP – Republic Institute for Social Protection

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

CoE – Council of Europe

SES – Structure of Earnings Survey

SILC – Survey on Income and Living Conditions

SIPRU – Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit

UN – United Nations

UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNSCR 1325 – United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security

WVS – Word Value Survey

Legend of Indicator Types:

ESPN – European Social Policy Network

EPSR – European Pillar of Social Rights

LMD – Labour market dynamics and equal working conditions

SLF – Structure of the labour force

       LMD – Labour market dynamics

GMI – Global monitoring indicator

IC – Thematic portfolio – Investing in children

       IC-P – Primary indicator in the IC thematic portfolio

ILO – International Labour Organization indicator

CI – Context information

KSI – Dashboard of key social indicators

CS – Country-specific

PI – Primary indicator

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SI – Social inclusion portfolio

       SI-C – Context indicator in the SI portfolio

       SI-P – Primary indicator in the SI portfolio

OP – Overarching portfolio

SPC – Social Protection Committee indicators

SPPM – Social Protection Performance Monitor

I. Introduction

In 2016, the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with UNICEF Serbia and with support from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, launched the revision of social inclusion and poverty reduction indicators. The first steps towards defining social inclusion and poverty reduction indicators were made in 2009[1], and the practice of reporting on the defined indicators was launched in 2010[2] and continued in 2012[3]. These activities are ultimately aimed at raising society's awareness of the scale of exclusion and designing adequate measures and policies for a more inclusive society.

Over the past seven years, significant changes have taken place in the national statistical practice, facilitating improved monitoring of social inclusion – the availability of SILC, ESSPROS database, EQLS, Structure of Earnings Survey 2014, Mapping Social Care Services within the Mandate of Local Governments etc. In addition, the ongoing work to improve indicators at the EU level (primarily at the level of the Indicators Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee) provides a sound basis for improving monitoring at the national level as well.

As part of the new global UN Agenda 2030, member states adopted a set of Sustainable Development Goals and defined targets under each goal to be achieved in the following 15 years. At the time of releasing this publication, the Republic of Serbia is at the stage of prioritising the goals and "mainstreaming" the indicators. As a significant number of social inclusion and poverty reduction indicators are relevant to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, possible links are indicated in the tables by references to specific goals and targets.

Further improvements to the indicators to monitor the status of vulnerable groups, as well as the entire population, will primarily require increasing the availability of administrative data sources and their disaggregation (by sex, age, ethnicity, disability), linking administrative and survey data, as well as enhancing the in-house analytical capacities of national- and local-level institutions.

Challenges in future monitoring of the status of specific population groups will be intensified by a range of changes in society, especially those brought about by "non-standard" forms of employment, as well as other global changes, such as migration.

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[1] By publishing *Praćenje društvene uključenosti*, available at: http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Pracenje-drustvene-ukljucenosti-u-Srbiji.pdf
[2] http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Pregled-stanja-socijalne-ukljucenosti-u-Srbiji-jul-2010.pdf
[3] http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Pracenje-stanja-socijalne-iskljucenosti-Avg-2012-SRP-Izmene.pdf

The next steps in monitoring social inclusion and poverty reduction will include the development of annual assessments of social status changes in the country and activities to introduce periodic reporting. These steps will be designed on the basis of a selected set of data available from administrative and other sources available at the national and local levels.

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II. Foreword

This publication represents an improved framework for monitoring social inclusion and poverty reduction in the Republic of Serbia. It was developed by an expert team, the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF Serbia during 2016 and 2017.

The publication is organised around nine domains of social inclusion (chapters V-XIV): Social protection; Poverty, inequality, material deprivation; Employment; Education; Health; Long-term care; Pension system; Social and child protection; Quality of life. The context information providing a framework for the consideration of individual domains and the Europe 2020 headline indicator (at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate) are addressed in the two introductory chapters (chapters III and IV), while the thematic focus of the publication are children and investing in children (chapter XV).

The development of this publication was based on the experts' several months' work on thematic publications covering a wider set of indicators in each of the domains relevant to social inclusion. Individual expert publications are available on the website of the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Government of the Republic of Serbia: http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/sr/category/dokumentacrl/

The expert team consisted of[4]:

-   Gordana Matković (Social protection, Social and child protection),
-   Boško Mijatović (Financial poverty and inequality),
-   Slobodan Cvejić (Material deprivation),
-   Dragan Đukić (Employment),
-   Dragana Marjanović (Employment),
-   Jelena Marković (Education),
-   Ivana Mišić (Health),
-   Katarina Stanić (Long-term care; Pension system),
-   Aleksandra Galonja (Quality of life and social participation),
-   Žarko Šunderić (Quality of life and social participation).

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia provided technical support throughout the social inclusion indicators revision process.

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[4] Listed in the order of domains.

III. Context Information

The existing situation and progress in specific areas can best be considered against the backdrop of context information describing the country's overall development level and socio-economic framework.

The selected context information contains a set of demographic, macroeconomic and fiscal indicators.

Demographic indicators

1. Population size
2. Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex
3. Average population age
4. Ratio of young to elderly population (number of people aged 65 and over to 100 people aged 0-14)
5. Population structure by age:
   a. Share of children aged up to 15 in the total population,
   b. Share of people aged 65 and over in the total population,
   c. Share of people aged 80 and over in the total population,
6. Total fertility rate (total fertility rate shows the total number of live births per woman under the conditions of age-specific fertility from the observation year, disregarding mortality by the end of the reproductive period)
7. Natural growth rate (difference between the number of births and the number of deaths per 1,000 people)
8. Net migration rate (difference between immigration and emigration per 1,000 people)

Macroeconomic and fiscal indicators

1. Gross domestic product (GDP) – expressed in EUR million, real growth rate and per capita (in PPS and RSD)[5]
2. Consolidated general government deficit/surplus expressed as % of GDP[6]
3. Public debt (current and projected) expressed as % of GDP[7]
4. Public and private expenditure on health – expressed as % of GDP and share of public expenditure on health in total public expenditure, per capita (in PPS and RSD) [8]
5. Public expenditure on social protection as % of GDP according to the ESSPROS classification[9]:
   a. Total expenditure
   b. Means-tested expenditure:
   c. Expenditure not subject to a means test:

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[5] Source: Ministry of Finance, http://www.mfin.gov.rs/pages/issue.php?id=3
[6] Source: Ministry of Finance, http://www.mfin.gov.rs/pages/issue.php?id=3
[7] Source: Ministry of Finance, http://www.mfin.gov.rs/pages/issue.php?id=3
[8] Source: WHO, http://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en
[9] According to the ESSPROS methodology, the total allocations for social protection comprise all interventions by public (state) institutions whereby households and individuals are relieved of the burden of a given set of risks or needs (Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old Age, Survivors, Family/Children, Unemployment, Housing, Social Exclusion), provided there is no identical intervention or an individual contract to provide protection. The database is available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=spr_exp_gdp&lang=en

       d. By function:
  i. Sickness/health care
  ii. Disability
  iii. Old age
  iv. Survivors
  v. Family/children
  vi. Unemployment
  vii. Housing
  viii. Social inclusion expenditure

6. Expenditure on social protection – expressed as % of GDP, % of total expenditure and per capita (in PPS, RSD)[10]
7. Public expenditure on education – expressed as % of GDP, % of total public expenditure and per capita (in PPS, RSD)
8. Average household individual consumption (RSD)[11] by region
9. Average earnings per employee (PPS, RSD)[12]
10. Average old-age pension (PPS, RSD)[13]
11. Employment rate – total, by education attainment, youth (15-24) and women's
12. Informal employment rate
13. Unemployment rate – total, youth (15-24) and women's
14. Activity rate – total, youth (15-24) and women's
15. Long-term unemployment rate

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[10] As defined by the Law on Social Protection.
[11] Source: Household Budget Survey, SORS
[12] Source: Current Employment Statistics (RAD-1 survey), SORS.
[13] Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund (PDIF), http://www.pio.rs/cir/mesecni-bilten.html

IV. At-Risk-of-Poverty-or-Social-Exclusion (AROPE) Rate and Intersections of Indicators

With a view to examining poverty as destitution beyond the material dimension and aiming to ensure that measurement instruments reflect the multidimensional nature of the problem, the European Union, at the high political level[14], endorsed the composite indicator *at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate*, set as a headline indicator for monitoring the Europe 2020 strategy.

This multidimensional indicator is an attempt at statistically measuring, through a single indicator, the material and non-material aspects of poverty and labour market exclusion. It shows the proportion of the population which is at risk of poverty after social transfers, and/or severely materially deprived (people who, owing to a lack of financial means, cannot afford at least four of the nine household material deprivation items), and/or living in households with zero or very low work intensity (adults worked for fewer than 20% of the total number of months in which they could have worked during the reference period). As this headline indicator represents a union of three different risk factors, different "risk combinations" may be calculated as well. It is especially important to monitor the population in **consistent poverty** (i.e. people who are at the same time at risk of poverty and severely materially deprived)[15].

The least vulnerable is the population not at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived and not living in households with low work intensity.

The indicator *at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate* has significant methodological features and limitations to be taken into account in its use[16].

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[14] The headline indicator for monitoring progress in the achievement of target 5 of the Europe 2020 strategy (Fight against poverty and social exclusion), http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-a-nutshell/targets/index_en.htm

[15] For more information on consistent poverty, see p. 119 of the publication *Prihodi i uslovi života*, Republički zavod za statistiku,
http://media.popispoljoprivrede.stat.rs/2014/12/Prihodi_i_uslovi_zivota_2013.pdf

[16] For more information on interpretation, methodological features and limitations, see Chapter 5 of the publication *Prihodi i uslovi života*, Republički zavod za statistiku,
http://media.popispoljoprivrede.stat.rs/2014/12/Prihodi_i_uslovi_zivota_2013.pdf

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	At-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate	Europe 2020 headline indicator SDG 1 - 1.2.1 SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Proportion of the population which is at risk of poverty after social transfers or severely materially deprived or living in a household with zero or very low work intensity	Sex (for persons above age 18) Age: 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+	SORS, SILC
			INDICATOR COMPONENTS		
1a	*Component:* At-risk-of-poverty rate		Proportion of people whose equivalised income is below 60% of the median equivalised income	Sex (for persons above age 18) Age: 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+	SORS, SILC
1b	*Component:* Low work intensity		Proportion of people living in households with zero or very low work intensity (adults worked for fewer than 20% of the total number of months in which they could have worked during the reference period)	Sex (for persons above age 18) Age: 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+	SORS, SILC
1c	*Component:* Severe material deprivation		Proportion of people who, owing to a lack of financial means, cannot afford at least four of the following nine items: 1) adequate heating of a dwelling; 2) a one-week annual holiday; 3) a meal with meat or fish every second day; 4) facing unexpected expenses; 5) arrears on mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; 6) a telephone; 7) a colour television set; 8) a washing machine; 9) a car.	Sex (for persons above age 18) Age: 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+	SORS, SILC

Intersections and combinations of indicators relevant for monitoring:

- ***Intersection of AROP and SMD*** – *Consistent poverty – Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived, but not living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Intersection of all three*** – *Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived and living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Intersection of AROP and LWI*** – *Population at risk of poverty not severely materially deprived, but living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Intersection of SMD and LWI*** – *Population not at risk of poverty, but severely materially deprived and living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Remainder*** – *Population at risk of poverty not severely materially deprived and not living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Remainder*** – *Population not at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived, but living in households with low work intensity;*
- ***Remainder*** – *Population not at risk of poverty, but severely materially deprived, and not living in households with low work intensity.*

V. Social Protection

In Serbia, social protection[17] is provided through social insurance and various cash and in-kind benefits and services within the system of social, child and disabled veteran protection.

The European Union has developed many indicators to assess and monitor social protection (European Commission, 2009), a smaller number of which refer to assessment of the system as a whole. The table and text below present the indicators which, in particular, enable assessing and monitoring the scale of intervention and sustainability of the social protection system, as well as the effectiveness of social transfers. A number of indicators are country-specific.

Expenditure on social protection is certainly among the key EU indicators of *financial sustainability* and *scale of intervention* of the system as a whole, which provides protection and security to citizens through different cash social benefits and services. Beside total expenditure, the ratio of expenditure to the GDP, gross and net[18] expenditure, expenditure breakdown by function/risk are also monitored under different portfolios: disability, sickness and health care, old age, loss of breadwinner/survivors, family/children, housing, social exclusion. Data on expenditure in national currencies, expressed in PPS, in PPS per capita, in euros, in euros per capita etc. are available in the Eurostat database. The database also contains data on Serbia from 2010 onwards.

Current and projected social expenditure, including expenditure on education, pensions, health care, long-term care and unemployment benefits, enables an insight into the *financial sustainability* dimension, and is formulated as total age-related social expenditure (indicator 2 in the table). These data are published in the European Commission's *The 2015 Ageing Report – Economic and budgetary projections for the 28 EU Member States* (2013-2060) (European Commission (DG ECFIN) and Economic Policy Committee (Ageing Working Group), 2015).

Three expenditure indicators are included in the context information relevant for understanding the dashboard of indicators under the *Social Protection Performance Monitor* programme, introduced in 2012 (Social Protection Committee, 2012, p. 8).

The impact of social transfers allows assessing the effectiveness of the social protection system. Effectiveness is assessed in terms of at-risk-of-poverty rate reduction due to social

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[17] In Serbia, the term *social protection* in the narrow sense encompasses only a limited part of the entitlements and services provided for by the Law on Social Protection. To avoid confusion, in this document the term *social protection* refers to comprehensive social protection, as understood in the EU (shown in Figure 1 of the thematic publication available at http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Pracenje_socijalne_ukljucenosti_u_Republici_Srbiji_trece_dopunjeno_izdanje_Indikatori_socijalne_zastite_i_socijalne_sigurnosti.pdf).

[18] Net expenditure is calculated as gross expenditure less individual taxes paid on social transfers in some countries.
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/spr_esms.htm

transfers. Social transfers comprise pensions (old-age and survivors'), child allowances and other benefits for families with children, financial social assistance, sick pay and disability benefits, housing allowances and other benefits[19]. In most EU documents, old-age and survivors' pensions count as income, since these benefits are considered as income redistribution over the life-cycle (European Commission, 2016, p. 6). In addition to the impact of social transfers on the general population, their impact on specific age groups, especially children, is also calculated. This indicator is also monitored under several portfolios; within the dashboard of indicators, it is calculated for Serbia as well (pensions count as income).

The following are highlighted as additional, country-specific indicators: ***impact of social transfers on poverty and on inequality.*** The former shows the extent to which absolute consumption poverty is reduced by social transfers, and the latter – the extent to which the Gini coefficient is reduced by social transfers (European Commission, 2014). The first of the two proposed indicators is relevant in view of the importance of measuring absolute consumption poverty in Serbia, and the second – in view of the increasing relevance of inequality and the wide gap between the indicators when measured by consumption and by income.

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[19] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Social_transfers

Social protection – list of indicators

	Indicator and dimension	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Social protection expenditure, current, by function, gross and net Dimension: *Indicator of the scale and nature of social policy intervention and of financial sustainability of the system*	OP-CI PP–P, objective "sustainable pensions" (PN–S9) SSPM – Dashboard of indicators – CI	Expenditure on social protection, total and per capita, expressed in RSD million, EUR, PPS and as % of GDP	Expenditure by function/risk: disability, sickness and health care, old age, loss of breadwinner/survivors, family/children, housing, social exclusion	ESSPROS
2.	Total social expenditure – current and projected Dimension: *Financial sustainability*	I OP (6) II SSPM – Dashboard of indicators – CI	Total age-related social expenditure (pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers), current (% of GDP) and projected change in share of GDP (in percentage points) (2010-20-30-40-50)	Public and private expenditure	Economic Policy Committee and Working Group on Ageing National accounts

3.	Impact of social transfers, total and by age Dimension*: Social protection system effectiveness*	I SI–P (SI–P12) II SI–S (by age groups) (SI–S8) III IC–S (for children), objective "funds availability" (IC–S4) IV SSPM – Dashboard of indicators V SDG1	At-risk-of-poverty rate reduction (in %) due to social transfers (excluding pensions) Calculated as the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rates before and after social transfers (excluding pensions) and expressed in % relative to the at-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers. Old age and survivors' pensions count as income, rather than social transfers.	At-risk-of-poverty rate reduction (in %) due to social transfers for age groups 0-17 and 18-64 Child at-risk-of-poverty rate difference before and after social transfers	Eurostat – EU-SILC

Social protection – *proposed country-specific indicators*

	Indicator	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Impact of social transfers Dimension*: Social protection system effectiveness*	CS	Calculated as the difference between the poverty incidence values before and after social transfers and expressed in % relative to the value before transfers. Old-age and survivors' pensions count as income, rather than social transfers.	Poverty incidence reduction (in %) due to social transfers for age groups 0-17 and 18-64	SORS, HBS
2.	Impact of social transfers on inequality Dimension: *Effectiveness in terms of inequality*	CS SDG10	Difference between the Gini coefficient before social transfers and the Gini coefficient after social transfers (pensions count as social transfers)		SILC, HBS

VI. Poverty, Inequality and Material Deprivation

Given the complexity of the phenomenon of poverty, which necessitates its consideration as a multidimensional concept[20], measuring poverty is a challenging process involving different approaches, without the possibility of reaching consensual and final decisions on the best approach. To ensure adequate and responsible use of the different concepts of measuring poverty indicators, it is important to be familiar with the advantages and limitations of each.

The concept of poverty measurement chosen by the European Union – the **relative poverty concept** – is relevant for Serbia, in view of its aspirations to join the family of European Union Member States. Under this concept, the at-risk-of-poverty rate shows what proportion of a country's population has less than 60% of the median equivalised income. This is a measurement not only of the poverty level, but also of the risk that an individual is poor, i.e. has difficulties in securing the means for a standard of living considered normal in his/her country. According to Eurostat, "this indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living."[21]

Beside the need to define poverty as a relative concept, Serbia is also characterised by a significant share of the population unable to meet the basic (essential) needs; hence, their position can no longer be described in terms of relative vulnerability or risk, but rather in terms of **absolute poverty**. In view of the scale of absolute poverty, which is not confined to specific population segments in Serbia, it is regularly reported on in a range of national documents[22].

In addition to objective statistical measures of living standards, subjective assessments of one's status are relevant as well. **Subjective poverty** entails individual assessment of one's material status/poverty and provides relevant information on well-being at the income level at which a critical level of subjective welfare is expected to be attained; hence, it is also relevant for monitoring.

Poverty can also be discussed in terms of administrative poverty, i.e. **poverty by administrative criteria –** meaning that, in a given country, the poor are those who are eligible for social assistance and other means-tested social benefits. More information on recipients of social benefits targeting the poor is available in the chapter "Social protection".

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[20] For more details, see: Matković, G. (2015). *Merenje siromaštva – teorijski koncepti, stanje i preporuke za Republiku Srbiju.*

[21] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty_rate, accessed on 13 September 2016.

[22] For more details, see: *Apsolutno siromaštvo u Republici Srbiji 2006-2016. Novi i revidirani podaci*, available at: http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Siromastvo_u_Republici_Srbiji_2006-2016._godine_revidirani_i_novi_podaci.pdf; First National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, Employment and Social Reform Programme and other documents adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

If the focus shifts on outcomes, i.e. the actual possibilities of attaining a certain standard of living and measuring the effective satisfaction of needs as a result of long-term, rather than current financial possibilities, then the issue under consideration is **deprivation**. Deprivation can be viewed as a consequence of poverty, and – according to the European Union methodology – its level is assessed in terms of whether an individual lives in a household that can afford items from a pre-defined list. The number of items that an individual cannot afford indicates deprivation depth.

The scale of poverty is determined not only by the selected poverty line and the average consumption/income in the country, but also by the distribution of consumption/income among citizens. The latter issue boils down to **inequality among citizens**, and in the case of Serbia, consumption/income inequality. The measurement of inequality is a complex area, encumbered with numerous difficulties in methodology and data collection. The two most straightforward and clearest indicators of inequality are: Gini coefficient and quintile share ratio (S80/S20) (the ratio of the consumption/income of the richest quintile to that of the poorest quintile).

In the coming period, it is essential to improve reporting on living standards in Serbia and to launch activities towards the development of reference budgets in Serbia. A reference budget indicates the size of family budget required for a certain standard of living; as such, it is remarkably important for assessing the adequacy of social benefits for specific types of households (households with children with disabilities etc.). In-depth surveys into the development of inequality in the country in the past decade are also needed.

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Context indicators of financial poverty, inequality and deprivation

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Average and median income	EU	Average and median disposable income	Total Sex Age Education attainment Labour market status Level of difficulty of meeting one's needs Region	SORS, SILC
2.	Average and median income before social transfers Pensions count as social transfers. Pensions do not count as social transfers.	EU SDG 1 - 1.3.1	Average and median income before social transfers	Total Sex Age Education attainment Labour market status Level of difficulty of meeting one's needs Region	SORS, SILC
3.	Individual consumption	CS	Average household individual consumption	Deciles Regions	SORS, HBS
4.	Consumption for food and non-alcoholic beverages	CS	Share of consumption for food and non-alcoholic beverages in total household consumption	Deciles	SORS, HBS
5.	Consumption of items produced for own use	CS	Share of consumption of items produced for own use in total household consumption	Deciles Regions	SORS, HBS

6.	Average earnings	CS SDG 8 - 8.5.1	Average net monthly earnings amount	Sex Regions RSD, EU	SORS, earnings statistics
7.	Average old-age pension	CS	Average monthly old-age pension amount	Sex Regions RSD, EU	PDIF

Poverty indicators

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Absolute poverty incidence and Absolute poverty line	Universal SDG 1 - 1.2.1	People whose consumption is below the poverty line and who are thus unable to meet the basic needs, as a proportion of total population. The absolute poverty line is usually established on the basis of the nutritional minimum and the poorest households' other consumption pattern. It is commonly anchored at a given moment in time and subsequently indexed to the CPI.	Sex Age (0-13, 14-18, 19-24, 46-64, 65+) Education attainment Labour market status Household type Number of household members Settlement type Region Absolute poverty line in RSD and PPS for a single-person household and for a household with two adults and two children	SORS, HBS

2.	At-risk-of-poverty rate and At-risk-of-poverty threshold	1a, OP and SI–P1 EU-SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 1 - 1.2.1	Proportion of people whose income is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	Sex and age (0-17, 18-24, 25-64, 65+) Education attainment Labour market status Household type Settlement type Region Absolute poverty threshold in RSD and PPS for a single-person household and for a household with two adults and two children	SORS, SILC
3.	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	SI–P2 EU–SI portfolio, 2015	Percentage of people at risk of poverty in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years	Sex and age (0-17, 18-24, 25-64, 65+)	SORS, SILC
4.	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in 2013	SI –SP 9b	Percentage of people at risk of poverty according to the 2013 threshold adjusted for inflation until the current year, in the total population	Sex and age (0-17, 18-24, 25-64, 65+)	SORS, SILC

Inequality

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Average and median income	EU	Average and median disposable income	Decile upper limit expressed in monetary terms, share of income of each decile in total disposable income in the country Deciles RSD, PPS	SORS, SILC
2.	Gini under the income concept	SI–C2 SI–C SDG 10	Measures the deviation of the distribution of equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) from a perfectly equal distribution; values range from 0, which indicates full income equality, to 1, which indicates the concentration of all income in one individual.	n.a.	SORS, SILC
3.	*Quintile share ratio* (S80/S20) under the income concept	SI–SP 3 SI–C1 – SI-C SDG 10	Ratio of total income (or average income) of the quintile comprising the richest 20% to total income (or average income) of the quintile comprising the poorest 20% of the population (income means equivalised disposable income)	n.a.	SORS, SILC
4.	Gini under the consumption concept	CS SDG 10	Measures the deviation of the distribution of consumption from a perfectly equal distribution; values range from 0, which indicates full consumption equality, to 1, which indicates the concentration of all consumption in one individual.	n.a.	SORS, HBS

5.	Quintile share ratio (S80/S20) under the consumption concept	CS SDG 10	Ratio of total consumption (or average consumption) of the quintile comprising the richest 20% to total consumption (or average consumption) of the quintile comprising the poorest 20% of the population.	n.a.	SORS, HBS
6.	Relative median poverty risk gap	SI-P3	Ratio of median income of people at risk of poverty to at-risk-of-poverty threshold	Sex, age 0-17, 18-64, 65+	SORS, SILC
7.	Shared prosperity	EU – Monitoring social inclusion SDG 10	(Unadjusted) real disposable income growth of the poorest 40% of households compared to real disposable income growth of the entire population	n.a.	SORS, SILC

Deprivation

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Material deprivation rate	EU SI–P8 SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Proportion of the population living in households lacking and unable to afford at least three of the nine material deprivation items.	Sex, age (0-17, 18-64, 65+); At-risk-of-poverty status (at risk/not at risk) Labour market status Settlement type Region	SORS, SILC
2.	Material deprivation depth	EU	Non-weighted average of the number of items (out of the specified nine material deprivation items) lacked by the materially deprived population.	Total population At-risk-of-poverty status (at risk/not at risk) Deprivation status (deprived/not deprived)	SORS, SILC
3.	Severe material deprivation rate	EU SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Proportion of the population living in households lacking at least four of the nine material deprivation items.	Sex, age (0-17, 18-64, 65+) At-risk-of-poverty status (at risk/not at risk) Labour market status Settlement type Region	SORS, SILC

4.	Difficulty of making ends meet – subjective poverty	SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Proportion of the population living in households making ends meet with difficulty or with great difficulty.	Total population At-risk-of-poverty status (at risk/not at risk) Deprivation status (deprived/not deprived) Settlement type Region	
5.	Housing cost overburden rate	EU SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).	Sex Age 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+ Income quintiles Labour market status Activity status Settlement type Region	SORS, SILC
6.	Overcrowding rate	EU	Percentage of people living in an overcrowded household A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal at least: – one room for the household – one room for each couple – one room for each single person aged 18+ – one room for two children of the same sex aged 12-17 – one room for each child of different sex aged 12-17 – one room for two children under 12 years of age.	Sex Age 0-17 (0-5; 6-11; 12-17), 18-64, 65+ Income quintiles Labour market status Activity status Settlement type Region	SORS, SILC

7.	Deprivation in access to services	CS SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Percentage of the population reporting problems in specific items of inability to access services or percentage of the population reporting problems in at least two of the following items: – inability to get a medical examination owing to lack of funds – inability to get a dental examination owing to lack of funds – not using public transport owing to lack of funds – lack of funds to purchase necessary medications and/or medical aids	Total population Poverty status (at risk/not at risk) Deprivation status (deprived/not deprived)	SORS, SILC

VII.   Employment and Labour Market

The key purpose of developing employment indicators relevant for monitoring poverty and social exclusion is to enable timely implementation of various policy measures, most notably in the employment policy area. In addition to the need to harmonise the indicators with the EU and international organisations' standards and requirements, and with a view to reporting on and monitoring social and employment policies, another reason for the revision lies in the achievements in developing indicators at the national level.

The National Employment Strategy 2011-2020[23] specifies as one of its priorities the promotion of human capital and increased social inclusion, primarily through educational interventions in the labour market, expansion of active labour market measures and increased participation of individuals and groups in need of social protection in various active employment policy measures, including in the functional adult elementary education for persons without qualifications. A flexibly conceived national legislative framework enables employment policymakers to develop new measures or adapt existing ones to individual needs of clients and the labour market, especially the vulnerable groups, depending on annual labour market trends.

Based on the said framework and in view of the need to ensure the accessibility of active labour market measures by hard-to-employ persons, a set of indicators has been proposed with the aim to prevent social exclusion. Indicators such as the regional distribution of the administrative long-term unemployment rate and the employment rate of vulnerable groups enable more effective monitoring of the position of those groups down to the district or municipal level, whereas the indicator *participation rate of vulnerable groups in active labour market policy measures* enables the monitoring of the accessibility of certain programmes. This approach to indicator development and revision should result in the timely implementation of corrective measures in the employment policy area and in the concentration of funds and programmes on the most vulnerable categories of unemployed persons, especially as part of local employment action plans as employment policy instruments.

The necessity of adapting employment and social policies to distinctive features of the regional and local labour market has created the need to develop new indicators or redefine the existing ones towards their increased relevance at the district and municipal levels. Considering that survey-based data sources, such as the Labour Force Survey, lack statistical reliability or entirely fail to consider various aspects of employment and unemployment all the way down to the district or municipal level, the proposed indicators are based on administrative data sources – the records of the National Employment Service and the Central Registry of the Statutory Social Insurance. Notwithstanding all limitations with respect to administrative data representativeness,

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[23] National Employment Strategy 2011–2020, *Official gazette of the Republic of Serbia,* No 37/2011.

especially regarding population groups facing greater risk of poverty and social exclusion (e.g. the Roma), this is currently the only viable approach to monitoring various labour market and employment aspects at lower levels of administrative organisation. The proposed indicators that rely on administrative sources and the Labour Force Survey enable quarterly monitoring of the trends, which increases their relevance to policymaking and undertaking of corrective measures based on the monitoring processes conducted during the year.

Since the Republic of Serbia is characterised by a high long-term unemployment rate (four times higher than the EU average), as well as a large share of workers in the informal economy, the proposed indicators include: the long-term unemployment rate and the proportion of informal employment, which have existed before, as well as the following indicators: the share of long-term unemployed persons in the total number of unemployed persons and the hidden unemployment (the share of unemployed persons who have given up looking for a job). The previously used indicator of part-time employment (15 hours per week) has been replaced with involuntary part-time employment.

In determining the key indicators, the following principles were applied: a) relevance for monitoring the aspects of employment that are more significant for poverty and social exclusion; b) compatibility with the international framework (EU, UN); c) coverage of various dimension, such as the social consequences of the labour market situation, active ageing, youth exclusion and accessibility of integration measures. In order to raise the relevance level of the proposed comprehensive indicators from survey-based data sources for district and municipal levels, the proposal is to also use the complementary indicators from administrative sources of data related to the monitoring of long-term unemployment and employment, including with respect to the elderly, down to the level of districts and municipalities.

The key recommendations for further enhancement of the system for monitoring poverty and social exclusion through the employment dimension include: a) improvement of survey-based data sources, most notably the Labour Force Survey, in a way that enables the collection and representativeness of data on various employment aspects down to the district and municipal level, as well as for vulnerable categories of the working-age population, e.g. the Roma or persons with disabilities; b) improvement of administrative data sources in the part that refers to employment, primarily of the databases maintained by the Central Registry of Statutory Social Insurance with regard to the data on socio-demographic characteristics of policyholders and the members of the groups facing greater risk of poverty (e.g. the Roma, single parents and the like), as well as the improvement of the statistics on workers' wages.

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Labour market characteristics and dynamics

	Indicator	Indicator type	Definition	Breakdowns	Source
1.	Activity rate	EPSR – LFS	Share of employed and unemployed persons combined in the total working-age population (15–64)	Sex Age groups (15-24, 25-54, 55-59; 60-64)	SORS, LFS
2.	Unemployment rate	OP SPPM SDG8 – 8.5.2. EPSR – LFS	Share of unemployed persons in the total labour force (the sum of employed and unemployed persons)	Sex Age groups (15-74; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64; 65-74)	SORS, LFS
3.	Employment rate	OP SPPM EPSR – LFS	Proportion of employed persons in the total working-age population (15-64)	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS
4.	Transition from unemployment to: - employment, - inactivity	SPC EPSR – LMD	% of unemployed working-age population (15–64) whose status has changed compared to the previous year into - employment - inactivity	Sex Age groups (15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS
5.	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	EU SDG 5 - 5.1.1 SDG 8 - 8.5.1	Difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees	Age Economic activity Working profile (full-time vs. part-time)	Structure of Earnings Survey

Quality of employment

	Indicator	Indicator type	Definition	Breakdowns	Source
1.	Formal employment rate	GMI CS	Share of formally employed persons in the total population	Sex Age groups (15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS
2.	Informal employment rate	GMI CS	Share of persons working in informal economy in the total population	Sex Age groups (15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS
3.	a. Proportion of informal employment b. Proportion of informal employment excluding agriculture workers	a) CS, complementary to GMI PI b) SDG 8 – 8.3.1	Share of informal employment in the total employment Share of informal employment excluding agriculture workers in the total employment	Sex Age groups (15-24; 25-54; 55-64) Educational attainment level	SORS, LFS
4.	Employee profiles by type of employment contract	CI	Share of employees working: - on open-ended contracts - on fixed-term contracts - on temporary and casual basis - through temp agencies (private employment agencies) - without an employment contract (informal work), as a percentage of the total employed population.	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS

5.	Involuntary part-time employment	ESPN PI	a. Share of persons in involuntary part-time employment in the total population aged 15–64 working part time b. Share of persons in involuntary part-time employment in the total employed population aged 15–64	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 20-49; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS
6.	Low-wage earners Minimum-wage earners	KI SDG 8 - 8.5.1	a. Proportion of low-wage earners (full-time employees) whose average monthly earnings were lower than 2/3 of the median earnings of full-time employees in the given year b. Proportion of full-time employees who received minimum wages in the given year	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64) Educational attainment level	CRSSI/SORS

Characteristics of unemployment

	Indicator	Indicator type	Definition	Breakdowns	Source
1.	Long-term unemployment rate	OP SI–P SPPM KSI	Share of persons who have been unemployed longer than 12 months in the total labour force (unemployed and employed combined)	Sex Large age groups (15-24; 24-54; 55-64; 65-74) Length of unemployment spell (12-24 months, 24+ months) Educational attainment level Regions	SORS, LFS
2.	Hidden unemployment	ILO SPC CI	Share of unemployed persons who have given up looking for a job (persons who are willing and able to work, but are not looking or have given up looking for a job because they believe there are not enough vacancies) in the total unemployed population	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64)	SORS, LFS

Regional labour market facts

	Indicator	Indicator type	Definition	Breakdowns	Source
1.	Dispersion of regional employment rates	OP SI–C PI	Coefficient of variation of regional employment rates	Region	SORS, LFS
2.	Regional distribution of the (administrative) long-term unemployment rate (12+ months)	PI	Proportion of long-term unemployed persons registered with the NES in the population aged 15–64, by regions and LGUs	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64) Educational attainment level Region, district, LGU Persons with disabilities Roma Length of unemployment spell	NES/CRSSI
3.	Regional distribution of the (administrative) formal employment rate	CI	Number of persons in formal employment as a proportion of the population aged 15–64, by regions and LGUs	Sex Age groups (15-64; 15-24; 25-54; 55-64) Educational attainment level Region, district, LGU	CRSSI/ SORS – Census

Employment of vulnerable categories

	Indicator	Indicator type	Definition	Breakdowns	Source
1.	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)	IC-P SPPM KSI SDG 8 – 8.6.1 CS	Proportion of young people who are not employed and not involved in education or training in the total youth population	Sex Age groups (15-24; 15-19; 20-24)	SORS, LFS
2.	Employment rate of vulnerable groups	CS	Ratio of the total number of members of a particular vulnerable category who became employed, i.e. registered for social insurance with the Central Registry of Statutory Social Insurance, and the number of persons in the same category who were registered with the NES as active unemployed persons in the reporting period	Sex Age (15-64; 15-24; 50+) Educational attainment level Region, country, LGU Type of vulnerability[24]	NES/CRSSI
3.	Participation rate of vulnerable groups in active labour market measures	PI	Participation of the members of vulnerable groups in active labour market measures, by measure and programme typology	Sex Age groups (15-24; 50+) Type of vulnerability[25]	NES

[24] *Persons with disabilities, very-long-term unemployed persons (24 months or longer), Roma, single parents, persons with no/low qualifications, refugees and internally displaced persons, recipients of financial social assistance.*

[25] *Persons with disabilities, very-long-term unemployed persons (24 months or longer), Roma, single parents, persons with no/low qualifications, refugees and internally displaced persons, recipients of financial social assistance.*

VIII.   Education

The proposed list of social inclusion indicators in the area of education is based on the international education standards (EUROSTAT, OECD, UNESCO) and EU strategic goals, and also includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and indicators. The monitoring framework also includes country-specific indicators to monitor the situation at the national and local levels and is aligned with the goals of the Republic of Serbia's key policy documents (Strategy for Education Development, ESRP, Strategy for Social Inclusion of the Roma). The foundations for defining country-specific indicators for the Republic of Serbia are the indicators adopted by the National Education Council (NEC), as well as the monitoring indicators for the Strategy for Education Development proposed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (MoESTD).

The indicators proposed herein primarily include those of crucial importance for monitoring the overall educational profile of the population through the regular monitoring of the coverage and completion rates at different education levels. Special focus is on the coverage of children/students with disabilities in mainstream schools as a prerequisite for full social inclusion and monitoring equity in the education system.

The proposed set of indicators should facilitate regular monitoring of education policies' impact on social inclusion and poverty reduction, at the national and local levels; monitoring the achievement of strategic goals and Serbia's position compared to other countries; enhance the timeliness, accuracy and availability of statistical reporting on the status of socially excluded groups and indicate future courses of action to reduce inequalities and improve equity in the education system.

The set of key primary and secondary indicators for monitoring the education situation at the national and local levels is based on consultations with the relevant stakeholders and an analysis of the available international and national documents. In addition, a set of context indicators has been identified to facilitate better understanding of the conditions under which education processes take place in the country.

The proposal comprises three context indicators on education, 16 indicators for monitoring the education situation at the national and local levels, disaggregated by sex, and three indicators recommended to be introduced, subject to further development of data sources.

Data sources for monitoring the key indicators are the regular statistical data on education published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the Labour Force Survey and the data provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development.

The proposal also includes 14 country-specific indicators, relevant for monitoring social inclusion in the area of education. These specific primary and secondary indicators also contain proposed breakdowns/disaggregation by different aspects, which should contribute to clearer understanding of the status of the most vulnerable groups of children at different education levels.

A key challenge in monitoring the education situation is the lack of data on vulnerable groups, on children with disabilities, on the Roma and children from low socio-economic status families, which hampers adequate monitoring of the status of children from vulnerable groups, as well as adequate development of education policies geared towards improving their status. Another challenge lies in data inconsistency between the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. In the coming period, it is essential to provide data disaggregation to enable insights into the status of the most vulnerable groups of children, so as to contribute to reducing inequalities in the education system. It would be of great importance to continue the regular implementation of the MICS survey, which should be mainstreamed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and national budget funding should be provided for its further implementation.

Although the Monitoring Framework for Inclusive Education in Serbia has been developed, with monitoring indicators and instruments at the national, local and school levels, the application of the Framework and instruments and inclusive education monitoring are not carried out on a system-wide basis and further efforts are needed to enhance inclusive education monitoring.

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Context indicators for education

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Population by educational attainment	SPSI_S	Population breakdown by highest education level completed, in %	Total Local government unit (LGU)	SORS, LFS
2.	Expenditure on education by education levels	SDI_SI_CI	Total public expenditure (at all government levels) on education, by education levels (preschool, primary, secondary, higher) expressed in RSD, PPS and as % of GDP	Total LGU By education levels (ISCED 0-7)	Ministry of Finance (MFIN)
3.	Expenditure on education per student – public and private sources	CS (MoESTD/NEC)	Total spending from public and private sources relative to number of students (expressed in RSD, PPS and as % of GDP)	Total LGU By education levels (ISCED 0-7)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics[26]
4.	Proportion of students with low achievements in all three domains	OECD SDI_SI_EDU SDG 4 - 4.6.1	Students with low achievements, defined as achievement below level 2 in the PISA survey, in all three domains (science, reading, mathematics), as a proportion of total students	Total	PISA
5.	Proportion of early leavers from education and training	SDI_SI_EDU EU 2020_P SPSI_SP SPPM	People aged 18-24 with up to primary education attainment not attending school or training in the preceding four weeks, as aa proportion of total people aged 18-24	Total Sex	SORS, LFS

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[26] http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Preschool and primary education – coverage

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Preschool attendance ratio	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.2.2	Number of preschool-age children attending preschool education as a proportion of total number of children of the relevant age	Sex Age groups (0-6.6; 0-3; 4-5.6 and 5.6-6.6) **Socio-economic status (SES)**: Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Public and private institutions Preschool institutions or schools	SORS (Education statistics) MICS
2.	Net intake rate in primary education (regular entry into the first grade)	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4	Number of children of school-entry age (6.6-7.5) attending the first grade of primary school, as a proportion of the total number of children of school-entry age	Sex **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Mainstream and special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced	SORS (Education statistics) MICS

				persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	
3.	Proportion of children attending grades 1-4 in mainstream primary schools (ISCED 1) Proportion of children attending the second cycle of education (grades 5-8) in mainstream primary schools (ISCED 2)	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1 SDG 4 - 4.3.1	Number of children of relevant age attending grades 1-4 in mainstream primary schools, as a proportion of total number of children of relevant age Number of children of relevant age attending grades 5-8 in mainstream primary schools, as a proportion of total number of children of relevant age	Sex For each grade **SES:** Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics) MICS

Primary education for children/students with disabilities

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	a. Proportion of children in mainstream primary schools following individual education plans (IEP) b. Number of children in mainstream primary schools following individual education plans (IEP)	CS (MoESTD/NEC)	a. Number of children attending mainstream primary education under individual education plans (IEP), as a proportion of the total number of children of primary school age included in mainstream primary education b. Number of children attending mainstream primary education under individual education plans (IEP)	Sex For each grade **SES:** Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics)
2.	Proportion of children attending special primary education	CS (MoESTD/NEC)	Number of children attending special primary schools/special classes in mainstream primary schools, as a proportion of the total number of children of primary school age included in primary education	Sex For each grade **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care,	SORS (Education statistics)

				migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	

Primary education – completion of compulsory education

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Proportion of students passing a grade (primary school) in the current school year	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1	Number of students passing a grade (primary school) as a proportion of number of students who entered a grade (primary school) in the same school year	Sex For each grade **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics) MICS

2.	Proportion of students of primary-school age who dropped out of school	CS (MoESTD/NEC)	Difference between the numbers of students at the beginning and at the end of the same school year, as a proportion of the number of students at the beginning of the school year	Sex For each grade **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics) MICS
3.	Proportion of students completing primary school	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1	Number of students completing primary education (passing the school-leaving examination), as a proportion of total number of children of relevant age	Total Sex **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics) MICS

Secondary education – coverage

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Proportion of students enrolling secondary education after primary school completion	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1	Number of children attending the first grade of secondary school (any type of programme), excluding grade repeaters, as a proportion of the number of children attending the last grade of primary school (eighth grade) during the preceding school year	Sex **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Mainstream and special schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics) MICS
2.	a. Proportion of children of secondary-school age attending secondary education b. Breakdown of children of secondary school age attending secondary education by education type	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1	a. Number of children attending secondary school, as a proportion of total number of children aged 15-18 b. Number of children aged 15-18 attending a specific type of secondary education, as a proportion of total number of children attending secondary education	Total Sex General secondary education, three- and four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced	SORS (Education statistics) MICS

				persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	

Secondary education – completion of education

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Proportion of children completing secondary school	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 – 4.3.1	Number of students completing secondary education, as a proportion of total number of children aged 18	Total Sex General secondary education, three- and four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children	SORS (Education statistics)

				Total Sex For each grade (1-4) General secondary education, three- and four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	
				without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	
2.	Proportion of students dropping out of secondary education	CS (MoESTD/NEC)	Difference between the numbers of students at the beginning and at the end of the school year, as a proportion of the number of students at the beginning of the school year	Total Sex For each grade (1-4) General secondary education, three- and four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status Special schools and special classes in mainstream schools For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics)

Higher education

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Proportion of students who attended the final grade of secondary education in the preceding school year, who enrolled higher education	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.3.1	Number of students completing secondary education in the preceding school year and enrolling higher education, as a proportion of the number of students who completed secondary education in the preceding school year	Sex General secondary education, four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS (Education statistics)
2.	Proportion of people with tertiary education attainment	EU 2020_P SDI_SI_EDU SDG 4	Proportion of people aged 30-34 with tertiary education attainment (non-university and university-level higher education) in the total number of people aged 30-34. This education level corresponds to ISCED levels 5-8 (from 2014), and ISCED levels 5-6 (for data up to 2013)	Total Sex Districts and LGUs Settlement type	SORS, LFS

Indicators recommended subject to further development of data sources

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Percentage of schools modified for persons with disabilities: Ramps Lifts Toilets **Alt.** Proportion of students attending modified schools	CS (MoESTD/NEC) SDG 4 - 4.a.1	a. Number of schools with ramps, lifts, modified toilets as a proportion of total number of schools b. Number of students attending schools modified for persons with disabilities as a proportion of total number of students	Type of school (nursery, preschool institution/primary school/special primary school/gymnasium/general gymnasium/special gymnasium/three-year vocational school/four-year vocational school/secondary school of art/college of vocational studies/college of academic studies)	MoESTD information system improvement required
2.	a. Affirmative action in secondary schools – proportion of students enrolled in secondary schools under affirmative action b. Proportion of students passing the relevant grade of secondary school who enrolled under affirmative action	CS	a. Number of students enrolled in secondary schools under affirmative action as a proportion of total number of enrolled children b. Number of students passing the relevant grade of secondary school who enrolled under affirmative action, as a proportion of total number of students of the relevant grade	Total Sex For each grade General secondary education, three- and four-year vocational secondary education **SES:** Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care,	MoESTD information system improvement required

				migrants) Districts and LGUs Settlement type	
3.	a. Affirmative action in faculties – proportion of students enrolled in faculties under affirmative action in the school year b. Proportion of students graduating from faculties who enrolled under affirmative action	CS	a. Number of students enrolled in faculties under affirmative action as a proportion of total number of enrolled students in the school year b. Number of students graduating from the relevant course of study who enrolled under affirmative action, as a proportion of total number of students of the relevant age in that course of study	Total Sex **SES:** Parents' education and labour status For specific vulnerable groups of children (the Roma, refugees, internally displaced persons, children with different disabilities, children without parental care, migrants)	MoESTD information system improvement required

IX. Health

The possible range of indicators in the health area is very wide. The selection of indicators herein is focused on those indicating access to adequate health care and the need to avoid poverty and financial dependency resulting from the use of health care. Especially relevant is the attempt to include the indicators pointing to inequalities in access to health care and health outcomes.

Disparities in population health are linked to disparities in the exposure to preventable health risks associated with social determinants of behaviour and lifestyle. The World Health Organization defines health equity as the absence of unfair avoidable or remediable differences determined by social, economic, demographic, or geographical factors. Thus, health disparities/inequalities are a result of systematic social, political, historical, economic and environmental factors, which, together with biological factors, contribute to determining the population health status.

In the Republic of Serbia, the national health statistics system for routine data collection provides the data on births, deaths and morbidity, as well as contacts with the health care services. This system does not entail regular collection of the data on social determinants of health, social exclusion, living conditions and data on health-related behaviours, which would explain the morbidity and mortality rate values. For this reason, the periodic Serbia Population Health Surveys, conducted by the Dr Milan Jovanović Batut Institute of Public Health of Serbia, are of great importance, as is the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which allows monitoring specific indicators concerning health inequalities.

The key areas for action with regard to ensuring social cohesion in the health domain concerned the identification of the existing inequalities through an assessment of: **ensuring equality in access** to adequate health care, while eliminating the financial risk that may arise out of illness or injury; **quality assurance** in the area of health care, including the development of preventive care services, accompanied by strengthening the accountability of all entities involved in health care provision, as well as changing societal and individual needs and preferences; **ensuring adequate and high-quality health care which is accessible and financially sustainable,** while promoting sustainable use of resources, incentives for both health care users and providers, together with sound management and coordination in the health care system.

In analysing the system, a number of long-term health care burden indicators should be taken into consideration – a prominent place in this analysis is held by indicators of the numbers of obese people and smokers and alcohol consumption, which should be monitored in the future. As regards health care quality indicators, highly relevant are screening for (colon, cervical and

breast) cancer, as well as the survival rate after cancer treatment. Fully reliable and comparable data on the entire population (rather than only the population covered by the National Cancer Screening Programme[27]) are currently unavailable.

Financial indicators in health care (by providers and by functions) are monitored in detail at the EU level, as well as at the level of other international organisations (OECD). Data on the Republic of Serbia are not available at the same level of detail.

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Context indicators

	Indicator and dimension	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Physicians	HC–C1 EU-SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 3- 3.c.1	Number of physicians per 100,000 inhabitants	Statistical regions	Batut
2.	Nurses and midwives	HC-C2 EU–SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 3- 3.c.1	Number of nurses and midwives per 100,000 inhabitants	Statistical regions	Batut

Indicators of inequalities in access to health care and inequalities in health outcomes

	Indicator and dimension	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Life expectancy	HC–P4 a, b EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI	Mean number of years that a newborn (or an individual of a specific age) can expect to live under current mortality conditions	Sex and age (at birth, at age 45 and at age 65), statistical regions and municipalities Socio-economic status (education attainment and income quintile – for newborn by parents' status)	SORS – Vital statistics
2.	Healthy life years	HC–P5 a, b EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI	Number of years an individual is expected to live in good health; the indicator is based on mortality data and self-perceived limitations in daily activities	Sex and age (at birth, at age 45 and at age 65), statistical regions Socio-economic status (education attainment and income quintile – for newborns by parents' status)	SILC
3.	Proportion of population covered by health insurance	CS HC–P3 EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI SDG 3 - 3.8.1	Percentage of population covered by statutory health insurance	Sex and age: 0-18; 18-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+, municipality and grounds for insurance, separately for Roma settlements	National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) SILC MICS

4.	Unmet needs for medical care	CS HC–P1 EU–SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 3	Proportion of people over 16 years of age reporting forgone medical examination in the past 12 months (for financial reasons/waiting list/lack of time/too far)	Sex and age: 16-18; 18-44;45-54;55-64;65+; 75+, municipalities, income quintiles By type of reason	SILC
5.	Unmet needs for dental care	CS, HC–P2 EU–SI portfolio, 2015	Proportion of people over 16 years of age reporting forgone dental examination in the past 12 months (for financial reasons/waiting list/lack of time/too far)	Sex and age: 16-18; 18-44;45-54;55-64;65+; 75+, municipalities, income quintiles By type of reason	SILC
6.	Occupational health and safety	CS SDG 3	Number of occupational injuries per 100,000 employed people in calendar year	Sex, age and contract type (employment relationship, outside employment relationship)	Occupational Safety and Health Directorate
7.	Self-perceived general health	HC–S2 EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI	Self-perceived health is defined as the percentage of people reporting being in: very good/good/fair/bad/very bad health.[28] The proportion of the population assessing their health as bad or very bad is specifically monitored.	Sex, income quintiles, education attainment and age. 16-64; 65+; 75+	SILC

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[28] It is based on the SILC question: "How is your health in general?", with five offered responses: 1) very good; 2) good; 3) fair; 4) bad; 5) very bad.

8.	Infant and under-five mortality rates	HC–S3a EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI SDG 3 - 3.2.1 SDG 3 - 3.2.2	Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants before attaining the age of 1 (0-364 days of life) per 1,000 live births in the observation year. Perinatal mortality rate is defined as the number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births in the observation year. Under-five mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of children before attaining the age of five per 1,000 live births.	Sex, statistical regions	SORS

Quality indicators: Effectiveness, safety and patient-centeredness

	Indicator and dimension	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Vaccination coverage in children	HC–P6 EU–SI portfolio, 2015 ECHI SDG 3 – 3.b.1	Coverage of children (%) by vaccination against diphtheria, tetanus pertussis and poliomyelitis in the first year of life Coverage of children (%) by vaccination against measles, mumps and rubeola in the second year of life	Sex, age (attained one and two years, respectively), statistical regions, settlement type For children from Roma settlements	Batut MICS
2.	People with diabetes	CS	Percentage of people with diabetes experiencing a complication at the time of diagnosis	Sex, age: 0-18; 18-44; 44-64; 65+; 75+, municipalities	Batut – Diabetes Registry

Long-term system sustainability indicators: health expenditure and efficiency

	Indicator and dimension	Portfolio and indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	Expenditure on health	HC–P10, P11, HC–C3, EU–SI portfolio, 2015	Expenditure on health per capita in RSD and PPS	% of GDP *Per capita* RSD, PPS Public and private Private expenditure broken down into "out of pocket" expenditure and private insurance	Batut – National Health Accounts
2.	Total expenditure on key activity types and functions	HC–C4, EU–SI portfolio, 2015	This indicator entails: a) analysis of total current expenditure on health allocated to the following activities: – treatment and rehabilitation services – ancillary services – prevention and public health b) division into the key health care levels – primary, secondary, tertiary	Functions: – treatment and rehabilitation services – ancillary services – prevention and public health Health care levels: – primary – secondary – tertiary	Batut – National Health Accounts
3.	Public expenditure on the health component of long-term care	HC–P12, EU–SI portfolio, 2015	Expenditure on the health component of long-term care	% of GDP	Batut – National Health Accounts

4.	Hospital average length of stay	HC–S10, EU–SI portfolio, 2015	Number of days of hospital stay divided by the sum of the number of discharges from hospital and number of deaths in hospital	n.a.	Batut
5.	Obesity	HC–P17	Percentage of obese people in the population, i.e. % of the population with Body Mass Index over 30 (BMI >= 30 kg/m^2)	Sex, age (18-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+; 75+; 18-64) Income quintiles	Batut, MICS
6.	Growth and nutritional status of children up to age 5	UN, EU–SI portfolio, 2015	a. Total number and percentage of children under 5 years of age with height-for-age between -2 and -3 SD (moderate stunting), or below -3 SD (severe stunting) b. Total number and percentage of children with weight-for-age between -2 and -3 SD (moderately underweight), or below -3 SD (severely underweight) c. Total number and percentage of children with weight-for-height between -2 and -3 SD (moderate wasting), or below -3 SD (severe wasting) d. Total number and percentage of children with Body Mass Index for age between +2 and +3 SD (overweight), or above +3 SD (obese)	Sex, age (0-5; 6-11; 12-23; 24-35; 36-47; 48-59 months), income quintile, settlement type, statistical region, mother's education For children from Roma settlements	MICS

7.	Alcohol use	HC–S12, EU–SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 3 - 3.5.2	Percentage of daily alcohol users	Sex, age (18-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+; 75+; 18-64) Income quintiles	Batut – Population Health Survey
8.	Smokers	HC–S11, EU–SI portfolio, 2015 SDG 3 - 3.a.1	Percentage of people over age 15 who are daily smokers		Batut – Population Health Survey

X. Long-Term Care

Long-term care (LTC) comprises cash benefits and social and health care services provided in home or institutional settings to individuals with long-standing need for support in performing daily activities (Colombo, 2011; European Commission, 2008).

The table and text below outline the indicators of the LTC benefits and services defined by the Law on Social Protection and the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance: attendance allowance under pension insurance, attendance allowance and increased attendance allowance under social protection, residential care services for elderly and adult persons with disabilities (PWD) and elderly home care[29]. Social care services for children and youth are considered in the chapter on social and child protection.

Independently of the concrete schemes and benefits, as part of the *Health and Long-Term care* portfolio (objective: access to care), the European Union monitors the indicator *Self-perceived limitations in daily activity,* indicating the proportion of people reporting to be limited or very limited in performing daily activities. The data source is the SILC survey.

As in the case of schemes in the area of social and child protection or social transfers in the area of long-term care, scale of intervention indicators and performance indicators are identified[30].

Coverage facilitates the assessment of scheme scale and availability; the indicators are defined as coverage rates, implying a ratio of the number of recipients/clients of a specific cash benefit or service to the relevant portion of the population (e.g. population over 65 years of age).

The distribution of recipients and funds by (income) quintiles enables assessing whether the LTC cash transfer schemes are designed in such a way that more funds are allocated to the more affluent, the poor or evenly across the income spectrum.

To assess the **adequacy of cash transfers,** only one indicator has been identified – given that the system clearly specifies only the goal of the increased attendance allowance, which is to provide a sufficient benefit level in case the family member caring for a child or person with disability chooses to remain out of the labour market (Matković, Mijatović & Stanić, 2014).

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[29] Among the social transfers listed, only home care is within the mandate of local governments.
[30] Indicators are partly modelled after the World Bank's ASPIRE indicators
http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/documentation

Scale of intervention indicators primarily include expenditure expressed in RSD and as a proportion of the GDP and of the total Republic of Serbia budget expenditure. Further, in the interest of international comparisons, expenditure is also foreseen to be stated in purchasing power standards per capita (PPS *per capita*).

Expenditure on LTC as a proportion of the GDP represents an input for the EU indicators *Total expenditure on LTC health and social care services as % of GDP[31]* and *Projections of public expenditure on long-term care as % of GDP* within the *Health and Long-Term Care* portfolio (primary indicators of long-term system sustainability, objective 3) (Indicators Sub-Group of Social Protection Committee, 2015, p. 53). The latter indicator includes expenditure on cash transfers and, although its title refers to projections, it also assesses the current total LTC expenditure (European Commission (DG ECFIN) and the Economic Policy Committee (AWG), 2012, p. 226). The underlying assumptions for developing projections for European Union countries are consolidated within the EU Economic Policy Committee and are regularly published in the ageing reports by the European Commission and the Economic Policy Committee. With regard to elderly home care, expenditure is stated separately at the local government level, as a proportion of local budgets. For the assessment of **efficiency**, a relevant consideration is the calculation of the unit cost of this service[32].

With the aim of assessing **service quality**, indicators of compliance with minimum standards and customer satisfaction surveys are identified. In addition, with a view to assessing residential care quality, the proposal is to assess client exposure to violence and the operation of oversight mechanisms, and where home care is concerned, the extent to which services are provided by trained service provision staff.

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[31] On the web page showing the EU health care and LTC indicators, the title of this indicator reads *Total long-term care health care expenditure* as a % of GDP, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/employment-and-social-inclusion-indicators/social-protection-and-inclusion/health-long-term-care, while in the publication (Indicators Sub-Group of Social Protection Committee, 2015) it is *Total long-term care expenditure as % of GDP*. The explanation makes it clear that it refers to expenditure including LTC social care services (category H.C.R. 1 in the health accounts system), but not including cash benefits.

[32] The unit cost, i.e. the cost per client (household) per hour of service provision constitutes the ratio of the total annual running costs to the total annual hours of service provision to all clients (households) in a given LGU.

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Context indicator

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	**Self-perceived limitations in daily activity**	EU Portfolio: HLC–S, "access to care" objective (HC–S1)	Proportion of people reporting to be limited or very limited in performing daily activities	Sex Age (18-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+; 75+; 18-64) Income quintiles	SILC

Scheme: Attendance allowance

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	**Coverage – *coverage rate*** Dimension: *Scheme scale*	CS	Attendance allowance recipients as a proportion of total population in a given year	Sex Major age groups (0-17, 18-25, 26-64, 65-74, 75+) Region, LGU (in census years)	MoLEVSA and PDIF administrative data, SORS data
2.	**Distribution of recipients by (income) quintiles** Dimension: *Balanced distribution of funds*	CS	Attendance allowance recipients from a specific quintile as a proportion of total recipients (%)	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	SILC

3.	**Expenditure** Dimension*: Scale of intervention*	**Input for EU indicator**: *Projections of public expenditure on LTC as % of GDP* Portfolio: HLC–P, "sustainability" objective (HC P14)	Total annual public expenditure (RSD, % of GDP, % of budget, PPS *per capita*) in a given year and projection until 2060	Major age groups (0-17, 18-25, 26-64, 65-74, 75+) Type of entitlement (allowance, increased allowance under social protection; allowance under pension insurance) Regions and LGUs	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS, Ministry of Finance
4.	**Distribution of benefits by (income) quintiles** Dimension: *Balanced distribution of funds*	CS	Funds awarded to recipients from a given (income) quintile as a proportion of total expenditure	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	SILC
5.	**Adequacy** – *ratio of increased allowance to minimum wage*	CS	Ratio of average monthly increased allowance amount per recipient in a given year to average (gross) minimum wage in the given year		MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS data

Scheme: Residential and foster care for the elderly and PWD

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	**Availability and coverage** *Availability of elderly residential care*	CS	Elderly people (65+) in residential care (in publicly- and privately-owned facilities) as a proportion of total elderly population (65+)	Sex Age (65-74, 75-80, 80+) Ownership type (private, public) Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data and SORS (census and population estimates) RISP
2.	*Residential care coverage of adults*	CS	Number of adults with disabilities (26-64) in residential care per 100,000 people (26-64)	Sex Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS
3.	*Availability of elderly and adult foster care*	CS	Number of adults with disabilities (25-64) and elderly people in foster care per 100,000 people (25+)	Sex Age (26-64, 65-74, 75+) Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data and SORS (census and population estimates)
4.	**Expenditure** *Public expenditure on elderly and adult residential and foster care*	**Input for EU indicator** Portfolio: HLC–P, "sustainability" objective	Public expenditure on elderly and adult residential and foster care (RSD, expenditure per client, % of GDP)	Sex Age (26-64, 65-74, 75+) Type of care (residential, foster)	MoLEVSA administrative data, Ministry of Finance

		(HC–P12) and Portfolio: HLC–P, "sustainability" objective (HC P14)			
5.	**Quality** *Compliance with minimum standards*	CS	Clients placed in institutions holding six years' licences as a proportion of total clients	Clients' age Private and public Region, LGU	MoLEVSA (Republic Institute for Social Protection)
6.	*Quality of life*	CS	Clients in institutions conducting client satisfaction surveys as a proportion of total clients in a given year (%) Clients satisfied with services provided as a proportion of total surveyed clients in a given year	Age	
7.	*Oversight mechanisms*	CS	Clients in institutions subject to inspection and technical supervision during the year as a proportion of total clients	Type of institution Technical supervision and inspection	
8.	*Exposure to violence*	CS	Proportion of foster and residential care clients exposed to violence in a given year (%)	Sex Age Type of care (residential, foster)	Foster Care and Adoption Centre and RISP reports

Scheme: Elderly (65+) home care

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	**Availability** *Availability of elderly home care*	CS	Elderly (65+) home care clients as a proportion of total elderly population (65+) (%)	Sex Age (65-74; 75+) Urban vs. rural Region, LGU	Mapping RISP
2.	**Expenditure** Dimension**:** *Scale of intervention* Dimension: *Efficiency*	**Input for EU indicators** Portfolio: HLC–P, "sustainability" objective (HC–P12) and Portfolio: HLC–P, "sustainability" objective (HC P14)	Public expenditure on home care in a given year (RSD, % of GDP) Public expenditure on home care service in individual LGUs as a proportion of local budget expenditure in a given year (%) Public expenditure on the service in a given LGU per capita in a given year (RSD) Unit cost per hour of service provision in a given year (RSD)	LGU LGU LGU	Mapping RISP

3.	Quality	CS	Clients served by providers holding six years' licences as a proportion of total service clients	LGU	Mapping RISP
			Clients participating in client satisfaction surveys as a proportion of total clients in a given year (%)	LGU	
			Clients satisfied with services provided as a proportion of total surveyed clients in a given year	LGU	
			Clients served by trained service provision staff (holding certificates of completion of training according to an accredited training programme) as a proportion of total service clients	LGU	

XI. Pension Indicators

The proposed list of pension indicators is a combination of the pension portfolio of EU social exclusion indicators, which largely relies on the EU-SILC as a source, and country-specific indicators, which are predominantly based on PDIF administrative data. In general, pension indicators can be divided into those describing system design and those describing actual outcomes. With regard to the dimensions measured, as in the case of EU indicators, they reflect pension adequacy and financial sustainability as the key pension policy goals, also defined under the Open Method of Coordination (Stanić, 2010).

Adequacy is a key pension policy goal and concerns primarily life-cycle consumption smoothing, i.e. safeguarding relative living standards in old age, as well as elderly poverty prevention, i.e. safeguarding absolute living standards (Stanić, 2012; Holzmann and Hinz, 2005). Hence, the pension indicators measuring the adequacy dimension can also be divided into: a) poverty prevention/reduction indicators, b) living standard maintenance indicators. In addition, we can analyse the status of the elderly in a given society, where the role of the pension system is of great importance, although it is not the only relevant consideration; we can also focus on analysing the adequacy of pension income alone, with emphasis on pension coverage as well.

With regard to measuring ***poverty reduction/prevention***, common dilemmas generally concern poverty measurement (poverty measurement concept, measurement method and the like). This proposals includes both poverty concepts – relative poverty, measured by the indicators *at-risk-of-poverty rate of elderly people and pensioners* as an EU headline indicator and *poverty incidence of elderly people and pensioners* under the absolute poverty concept, measured by consumption as per HBS, as a country-specific indicator. The latter is proposed in view of the substantial portion of Serbian population unable to meet the basic needs; it should, therefore, be monitored as an indicator complementary to the at-risk-of-poverty rate. With a view to measuring pension income adequacy, it is also proposed to measure the ratio of the minimum pension level to the relevant poverty lines.

To measure the ***adequacy of living standard maintenance,*** the indicator most commonly used in Serbia is the *average pension* under all three types of insurance (employed including armed forces, self-employed and farmers) and all types of pensions (survivors', old-age and disability), compared to average earnings. This aggregate/macro-indicator describes the average pensioner's living standard relative to that of the average worker, assuming that earnings and pensions are their main sources of income. However, looking at the average pension under all three types of insurance and all pension types, the figure is not quite informative – primarily owing

to the specific features of farmers' pensions, which cannot meaningfully be compared to the living standard of employed workers; instead, it would make more sense to compare them to the living standard of active farmers. This indicator should, therefore, be disaggregated and considered separately for farmers, while for the employed and self-employed, it should also be disaggregated by types of pension.

Aggregate replacement rate is an EU indicator within the pension portfolio which is regularly monitored and calculated on the basis of EU-SILC. It is defined as the ratio of median individual gross pension of the 65-74 age group to median individual gross earnings of the 50-59 age group, excluding other social benefits.

A typical **pension system design indicator** measuring the possibility of maintaining the relative living standard is the *hypothetical replacement rate.* "Theoretical replacement rates measure the extent to which pension systems enable typical workers to preserve their previous living standard when moving from employment to retirement" (EC-ISG, 2006). This is a very widely used pension system indicator that also lends itself to international comparisons. Yet, it is criticised by some authors: Grech (2013, p. 19) notes that this is a "single point-in-time indicator" which does not take into account the retirement span or uprating modality. Similarly, Chybalski (2012) argues that the measurement of adequacy by means of the replacement rate is a one-dimensional approach. Despite well-founded criticism, this indicator does reflect the system design and is complementary to other indicators. It is proposed to monitor the hypothetical current replacement rate according to the EC-ISG methodology, i.e. the ratio of the pension of a hypothetical worker with 40 years of service and constant average earnings to the previous net earnings (the average net earnings in the Republic of Serbia during the previous year, recalculated into the prices from the current year).

As regards indicators of **pension system financial sustainability**, the EU portfolio is not entirely relevant for Serbia[33]. On the other hand, the PDIF deficit, the most commonly used indicator in our circumstances, is inadequate and often misinterpreted (Matković, 2010; Bajec & Stanić, 2005; Stanić, 2010). Nevertheless, a variant of this indicator – *pension system deficit* – is proposed as a more adequate version, given that the deficit would continue to be publicly analysed. This indicator compares pension system revenues, i.e. pension and disability insurance (PDI) contributions[34] and budget transfers for entitlements (accrued under special regulations and

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[33] Out of the four primary indicators, two are based on the Eurostat-LFS, which is not compatible with the Labour Force Survey in Serbia. Another issue is the high level of informal economy in Serbia, according to the Labour Force Survey – employment is not an adequate indicator of pension system sustainability, at least not in the short and medium term.

[34] This is based on the assumption that PDI contributions are solely intended to fund pensions; this is consistent with the contribution rate, which, despite being raised to 26%, is not realistically sufficient to also fund the 12.3% health insurance contribution and the attendance allowance. Further, in many countries the practice is to fund health care and attendance allowances from the national budget or from dedicated contributions.

coverage of balance to the minimum pension), to net pension expenditure. With regard to the indicator *net pension expenditure*, it is important to adhere to the ESSPROS guidelines, according to which only net pensions are counted, excluding health insurance contributions and other PDIF expenditure.

Finally, the indicators of **number of pensioners and coverage** include the number of pensioners and breakdown by grounds for insurance, as well as by types of pensions, and pension coverage of elderly people. The pension coverage indicator is implicitly included in the analysis of living standard adequacy of elderly people; however, it is crucial to analyse these indicators with focus on pension income.

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Pension indicators

	Indicator title and dimension	Indicator type/origin	Definition	Disaggregation	Primary data source *(timeframe)*
1.	Net replacement rate (%) *Dimension: System design*	SPC–ISG reports	The replacement rate is calculated as the ratio of the pension of a hypothetical worker with 40 years of service and constant average earnings to the previous net earnings (the average net earnings in the Republic of Serbia during the previous year, recalculated into the prices from the current year).	n.a.	PDIF for the general point value and SORS (or Central Registry) for average earnings in the Republic of Serbia *(annual average)*
2.	Pension coverage of elderly people (%) *Dimension: Number of pensioners and coverage*	Country-specific	Pensioners above the statutory retirement age relative to the population above the statutory retirement age	Sex Age groups 65+, 75+, 80+	PDIF (OS–5 report) and SORS (demographic estimates by sex and age groups) SILC
3.	Number and structure of pensioners *Dimension: Number of pensioners and coverage*	Country-specific	Total number of pensioners and structure by type of pension (old age, disability, survivors', under accelerated retirement scheme/under special regulations), proportion of minimum pension	Type of insurance (employed/self-employed, farmers)	PDIF *(end of year, annual average)*

			beneficiaries, proportion of beneficiaries with 40+ years of service		
4.	At-risk-of-poverty rate of elderly people, 65+ *Dimension: Elderly income adequacy (absolute living standard)*	Adequate pensions – primary EU indicator SDG 1 - 1.2.1	Individuals aged 65+ with income below the poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalised income) as a proportion of total individuals aged 65+	Sex, household type, age groups (65+, 75+, 80+)	SORS (EU-SILC)
5.	Elderly poverty incidence *Dimension: Elderly income adequacy (absolute living standard)*	Country-specific SDG 1 - 1.2.1	Absolute consumption poverty – Elderly people whose consumption is below the absolute poverty line and who are thus unable to meet the basic needs, as a proportion of total elderly population.	Sex, age groups (65+, 75+), household type	HBS (*annual*)
6.	Pensioners' poverty incidence *Dimension: Pension income adequacy (absolute living standard)*	Adequate pensions Country-specific SDG 1 - 1.2.1	Absolute consumption poverty – Pensioners whose consumption is below the absolute poverty line and who are thus unable to meet the basic needs, as a proportion of total pensioners.	Sex, age groups (65+, 75+)	HBS
7.	At-risk-of-poverty rate of pensioners *Dimension: Pension income adequacy (absolute living standard)*	Adequate pensions SDG 1 - 1.2.1 Secondary EU indicator	At-risk-of-poverty rate of those whose main activity status is "retired" Pensioners with income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalised income) as a proportion of total pensioners	Sex, age groups (65+, 75+, 80+)	SORS (EU-SILC)

8.	Minimum pension *Dimension: Pension income adequacy (absolute living standard)*	Country-specific	Lowest old age/disability pension and lowest survivors' pension (70% of the minimum old age/disability pension) in RSD, as a proportion of absolute poverty line and relative poverty line (in %)	Farmers and others (employed and self-employed)	PDIF, SORS
9.	Average Pension *Dimension: Pension income adequacy (relative living standard)*	Country-specific (Benefit ratio, Aging report)	Average pension (RSD, as a proportion of average earnings, PPS) – total and by type of pension (old age, disability, survivors')	Type of insurance (employed/self-employed, farmers), cross-referenced to type of pension (survivors', old age, disability)	PDIF *(monthly, annual)*
10.	Aggregate replacement ratio *Dimension: Pension income adequacy (relative living standard)*	Adequate pensions – primary EU indicator Dashboard indicator	Ratio of median individual gross pension of the 65-74 age group to median individual gross earnings of the 50-59 age group, excluding other social benefits.	Sex	SORS (EU-SILC) *annual*
11.	Net pension expenditure *Dimension: Financial sustainability*	Sustainable pensions – primary EU-NAT indicator	Pension expenditure is the sum of seven different categories of benefits, as defined in the ESSPROS Manual 1996: disability pension; early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work; anticipated old age pension; early retirement benefit for labour market reasons; old age pension; partial pension; survivors' pension (% of GDP, % of consolidated government spending, PPS *per capita*)	By functions (types of pensions) – disability, old age, survivors'	Eurostat – ESSPROS PDIF financial reports, MFIN

12.	Pension system dependency ratio *Dimension: Financial sustainability*	Country-specific	Number of pensioners (coverage of the employed and self-employed) relative to the number of the employed and self-employed; people working on service contracts, members of the Ministry of the Interior and servicemen of the Armed Forces are to be included in the number the employed and self-employed	Employed/self-employed, farmers	PDIF, SORS/Central Registry
13.	Pension system deficit *Dimension: Financial sustainability*	Country-specific	Pension system revenues (PDI contributions + budget transfers for entitlements accrued under special regulations + budget transfer for the coverage of balance to the minimum pension) – net pension expenditure (% of GDP, % of net pension expenditure)		Calculation based on PDIF financial report
14.	Average number of years of service of pension beneficiaries *Dimension: Financial sustainability*	Country-specific	Average number of years of service, both for those previously retired and for those who retired during a given year	Type of pension, for minimum old age pension, sex	

XII.   Social and Child Protection

Cash benefits

In Serbia, social and child protection are governed by the Law on Social Protection and the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children. Among the cash benefits in this area, the only one not analysed in the text below is the attendance allowance, which is covered under long-term care indicators. Indicators of scheme performance and scale of intervention have been formulated for the remaining schemes. Performance indicators[35] facilitate the assessment of specific characteristics and quality of the schemes, in particular targeting (horizontal and vertical efficiency) and transfer adequacy. The interpretation and understanding of indicators also require monitoring *trends* – the development of indicator values over time (Indicators Sub-Group of Social Protection Committee, 2015, p. 8).

Coverage is an important measure of the quality and performance of any scheme. Relevant for the assessment of the ***overall coverage rate*** is the comparison of the number of clients to the total population or the appropriate portion of the population (e.g. children and youth, number of liveborn children etc.).

For means-tested schemes targeting the poor, the key indicator is the ***coverage rate of the poor by the scheme (FSA or child allowance)*** Coverage of the poor enables assessing the horizontal efficiency of these schemes. This indicator, in fact, provides the basis to answer the question whether assistance is awarded to all those who need it, or are there gaps in coverage, and to analyse inefficiency in the form of *exclusion error* as a key element in assessing targeting (Atkinson, 1995, p. 30)(Bar, 2013, p. 269).

Coverage rate of recipients from Roma settlements allows an assessment of the ethnic dimension of quality of specific schemes. So far, given that the most vulnerable part of the Roma population lives in the so-called Roma substandard settlements, the most reliable indicators to shed light on the ethnic dimension have been obtained through the MICS survey (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF, 2014).

The elaboration of coverage by social benefits as a social inclusion indicator in the near future is foreseen by the EU documents (Indicators Sub-Group of Social Protection Committee, 2015, p. 73) (Indicators Sub-group of Social Protection Committee, 2016, p. 3).

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[35] Indicators are partly modelled after the World Bank's ASPIRE indicators
http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/documentation

The distribution of recipients and funds by consumption (income) quintiles (indicators 2 and 4) enables an assessment of vertical efficiency, another important element of targeting in means-tested schemes. Assistance should be awarded only to those who need it, and there should not be "leakage" of funds to the more affluent population (Atkinson, 1995, p. 30) (Bar, 2013, p. 269). With respect to schemes not targeting the poor, these indicators assess whether their design is such that more budget funding is awarded to the more affluent, the poor or evenly across the income spectrum.

The adequacy of cash transfers is defined differently, depending on transfer type. In schemes targeting the poorest population, adequacy should indicate whether assistance amounts are sufficient to lift the recipients out of poverty and, on the other hand, whether they are so high as to discourage the acceptance of paid employment. In earnings compensation schemes, adequacy is assessed by relating the compensation to the income replaced by the transfer (replacement rate).

As an adequacy indicator, the European Union has defined the indicator *net income of social assistance recipients as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for three jobless household types.* The household types concerned are: *(1)* single person, (2) single parent with two children and (3) two adults with two children. This indicator is aimed at assessing whether a benefit is sufficient to lift the recipients out of risk of poverty. If it is important to consider whether the benefit is sufficient to lift the recipients out of poverty, the country-specific indicator *ratio of FSA to (absolute) poverty threshold* should be monitored as well, also for different household types. In the child allowance scheme, assessment of adequacy enables relating the child allowance amount to the relevant portion of the (at-risk-of-)poverty threshold attributed to children.

A look at adequacy through the lens of discouragement from accepting employment is primarily relevant in the context of the financial social assistance scheme, which is the purpose of the indicator *ratio of FSA to minimum wage for the three household types mentioned above*.

In the end, it is worth noting certain limitations with regard to the indicators analysed to date. Firstly, the MoLEVSA information base requires upgrading and modifying the existing software, i.e. forming an analytical database. Secondly, birth-related benefits are currently not covered by the information system. Thirdly, a new Law on Financial Support to Families with Children is under development and its final version may affect the formulation of some indicators. Lastly, the indicators to facilitate monitoring the ethnic dimension, i.e. the status of the Roma population, are

based on the data collected solely through the *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS[36]), whose sustainability is uncertain.

Social care services

Social care services are defined by the Law on Social Protection and can be divided into several service groups within the mandate of either LGUs or the Republic. Part of the data on services is collected and published by the Republic Institute for Social Protection through reports on the operation of centres for social work (CSW)[37].

Indicators in the area of social care services have been developed under several projects. With UNICEF support, the Republic Institute for Social Protection (Republički zavod za socijalnu zaštitu, 2010) developed a set of primary and secondary indicators by client groups (for children and youth, adults and the elderly, and in the domain of non-transferable services – CSW). The process was consultative and involved decision-makers and representatives of the institutions generating and collecting data.

Under the social care services mapping project[38], availability, efficiency and quality indicators were proposed for the two most prevalent local-level services: elderly home care and day care for children and youth with disabilities (Matković & Stranjaković, 2016).

Relying on these two sources, the table shows a number of selected indicators for day-care community-based services and residential/foster care services for children and youth, given that the indicators pertaining to the elderly are largely covered in the chapter on long-term care.

Availability indicators are defined as coverage rates, showing the ratio of the relevant client group to the general population. In addition, as regards residential/foster care services, it is important to monitor the level of deinstitutionalisation through the quotient of number of clients in residential care homes and the number of those in foster care. Where local-level services are concerned, owing to differences in service provision continuity and models, the indicators also include *specific coverage rates*, which assess the proportion of equivalent rather than actual clients. The number of equivalent clients is calculated on the basis of the assumption of uniform intensity of service provision to all clients in all LGUs (for home care, according to the model of

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[36] The global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is UNICEF's international survey aimed at collecting comparable data on a wide range of indicators of the status of women and children.
[37] See for instance *Sintetizovani izveštaji o radu CSR i ustanova socijalne zaštite za 2015. godinu,* http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=160&Itemid=157&lang=1250
[38] http://www.inkluzija.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/mapiranje_usluga_socijalne_zastite_izvestaj.pdf

two hours per day, five days per week, continuously during all 12 months, and for day care – eight hours per day)[39].

Scale of intervention indicators primarily concern public expenditure; for day-care community-based services, it should also be stated separately at the LGU level relative to local budgets.

For the assessment of **efficiency**, another relevant consideration is the calculation of unit costs. The unit cost, i.e. the cost per client (household) per hour of service provision constitutes the ratio of the total annual running costs to the total annual hours of service provision to all clients (households) in a given LGU.

With the aim of assessing **quality**, indicators describing the level of compliance with minimum standards and customer satisfaction surveys are identified. In addition, as an approximate indicator of quality of residential care for children and youth with disabilities, in the medium term it is necessary to monitor the number of older persons placed in these institutions, and also – for all children in residential/foster care – inclusion in education.

Finally, the proposal includes two key indicators to facilitate the assessment of prevalence of social care services within the mandate of LGUs: proportion of LGUs providing local-level services (by service groups and by client groups) and total public expenditure for these purposes. Monitoring the proportion of LGUs providing intensive family support services is also foreseen, in view of the importance of strengthening birth families where children are at risk of being separated.

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[39] As regards the assessment of availability, it is worth considering the overall coverage rate as well, since a service is available even if the number of hours of service delivery is small. However, comparisons among LGUs are meaningful only if equivalent rather than actual clients are considered.

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Cash benefits

	Indicator and dimension	Indicator type	Definition	Disaggregation	Source
1.	**Coverage – coverage rates** Overall coverage rate *Dimension: Scheme scale*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Average monthly number of individuals in FSA recipient households in a given year as a proportion of total population Average monthly number of FSA recipient households in a given year as a proportion of total households	Sex Major age groups (0-17, 18-64, 65+) as at the first day of the month Region, LGU Household types (with children, without children) Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS population estimates MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS census
2.	Coverage rate of poor people *Dimension: Horizontal efficiency, targeting (exclusion error)*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Number of FSA recipient individuals as a proportion of total poor people (according to the definitions of absolute and relative poverty and severe MD) Number of FSA recipient individuals from the poorest consumption quintile as a proportion of total individuals in that quintile		MoLEVSA administrative data, SILC, HBS SORS, HBS
3.	Coverage rate of Roma population *Dimension: Ethnic*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Number of FSA recipient individuals and households from Roma settlements as a proportion of total individuals and households from Roma settlements		UNICEF, MICS

4.	**Distribution of recipients by** (income and consumption) **quintiles** *Dimension: Vertical efficiency, targeting (inclusion error)*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	FSA recipients from a given (income and consumption) quintile as a proportion of total FSA recipients	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	SILC, HBS
5.	**Expenditure** *Dimension: Scale of intervention*	CS	Total annual expenditure (RSD, % of GDP, % of budget, PPS *per capita*)	Major age groups (0-17, 18-64, 65+) as at the first day of the month Household types (without children and with children) Entitlement amount (basic and increased) Regions and LGUs	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS Ministry of Finance
6.	Distribution of benefits by quintiles *Dimension: Vertical efficiency, targeting (inclusion error)*	CS	FSA funds awarded to recipients from a given (income) quintile as a proportion of total FSA expenditure FSA funds awarded to recipients from the poorest consumption quintile as a proportion of total FSA expenditure	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	SILC, HBS SORS, HBS
7.	**Adequacy** Net income of FSA recipients as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for three jobless household types *Dimension: Social assistance adequacy*	EU OP–C SI–C	Net income of FSA recipient households receiving FSA income only, as a proportion of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	Household type (single-person; single parent with two children; two adults with two children) Entitlement amount (basic, increased)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SILC

8.	Net income of FSA recipients as a percentage of the (absolute) poverty threshold for three jobless household types *Dimension: Social assistance adequacy*	CS SDG1	Average monthly income of households receiving FSA income only, as a proportion of the (absolute) poverty threshold (%)	Household type (single-person; single parent with two children; two adults with two children) Entitlement amount (basic, increased)	MoLEVSA administrative data and HBS
9.	Ratio of FSA to minimum wage for three household types *Dimension: Inactivity trap*	CS	Ratio of average monthly FSA amount per household in a given year to average (net and gross) minimum wage in the given year	Household type (single-person; single parent with two children; two adults with two children) Entitlement amount (basic, increased)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS data

	Scheme: Child allowance				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Coverage – coverage rates** Overall coverage rate *Dimension: Scheme scale*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Children and youth receiving child allowance as a proportion of total children and youth of relevant age Households receiving child allowance as a proportion of total families with children (0-25)	Sex Age (0-6, 7-14, 15-17, 18+) Region, LGU Household type (single parent with 1, 2 and 3+ children; two adults with 1, 2, 3+ children, multi-generational with children)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS MoLEVSA administrative data, population census
2.	Coverage rate of poor people *Dimension: Horizontal efficiency, targeting, availability (exclusion error)*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Children receiving child allowance as a proportion of total poor children (according to the definitions of absolute poverty, relative poverty and severe MD) Children receiving child allowance from the poorest consumption quintile as a proportion of total children in that quintile	Child age (0-6, 7-14, 15-17, 18-25) Child age (0-6, 7-14, 15-17)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SILC, HBS SORS, HBS
3.	Coverage rate of Roma population *Dimension: Ethnic*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Children from Roma settlements receiving child allowance as a proportion of total children from Roma settlements	Age (0-6, 7-14, 15-17)	MICS

4.	**Distribution of recipients by (income and consumption) quintiles** *Dimension:* *Vertical efficiency, targeting element* *(inclusion error)*	CS SDG1 – 1.3.1	Child allowance recipients from a given quintile as a proportion of total child allowance recipients	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	SILC, HBS
5.	**Expenditure** *Dimension: Scale of intervention*	CS	Total annual expenditure on the scheme (RSD, % of GDP, % of budget, PPS *per capita*)	Child age (0-6, 7-14, 15-17, 18-25), as at the first day of the month Number of children receiving child allowance in household (1, 2, 3, 4) Entitlement amount (basic and increased) Regions and LGUs	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS, Ministry of Finance
6.	**Distribution of benefits by (income and consumption) quintiles** *Dimension:* *Vertical efficiency, targeting* *(inclusion error)*	CS	Funds awarded to recipients from a given (income or consumption) quintile as a proportion of total expenditure on child allowance scheme	Quintiles (I, II, III, IV, V)	HBS, SILC

7.	**Adequacy** Child allowance amount as a proportion of at-risk-of-poverty threshold Dimension: Child allowance adequacy	CS	Average monthly child allowance amount per child in a given year as a proportion of the relevant portion of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	Child age (0-13, 14+)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SILC
			Average monthly child allowance amount per child in a given year as a proportion of the relevant portion of the poverty threshold	Child age (0-13, 14+)	MoLEVSA administrative data, HBS

	Scheme: Birth grant				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Coverage – coverage rate** Overall coverage rate *Dimension: Horizontal efficiency (exclusion error)* Coverage rate of Roma population Dimension: Ethnic	CS	Children entering the birth grant scheme in a given year as a proportion of total live births in that year Children from Roma settlements entering the birth grant scheme in a given year as a proportion of total live births in Roma settlements in that year	Birth order (1,2,3,4)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS vital statistics MICS
2.	**Expenditure** Dimension*: Scale of intervention*	CS	Total annual expenditure (RSD, % of GDP, % of budget, PPS *per capita*)	Birth order (1, 2, 3, 4)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS, Ministry of Finance
3.	**Distribution of benefits by (income and consumption) quintiles**	CS	Funds awarded to recipients from a given (income or consumption) quintile as a proportion of total expenditure on birth grant scheme		HBS and SILC

	Birth-related earnings compensation scheme				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Scope** Coverage rate *Dimension: Horizontal efficiency (exclusion error)*	CS	Children born to mothers entitled to maternity leave as a proportion of total live births in a given year Children born to parents entitled to leave who use the leave entitlement for less than 12 months, as a proportion of total live births in a given year	Birth order (1, 2, 3+) Birth order (1, 2, 3+)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS vital statistics MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS vital statistics
2.	**Expenditure** *Dimension: Scale of intervention*	CS	Total annual expenditure (RSD, % of GDP, % of budget, PPS *per capita*)	Benefit type (maternity leave, childcare leave and special childcare leave)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS, Ministry of Finance
3.	**Adequacy –** replacement rate *Dimension: Amount adequacy*	CS	Ratio of average gross monthly benefit per employed woman recipient to (women's) average gross monthly earnings in a given year	Grounds for entitlement (employment, work under service contract, farmer, self-employed)	MoLEVSA administrative data, SORS

Social care services for children and youth

	Scheme: Residential and foster care services for children and youth within the mandate of the Republic				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Availability and coverage** Coverage rate of children by residential and foster care services *Dimension: Scheme scale*	CS	Number of children (0-17) residential and foster care clients per 100,000 children	Sex Age (0-2, 3-6, 7-14, 15-17) Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities Type of care (residential, foster) Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data and SORS (census and population estimates) RISP, CSW
2.	Deinstitutionalisation rate *Dimension: Adequacy of residential and foster care services*		Ratio of children and youth (0-25) in residential care to children and youth in foster care	Sex Age (0-2, 3-6, 7-14, 15-17, 18-25) Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities Region, LGU	MoLEVSA administrative data
3.	**Expenditure** Expenditure on residential and foster care for children and youth *Dimension: Scale of intervention*	CS	Public expenditure on residential and foster care for children and youth (RSD, % of GDP, PPS per client)	Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities Type of care (residential, foster)	MoLEVSA administrative data, Ministry of Finance

4.	**Quality** *Compliance with minimum standards*	CS	Children and youth clients in institutions holding six years' licences as a proportion of total children and youth clients in residential care (%)	Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities	MoLEVSA
5.	*Client satisfaction*	CS	Children and youth in institutions conducting client satisfaction surveys in a given year as a proportion of total children and youth in residential care in the given year (%) Children and youth clients satisfied with services provided as a proportion of total surveyed clients (children and youth) in the given year (%)	Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities	RISP report on the operation of residential care institutions
6.	*Adequacy of institutions*	CS	Proportion of people over 25 years of age in institutions for children and youth with disabilities in a given year (%)		MoLEVSA administrative data, RISP reports
7.	*Education coverage of children and youth in residential and foster care*	CS	Children and youth in residential and foster care included in education in a given year as a proportion of total children and youth in residential and foster care (%)	Sex Age (primary-school, secondary-school) Type of care (residential, foster) Mainstream and special education Children and youth without parental care, children with disabilities	RISP reports

	Scheme: Home care for children and youth with disabilities (0-25)				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Availability** *Coverage rates* *Dimension: Scheme scale*	CS	Children and youth with disabilities who are home care clients per 100,000 children and youth (0-25)	Sex Age (0-17, 18-25) LGU	Mapping RISP
2.	*Specific coverage rates*	CS	Number of equivalent clients (according to the ten hours per week service provision model) per 100,000 children and youth (0-25)	LGU	Mapping RISP
3.	**Expenditure** *Dimension: Scale of intervention* *Dimension: Efficiency*	CS	Public expenditure on the service in a given year (RSD, % of GDP) Public expenditure on the service in individual LGUs as a proportion of local budget expenditure in a given year (%) Unit cost per hour of service provision in a given year (RSD)	LGU LGU	Mapping RISP

4.	Quality	CS	Clients served by providers holding six years' licences as a proportion of total clients (%) Clients participating in client satisfaction surveys as a proportion of total clients in a given year (%) Clients satisfied with services provided as a proportion of total surveyed clients in a given year (%)	LGU	Mapping RISP

	Scheme: Day care for children and youth with disabilities (0-25)				
	Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1.	**Availability** *Dimension: Scheme scale*	CS	Number of clients and equivalent clients (according to the eight hours per day service provision model) per 100,000 children and youth (0-25)	Sex Age (0-17, 18-25) Urban vs. rural Region, LGU	Mapping RISP
2.	**Expenditure** Dimension: *Scale of intervention* Dimension: *Efficiency*	CS	Public expenditure on the service in a given year (RSD, % of GDP) Public expenditure on the service in individual LGUs as a proportion of local budget expenditure in a given year (%) Unit cost per hour of service provision in a given year (RSD)	LGU LGU	Mapping RISP
3.	**Quality**	CS	Children and youth with disabilities served by providers holding six years' licences as a proportion of total service clients (%) Clients participating in client satisfaction surveys as a proportion of total clients in a given year (%) Clients satisfied with services provided as a proportion of total surveyed clients in a given year (%)	LGU LGU LGU	Mapping RISP

Key aggregate indicators of availability of local-level services				
Indicator and dimension	**Indicator type**	**Definition**	**Disaggregation**	**Source**
1. **Prevalence of social care services at the local level**	CS	LGUs providing social care services as a proportion of total LGUs (%)	Service group (day-care community-based services, services for independent living, emergency and temporary accommodation services, counselling/therapy and social/educational services) Client group (children and youth, people over 65 years of age, adults with disabilities, others) Region	Mapping
		LGUs providing intensive family support services as a proportion of total LGUs (%)	Region	Mapping
2. **Public expenditure on social care services within the mandate of LGUs**	CS	Total public expenditure on social care services within the mandate of LGUs (RSD, % of GDP)		Mapping

XIII.　　Quality of Life Indicators

The last chapter addresses the measurement of well-being and achieved social development outcomes, with the aim of monitoring the development direction and pace of the society we live in.

In theoretical terms, the concept of measuring living conditions and quality of life has been intensively developed and used in the past few decades. With the development of the welfare state, restoration of capitalism in former socialist states and eastward expansion of development, new concepts are increasingly introduced in theory and the economic and political discourse. The focus is increasingly shifted from measuring the material aspect of living standards to non-economic parameters. Despite the fact that millions of people have been lifted out of poverty by economic development, the message of the new era is that the development model based on economic development alone is incomplete.

Countries worldwide are achieving progress through enhancing their economic competitiveness and GDP growth, but this does not guarantee sustainable growth, inclusion of absence of social unrest (Porter et al., 2014, p. 11).

Several sources for measuring quality of life are available at the European level. The European Quality of Life Survey monitors living conditions, social cohesion status and quality of society. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions – SILC does not monitor all quality of life questions on a regular basis; instead, a significant portion is monitored through modules. European statistics development aims to change this situation by integrating quality of life questions in the regular SILC questionnaire as of 2023. As data from both surveys are available for Serbia, the proposed list of indicators includes those sourced from these two surveys, as well as indicators based on other available surveys and data.

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Quality of life indicators

	Indicator title and dimension	Indicator type/origin	Definition	Disaggregation	Primary data source *(timeframe)*
1.	**Reconciling professional and family life** *Dimension: Quality of life*	CS EQLS	Proportion of people responding "not quite well" or "not at all well" to the question "In general, do your working hours fit in with your family or social commitments outside work very well, quite well, not quite well or not at all well?"	Sex, age, marital status, place of residence, educational attainment	EQLS 2012, 2016 Data available once every four years.
2.	**Overall life satisfaction** *Dimension: Quality of life*	CS EQLS	Average rating in response to the question "All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days?", on a scale of 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied) Proportion of people responding they are quite dissatisfied with their life these days (proportion of people responding 3 or below on a 0-10 scale)	Sex, age, household type, place of residence, educational attainment Sex, age, household type, place of residence, educational attainment	EQLS 2012, 2016 Data available once every four years.
3.	**Job satisfaction** *Dimension: Quality of life*	CS EQLS	Average rating in response to the question "Could you please tell me how satisfied you are with your present job?", on a scale of 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied) Proportion of people responding they are quite dissatisfied with their present job (proportion of people responding 3 or below on a 0-10 scale)	Sex, age, type of contract, type of ownership	EQLS 2012, 2016 Data available once every four years.

4.	**Quantity and quality of leisure** *Dimension: Quality of life*	CS	Average time (in hours) spent in leisure activities	Sex, age, marital status, all days, and workweek and weekend separately	Time Use Survey – SORS, 2010, 2015
5.	**Average number of hours of paid work and average number of hours of unpaid work** *Dimension: Gender inequalities in the division of paid and unpaid work*	CS SDG 5 - 5.4.1	Ratio of men's to women's average time (in hours) spent in paid work Ratio of men's to women's average time (in hours) spent in unpaid work	Sex, age, marital status, all days, and workweek and weekend separately	Time Use Survey – SORS, 2010, 2015
6.	Availability of a person from whom to seek support in case of need Availability of a person from whom to seek advice on personal matters *Dimension:* Social network quality	CS	Proportion of people with a person on whom to rely for support Proportion of people with a person from whom to seek advice on personal matters	Sex, age, household type, educational attainment, income quintile and degree of urbanisation	SILC modules from 2013 and 2015
7.	**Level of trust in other people**	CS EQLS	Average rating in response to the question "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?", on a scale of 1 (you can't be too careful) to 10 (most people can be trusted)	Sex, age, marital status, place of residence, educational attainment	EQLS 2012, 2016 Data available once every four years.

			Proportion of people responding that people cannot be trusted, i.e. proportion of people responding 3 or below on a 0-10 scale		
8.	**Level of trust in institutions** (political system, legal system, police)		Proportion of people not trusting different institutions[40] (proportion of people responding 3 or below on a 1-10 scale, where 1 means "do not trust at all" and 10 – "trust completely", when asked about their trust in different institutions)	Sex, age, place of residence, educational attainment	EQLS 2012, 2016 Data available once every four years.
9.	**Prevalence of violence** 9a. domestic 9b. against sexual freedoms *Dimension: Prevalence of violence*	CS SDG 5	Number of crime reports filed in domestic violence cases in a given year Indictments as a proportion of total domestic violence reports Convictions as a proportion of total domestic violence reports Number of crime reports filed in cases of offences against sexual freedoms Indictments as a proportion of total reports of offences against sexual freedoms Convictions as a proportion of total reports of offences against sexual freedoms	Sex of the perpetrator, separately for adult and juvenile perpetrators	Judicial statistics – SORS Judicial statistics – SORS

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[40] Serbian Parliament, legal system, police, Government, local (municipal) authorities

10.	**Voter turnout** 10a. in national elections 10b. in local elections *Dimension: Participation in political life*	CS	Voters who voted in national elections as a percentage of total voters Voters who voted in elections for municipal and city assemblies as a percentage of total voters	Total and LGUs	Election statistics – SORS Election statistics – SORS
11.	**Representation of women in decision-making positions in LGUs** *Dimension: Gender equality*	CS SDG 5 - 5.5.1	Women local assembly members, municipal council members, city and/or municipal mayors as a proportion of total local assembly members, municipal council members, city and/or municipal mayors	Total and LGUs	SORS – DevInfo database

XIV.   Thematic Portfolio – Investing in Children

In the social inclusion monitoring practices in Serbia to date, apart from clustering by wider policy areas or development fields (such as education, healthcare, employment and the like), monitoring has not been based on thematic units that would enable focusing on a single group or challenge and its consideration from multiple viewpoints. In order to keep abreast of indicator development at the EU[41] level, as well as to follow the European Commission Recommendation "Investing in Children – Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage" [42], we have opted for the introduction of the thematic portfolio and children as the focus of the first portfolio.

The significance of this modality of monitoring children's position is reflected in the selection of indicators, which transcends the reference area of any individual sector (social protection, healthcare, education etc.), allowing it to demonstrate children's outcomes through an integral approach.

The indicators are built around three pillars addressing the following topics:

1. reduction of children's poverty and social exclusion and promotion of children's well-being;
2. access to adequate resources;
3. access to quality services.

Within each of the pillars, the EU indicators have been complemented with country-specific indicators.

Within this portfolio, most of the indicators analyse children's position by disaggregating the data for the following age groups of children: 0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17. In analysing and interpreting a number of indicators, it is recommended to compare them with the working-age population (18-64) and the elderly population (65+) in order to illustrate the relative position of children in relation to other population contingents.

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[41] Social Protection Committee Indicators Sub-group, Portfolio of EU Social Indicators for the Monitoring of Progress Towards the EU Objectives for Social Protection and Social Inclusion, 2015 - update
[42] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013H0112&from=EN

Reduction of children's poverty and social exclusion and promotion of children's well-being

	Indicator title and dimension	Indicator type/origin	Definition	Disaggregation	Data source
**Primary Indicators**				
1.	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion for children (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P1 SDG 1 - 1.2.1 SDG 1 - 1.2.2	The share of children (aged 0-17) who live in a household which is at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or a (quasi-)jobless household (i.e. with zero or very low work intensity)	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17)	SORS, SILC
2.	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P2 SDG 1 - 1.2.1	Share of children (aged 0-17) living in a household with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (to be analysed together with the value of the poverty threshold in PPS for a household consisting of 2 adults and 2 children aged below 14)	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17) Household type	SORS, SILC
3.	Severe material deprivation rate for children (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P3 SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Proportion of children (aged 0-17) who live in a household whose living conditions are severely constrained by a lack of resources, i.e. it experiences at least 4 out of 9 of the following deprivation items: cannot afford (1) to pay rent or utility bills, (2) to keep the home adequately warm, (3) to pay unexpected expenses, (4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, (5) a week's	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17)	SORS, SILC

		holiday away from home, (6) a car, (7) a washing machine, (8) a colour TV, or (9) a telephone.		
4.	Share of children (0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. zero or very low work intensity households)	Thematic portfolio IC–P4 SDG 1 - 1.2.2	Share of children (aged 0-17) living in a household where working-age adults (aged 18-59) have worked 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year (i.e. during the income reference period)	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17)	SORS, SILC
Secondary Indicators					
5.	Dispersion of child poverty around the poverty risk threshold: at-risk-of poverty rate calculated with 50% and 70% thresholds	Thematic portfolio IC–S1 SDG 1- 1.2.1	Share of children (aged 0-17) living in a household with an equivalised disposable income below 50% and below 70% of the national equivalised median income	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17)	SORS, SILC
6.	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–S2	Share of children (0-17) living in a household with an equivalised disposable income below the poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years	SORS, SILC	SORS, SILC
Country-specific Indicators					
7.	Absolute poverty rate for children	CS SDG 1- 1.2.1	Share of children living in households whose consumption is below the poverty line in the total population of children.	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17)	SORS, HBS

	CONTEXT INFORMATION				
8.	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time for children	Thematic portfolio Thematic portfolio IC–C1	Share of children (0-17) living in households with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income, where the threshold is anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008)		SORS, SILC

Access to adequate resources

	Indicator title and dimension	Indicator type/origin	Definition	Disaggregation	Data source
			Primary Indicators		
1.	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	Thematic portfolio IC–P5 SDG 1- 1.2.1	Share of individuals (with dependent children) who are defined as in work and have an income below the poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income)	Age (0-17, 18-64, 0-64) Household type (single parents, two adults with dependent children)	SORS, SILC
2.	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) by work intensity of the household	Thematic portfolio IC–P6	Share of children (0-17) living in households with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income, by work intensity of the household	Work intensity of the household (very high >0,85–1], high >0,55–0,85], medium >0,45–0,55] , low >0,2–0,45], very low [0–0,2])	SORS, SILC

3.	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	Thematic portfolio IC–P7	Share of children (0-17) living in households with an income below the poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income) and with a work intensity above 0.2, distinguishing between households working some >0.2-0.55] and a lot >0.55-1].	By regions	SORS, SILC
4.	Relative median poverty gap for children (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P8	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the at- risk-of poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold	0-17	SORS, SILC
Secondary Indicators					
5.	Childcare	Thematic portfolio IC–S3	Children cared for (by formal arrangements[22] other than the family) as a proportion of all children in the same age group		SORS, SILC
6.	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty	Thematic portfolio IC–S4 SDG 1- 1.3.1	Difference between the children at-risk-of poverty rate before and after social transfers (excluding pensions)		SORS, SILC
7.	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–S5 SDG 1 – 1.2.2	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances)		SORS, SILC

				Country-specific Indicators		
8.	Child allowance adequacy	CS	Ratio of the child allowance amount to the consumption level attributed to children in a household whose consumption is equal to the poverty line	Basic amount of child allowance Increased amount of child allowance[43]	SILC, MoLEVSA
				CONTEXT INFORMATION		
9.	Employment impact of parenthood	Thematic portfolio IC–C2	Difference in percentage points (pp) between – employment rate of people aged 20-49 living in households in which there are no children aged 0-6 and – employment rate of people aged 20-49 living in households in which there is at least one child aged 0-6		SORS, LFS
10.	Part-time employment due to care responsibilities	Thematic portfolio IC–C3	Persons employed part-time because of looking after children or incapacitated adults, as a percentage of total employed persons		SORS, LFS

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[43] If the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children specifies that child allowance amounts will vary depending on children's age, then the monitoring should also include this disaggregation.

Access to quality services

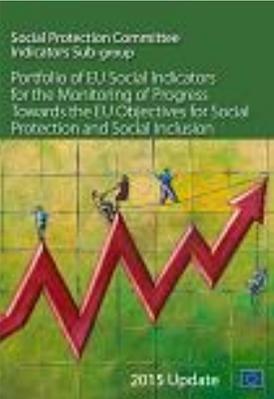| Indicator title and dimension		Indicator type/origin	Definition	Disaggregation	Data source
			Primary Indicators		
1.	Early childhood education	Thematic portfolio IC–P9 SDG 4- 4.2.2	Share of children between age 4 and the start of compulsory education who participate in early childhood education	Sex	MoESTD
2.	Proficiency in reading, maths and science	Thematic portfolio IC–P10 SDG 4- 4.6.1	Share of 15-year olds who score 1 or below (on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)) in PISA tests	Parental background (educational attainment level, country of birth)	PISA
3.	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) rate (15-19)	Thematic portfolio IC–P11 SDG 8- 8.6.1	Proportion of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) rate	Sex, 15-19	SORS, LFS
4.	Self-reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	Thematic portfolio IC–P12	Proportion of people aged 16-24 reporting not having accessed medical services due to cost, distance or waiting lists		SORS, SILC
5.	Infant and child (under age 5) mortality	Thematic portfolio IC–P13 SDG 3- 3.2.1 SDG 3- 3.2.2	Ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year (expressed per 1,000 live births)	Sex, statistical regions	SORS

			Death rate of children up to 5 years of age is defined as the number of children who died before turning 5 years of age expressed per 1,000 live births		
6.	Growth and nutritional status of children (0-5)	Thematic portfolio – adequate national substitute	Total number and percentage of children under 5 years of age with height-for-age between -2 and -3 SD (moderate stunting), or below -3 SD (severe stunting) Total number and percentage of children with weight-for-age between -2 and -3 SD (moderately underweight), or below -3 SD (severely underweight) Total number and percentage of children with weight-for-height between -2 and -3 SD (moderate wasting), or below -3 SD (severe wasting) Total number and percentage of children with Body Mass Index for age between +2 and +3 SD (overweight), or above +3 SD (obese)	Sex, child age (0-5; 6-11; 12-23; 24-35; 36-47; 48-59 months), income quintile, settlement type, statistical region, mother's education	MICS
7.	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P16 SDG 1- 1.2.2	Percentage of the population deprived of each housing deprivation item. The items considered are: (1) leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; (2) lack of bath or shower in the dwelling;	Age (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17) At-risk-of-poverty status (above or below the threshold)	SORS, SILC

			(3) lack of indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; (4) problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light		
8.	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	Thematic portfolio IC–P17	Percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered to be living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to: — one room for the household; — one room for each couple; — one room for each single person aged 18+; — one room for two single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age; — one room for each single person of different sex between 12 and 17 years of age; — one room for two people under 12 years of age.	Sex (0-17, 0-5, 6-11, 12-17) At-risk-of-poverty status (above or below the threshold)	SORS, SILC
Secondary Indicators					
9.	Early school leavers who are not in training (18-24)	Thematic portfolio IC–S6	Share of persons aged 18-24 years with up to primary educational attainment who have not attended school or training in the past four weeks, in the total population aged 18-24 years	Sex Highest level of educational attainment	SORS, LFS

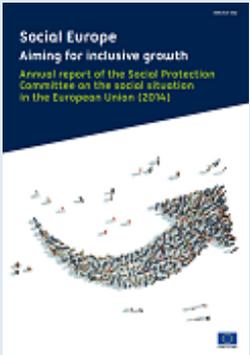|					
Country-specific Indicators					
10.	Availability of social protection services for children at the local level – percentage of LGUs that provide social services for children	CS	Share of LGUs that provide social protection services for children in the total number of LGUs	Municipality development level Regions	Mapping Social Care Services within the Mandate of Local Governments
CONTEXT INFORMATION					
11.	Vaccination coverage	Thematic portfolio IC–C4 SDG 3 - 3.b.1	The percentage of infants who have been fully vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and poliomyelitis in their first year of life	Sex Parents' SES	Batut MICS
12.	Obesity	Thematic portfolio IC–C5	Proportion of young people aged 15-24 with a body mass index of 30 or above	Sex Parents' SES	Batut MICS
13.	Regular smokers	Thematic portfolio IC–C6 SDG 3 - 3.a.1	Share of daily cigarette smokers in the population aged 15–24	Sex Parents' SES	Batut – Population Health Survey

## XV.	Overview of the Key Reference Publications and Abbreviations Used

	Document	Proposed abbreviation	Link for download
	Tim za socijalno uključivanje i smanjenje siromaštva Vlade Republike Srbije i Republički Zavod za statistiku. (2012). *Praćenje socijalne uključenosti u Srbiji – pregled i trenutno stanje socijalne uključenosti u Srbiji na osnovu praćenja evropskih i nacionalnih pokazatelja 2006–2012.*	CS – Country-specific	http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Pracenje-stanja-socijalne-iskljucenosti-Avg-2012-SRP-Izmene.pdf
	Tim za socijalno uključivanje i smanjenje siromaštva Vlade Republike Srbije. (2014). *Drugi nacionalni izveštaj o socijalnom uključivanju i smanjenju siromaštva – Pregled i stanje socijalne isključenosti i siromaštva za period 2011–2014. godine sa prioritetima za naredni period*	CS – Country-specific	http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Drugi-nacionalni-izvestaj-o-socijalnom-ukljucivanju-i-smanjenju-siromastva-final.pdf

	Tim za socijalno uključivanje i smanjenje siromaštva Vlade Republike Srbije. (2009). *Praćenje društvene uključenosti u Srbiji*	CS – Country-specific	http://socijalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Pracenje-drustvene-ukljucenosti-u-Srbiji.pdf
	European Commission (2009). *Portfolio of indicators for the monitoring of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion – 2009 update*	EU-SI portfolio, 2009.	

	Social Protection Committee, Indicators Sub-group (2015). *Portfolio of EU Social Indicators for the Monitoring of Progress Towards the EU Objectives for Social Protection and Social Inclusion – 2015 update*	EU-Social Indicators portfolio, 2015.
		• OP – Overarching portfolio
		• CI – Context information
		• SI – Social inclusion portfolio + indicator code, e.g. *SI-P3*
		  o SI-P – Primary indicator in the SI portfolio
		  o SI-S – Secondary indicator in the SI portfolio
		  o SI-C – Context indicator in the SI portfolio
			http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=14239&langId=en

		- PP – Pension portfolio + indicator code, e.g. ***PP-S5+objective*** - PP-P – Primary indicator in PP - PP-S – Secondary indicator in PP - PP-C – Context indicator in PP - HLC – Health and long-term care portfolio + indicator code, e.g. ***HLC-P1+objective*** - HLC-P – Primary indicator in the HLC portfolio - HLC-S – Secondary indicator in the HLC portfolio - HLC-C – Context indicator in the HLC portfolio - IC – Thematic portfolio – Investing in children + indicator code ***IC-P2+objective*** - IC-P – Primary indicator in the IC thematic portfolio - IC-S – Secondary indicator in the IC thematic portfolio - IC-C – Context indicator in the IC thematic portfolio	

	Social Protection Committee (2016). *2016 Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) dashboard results (December 2016 update)*	SPPM – Dashboard of indicators 2016	ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=17215&langId=en
	Social Protection Committee (2016). *2015 Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) – dashboard results*	SPPM – Dashboard of indicators 2015	ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=15180&langId=en
	Social Protection Committee (2015). 2014 Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) – dashboard results	SPC 2014	ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13912&langId=en

	Social Protection Committee (2012). Social protection performance monitor (SPPM) – methodological report by the Indicators Sub-group of the Social Protection Committee		ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=9235&
	EU (2015). Social Europe: Aiming for Inclusive Growth – Annual report of the Social Protection Committee on the social situation in the European Union (2014)	EU – Social Europe	ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13608&langId=en
	UN (2017). *Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators*	SDG + relevant goal and designation (number) of indicator	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20Revised%20List%20of%20global%20SDG%20indicators.pdf

	OECD (2015). Pension at glance 2015	OECD – Pension at glance (various editions)	http://www.keepeek.com/ Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/social-issues-migration-health/pensions-at-a-glance-2015_pension_glance-2015-en#.WO9ysGmGOUk#page1
	Eurostat, Monitoring social inclusion in Europe, 2017 Edition	EU – Monitoring social inclusion	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/8031566/KS-05-14-075-EN-N.pdf/c3a33007-6cf2-4d86-9b9e-d39fd3e5420c