# COUNTRY PROFILE Serbia

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KISH, Kosice, Slovakia, October 2009

## **Republic of Serbia\***

•Area – <mark>88</mark>, 361 km² •Number of towns/cities -6,167 •Population (census, 2002): 7,498,001 Mid-term population estimate 2008: 7,381,579 •Population density (census, 2002): 97/ km<sup>2</sup>/ •Median age- total, 2008: 41.1 yrs M: 39.7; F: 42.4 • Birth rate (2008): 7 9.3 •Crude death rate (2008):7 •Life expectancy at birth (2008)

- M: 71.1 F: 76.3
- Total fertility rate (2008):

\*without data for the Province of Kosovo and Metohija

Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia Available on: http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/axd/en/osn.php?kljuc=1



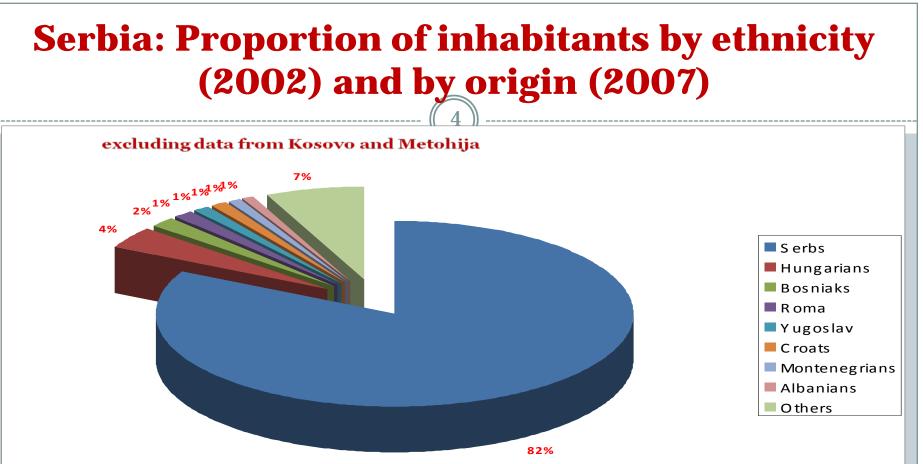
#### SERBIA: Population structure mid-year estimate - 2008

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Age	Num	Percentage structure				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Femal e
Total	7,350,222	3,573,814	3,776,408	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-19	1,563,279	802,214	761,065	21.27	22.45	20.15
20-39	1,998,129	1,010,058	988,071	27.18	28.26	26.16
40-59	2,133,225	1,044,947	1,088,278	29.02	29.24	28.82
60+	1,655,589	716,595	938,994	22.52	20.05	24.86
0-14	1,127,902	579,504	<b>548,398</b>	15.35	16.22	14.52
<b>65</b> +	1,262,864	533,039	729,825	17.18	<b>14.92</b>	19.33

#### Key feature of the population in Serbia is aging!

Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia Available on: http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/axd/en/drugastrana.php?Sifra=0013&izbor=odel&tab=28



Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia Available on: http://webrzs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/Zip/NEP1.pdf

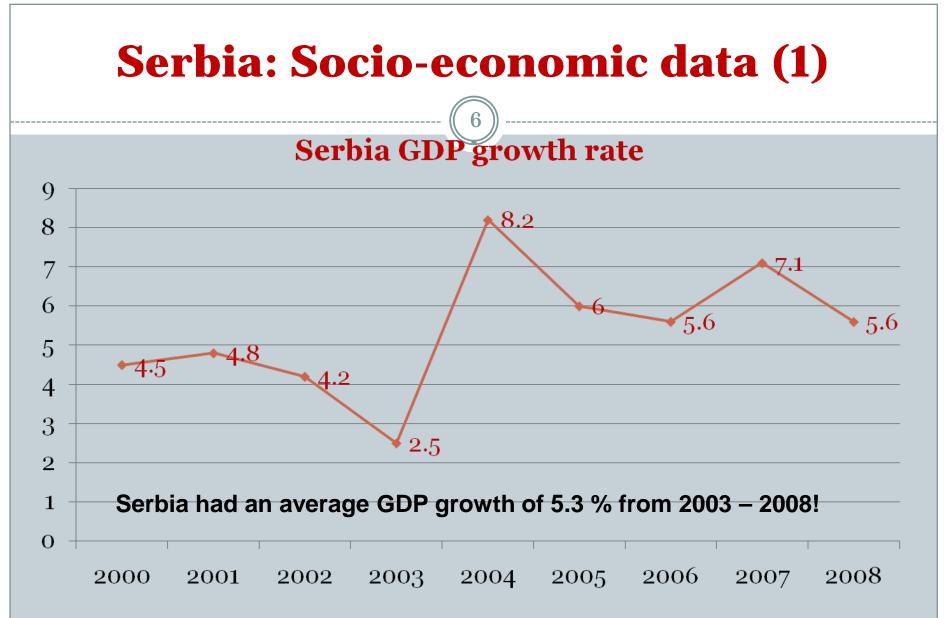
Serbia is the country with the highest number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Europe! •Refugees (1991-1996): 97,672 (without data for Kosovo and Metohija) •IDPs from Kosovo and Metohija (1999): 206,504

**Data source:** UNHCR Representation in Serbia Available on: http://www.unhcr.org.yu/utils/File.aspx?id=222

## **Roma population in Serbia**

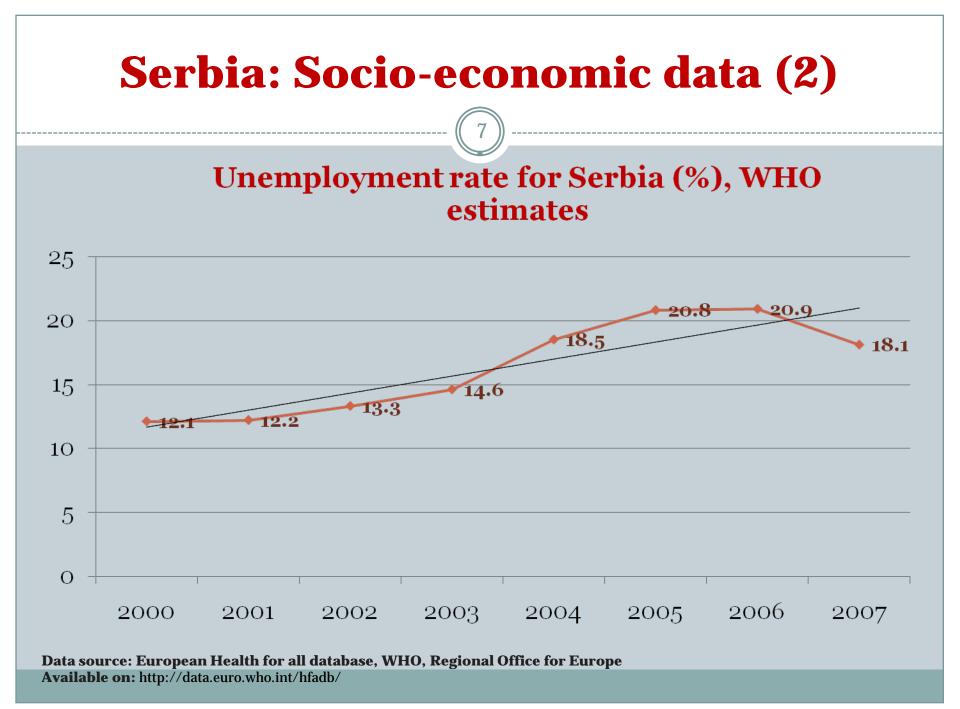
 According to the official data, about 108,000 Roma live in Serbia (Census 2002)

 According to estimates of Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and various agencies (domestic and international) the estimated number of Roma population in Serbia is 4 to 5 times higher: between 400,000 and 500,000 Roma (after the Bosniaks this would mean it is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest ethnic group)



Data source: International Monetary Fund Available on:

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2008/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=59&pr.y=17&sy=1997&ey=2013&scsm=1&ssd= 1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=942&s=NGDP\_RPCH,NGDPD,NGDPDPC,PPPGDP,PPPPC,PCPIPCH,LP&grp=0&a=



## Socio-economic data (3)

- Participation of social protection expenditures in GDP in 2006 14%, with 11.4% for pension
- Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MoLSP) budget participation in GDP in 2007 amounted to 2,9%, while share of financial transfers, excluding expenditures from contributions, amounted to 0.81% of GDP, the participation of these expenditures in MoLSP budget is 28%.

## Serbia: Socio-economic data (4)

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#### Household beneficiaries of social services, Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2002 and 2007

Type of programs		2002	20			007	
	Total	Below poverty line	Above poverty line	Total	Below poverty line	Above poverty line	
Number of households receiving social assistance	2,435	251	2,184	738	111	627	
Third party's care and assistance in %	1.7	3.3	1.5	3.1	7.2	2.9	
Financial family support ("MOP") in %	1.1	4.7	0.7	1.4	8.6	1.0	
Child allowance in %	10.1	14.4	9.5	8.2	18.7	7.5	
Parental (maternal) allowance in %	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	

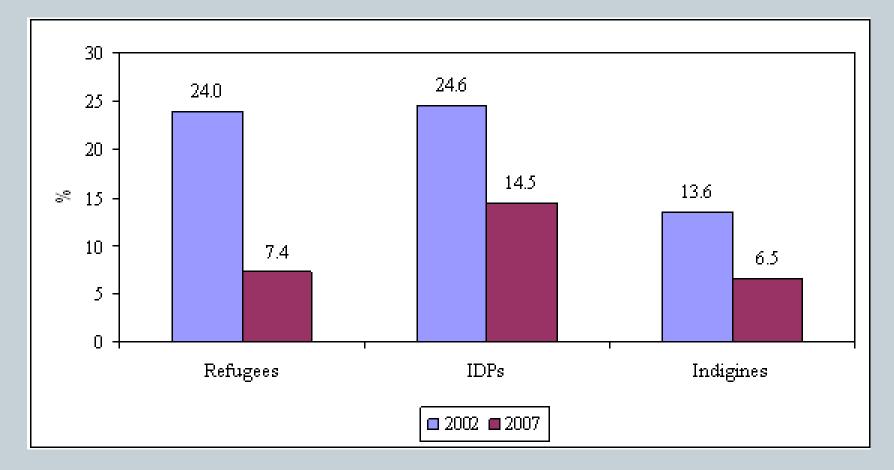
Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 - 2007, (2008)

#### **Serbia: poverty profile (1)**

- The share of the poor in overall population dropped from 14% in 2002 to 6.6% in 2007, thus reducing the number of the poor by more than 500,000\*.
- However, it should be noted that the image of poverty is slightly worse than described, bearing in mind that the data do not fully cover refugees and IDP and Roma (nor some 8,200 people in collective centers), the categories of population which are certainly the most vulnerable compared to the indigenes in Serbia\*.

## Serbia poverty profile (2)

#### Percentage of poor refugees, IDPs and domicile population, 2002-2007



Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 - 2007, (2008)

#### Serbia: poverty profile, the Roma situation

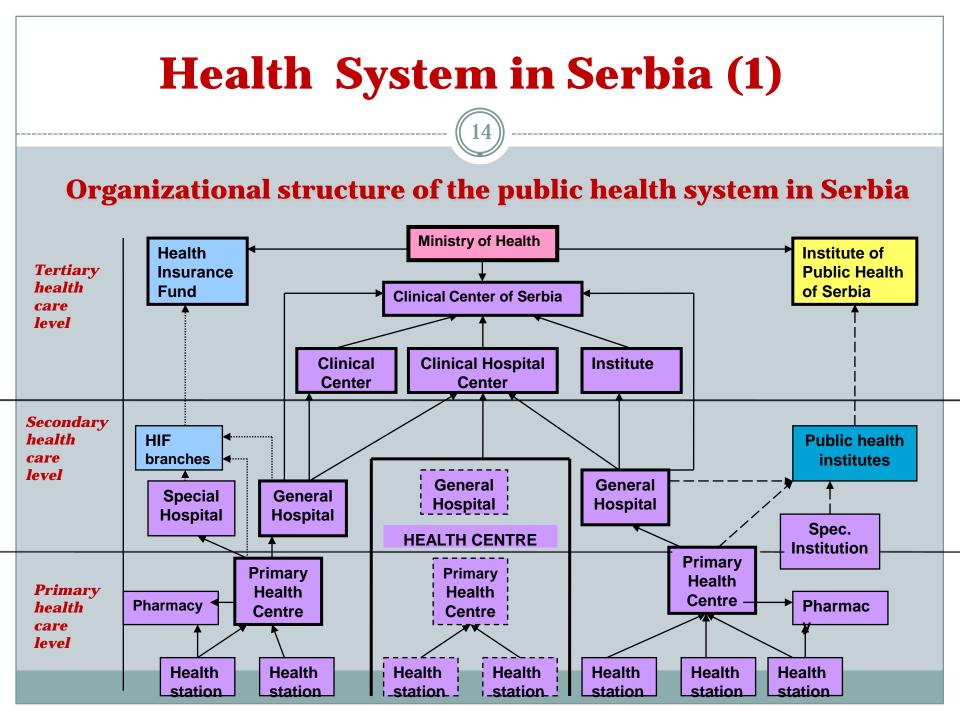
#### Poverty index of Roma and general population, 2007 (%) (standard deviations are presented in brackets)

	Percentage of extremely poor	Percentage of the poor	Structure of the poor	Overall population structure	Poverty depth	Poverty severity
Roma	6.4 (3.76)	49.2 (9.27)	19.5	2.6	13.6 (3.48)	5.5 (1.61)
General population, excl. Roma	0.1 (0.07)	5.4 (0.49)	80.5	97.4	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.05)
Total	0.3 (0.12)	6.6 (0.61)	100.0	100.0	1.3 (0.17)	0.4 (0.07)

The poverty among Roma is ten times higher than in the general population, every 5<sup>th</sup> poor person in Serbia is Roma; Severity of poverty in Roma is 20 times higher than in general population

Data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 – 2007, (2008)

## Serbia: inequalities and poverty distribution - GDP and unemployment per district Regional poverty, unemployment in 2002 **Development level of municipalities (index)** ACCORDING TO GDP per capita (2001 = 100)Over 150 100 -150 75 - 100 50 - 75 to 50

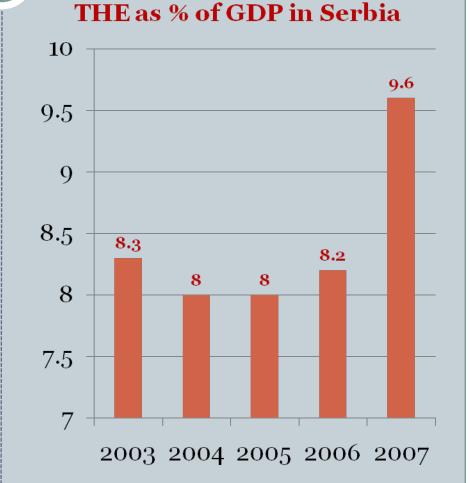


#### Health System in Serbia (2) – the right to health care

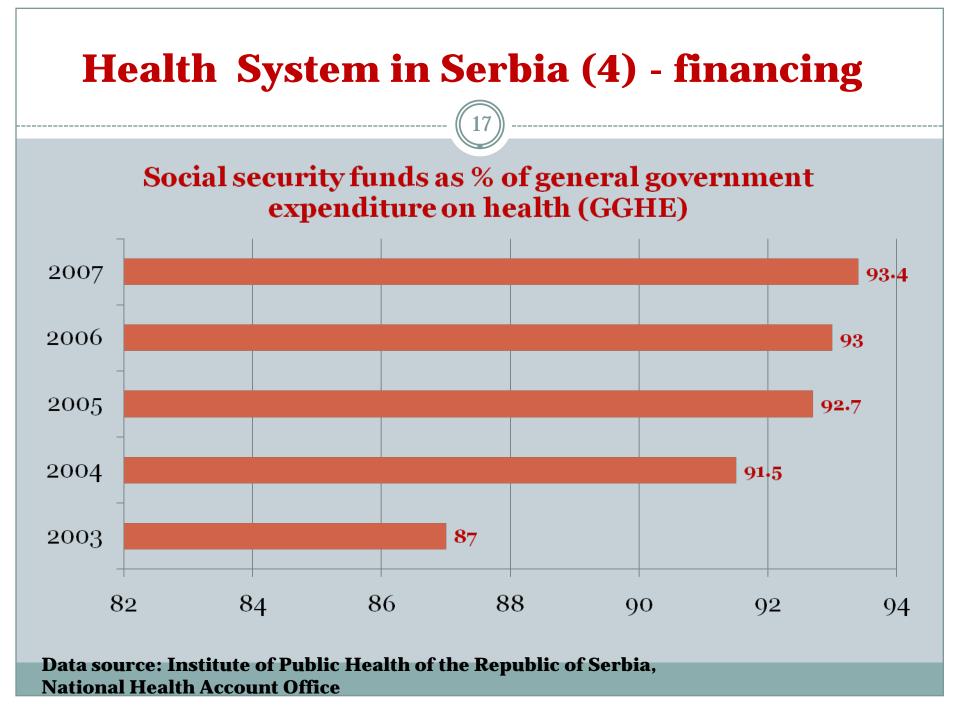
- Every citizen is entitled to health care in the Republic of Serbia (Constitution, Law on Health Care, Law on Health Insurance). The right to health care on the basis of a health insurance card
- Emergency health care is provided to all citizens without delay
- Health Insurance Fund (HIF) is financed by health (social) contributions raised on individual salaries and equally shared by employer and employee.
- Uninsured: unemployed, social well-fare beneficiaries, the Roma, refugees are "insured" by direct transfers from the budget to the HIF but...
- In order to obtain a health insurance card every citizen needs to register in the place of residence
- The readmission process is currently ongoing and very few Roma both those already in country and those returning possess personal documents, or can "register" residence as they have no "permanent address"
- A large number of Roma from readmission do not want to obtain legal status in Serbia

### Health System in Serbia (3) – financing

- Total health expenditure (THE) as % of GDP is 9.6% in 2007;
- Health Insurance Fund (HIF) is financed by health (social) contributions raised on individual salaries and equally shared by employer and employee.
- Uninsured: unemployed, social well-fare beneficiaries, the Roma, refugees – direct transfers from budget
- HIF covers recurrent expenses trough input-based provider payment



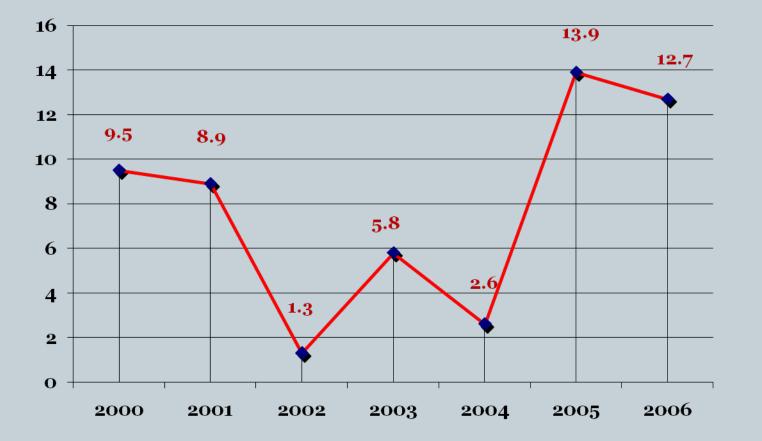
Data source: Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia, National Health Account Office



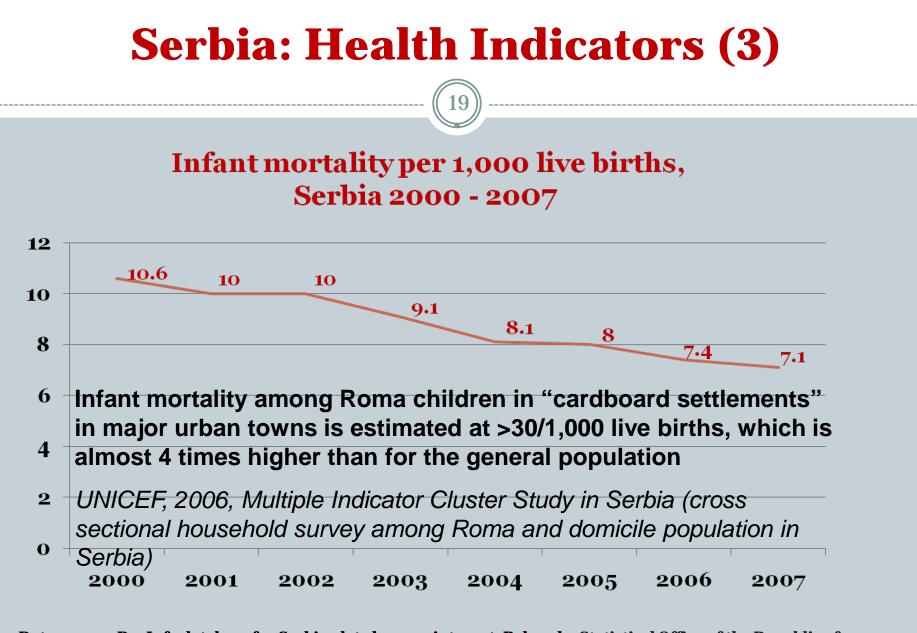
## **Serbia: Health Indicators (1)**

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#### Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, Serbia, 2000 - 2007



Data source: DevInfo database for Serbia, data base on internet, Belgrade: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, vital statistic Available on: http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/devinfoapp.aspx?cl=IND



Data source: DevInfo database for Serbia, data base on internet, Belgrade: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, vital statistic Available on: http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/devinfoapp.aspx?cl=IND

## Serbia: Health inequalities – Roma health

(20)

	General population <sup>153</sup>			Roma population living in Roma settlements, 2005 <sup>154</sup>		
Indicator	2001	2003	2005	Boys	Girls	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live- born infants)	11.8	10.4	9.2	36	23	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live-born	10.2	9.1	8.0	32	20	

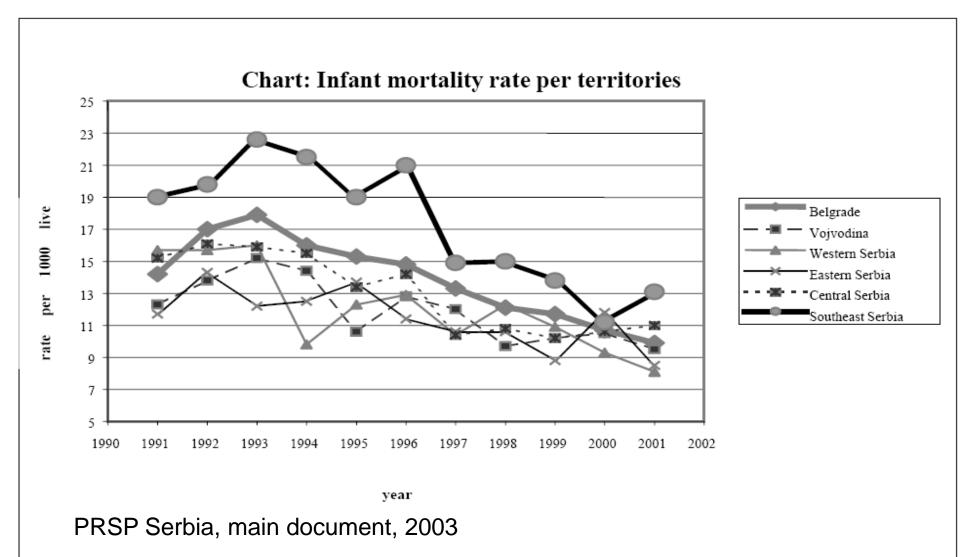
Indicator	General Population	Female Roma <sup>162</sup>
Mortality rates among women <sup>163</sup>	124	243
Maternal mortality <sup>164</sup>	5.6	
Antenatal protection coverage – at least one visit to	99%	88.9%
doctor during pregnancy		
Delivery with professional help	99%	66.6%

Data source: Poverty reduction strategy progress report 2:

http://www.prsp.sr.gov.yu/download/Second\_Progress\_Report\_on\_the\_Implementation\_of\_the\_Poverty\_Reduction\_Strategy\_i n\_Serbia\_2\_8\_2007.pdf

#### <del>Serbia health indicators (5) – regional health</del> inequality

#### Chart 3: Infant mortality rate by territories

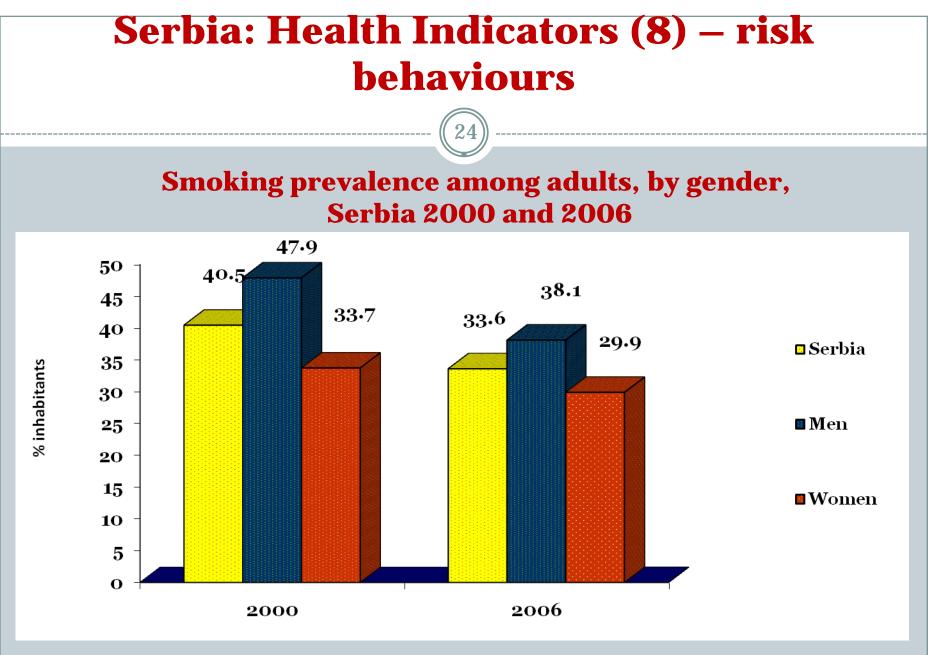


## Serbia – Health indicators (6) – Standardized mortality rates

#### Table 4.3.2 Standardised mortality rates per 100,000 people<sup>151</sup>

	Total			Women		
Group of diseases	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005
Cardiovascular						
diseases	110,2	106,1	104,5	26,8	26,2	23,3
Malignant diseases	92,1	94,1	97,3	50,1	48,0	45,5
Traumas, poisoning						
and effects of						
external factors	36,9	32,0	30,8	20,0	15,6	14,4

Serbia Health Indicat	• •		38,1
of cervical cancer in		Borski	37,1
district, 2002 (stand.rate/ 10	0,000 women)	Moravički	32,9
		Grad Beograd	32,5
	in the second se	Šumadijski	31,5
166	Vin Ar	Jablanički	30,7
	37,1	Toplički	29,1
	× · · · · · ·	Braničevski	28,3
	Zhang at	Pčinjski	26,7
The solution of the solution o		Podunavski	23,5
	38,1	Zlatiborski	22,9
Control 2000	Jostin L	Pomoravski	22,1
		Nišavski	21,3
		Rasinski	20,9
$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$	horing Control	Raški	20,9
> 37	L.V. J.	Pirotski	19,5
30 - 37	~ Ling	Kolubarski	17,0
25 - 29	Lo Court of	Mačvanski	16,6
20 - 24	Control of	Centr. Srbija	27,3
	and east districts - whe		IS
the highest vor: Registar za rak Centraine Srbiie, IZZZ highest une	are districts with the lo "Batut" Beograd employment rates!	west GDP and	



Data source: Institute of Public Health of Serbia, Serbia Health Survey 2006, 2007 Available on: http://www.zdravlje.gov.rs/showpage.php?id=142#

# Serbia: actions and strategies to address health inequalities

#### **Strategies:**

- Poverty reduction strategy paper 2003;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> progress report of PRSP 2007
- Roma decade: Strategy for empowerment of the Roma: Roma health action plan (2005 2009) Roma health projects/Roma health mediators

### Response to health financing crisis – protection of the poor from additional costs related to health care

- Government decisions on health care co-payment exemptions: children, all persons received social well-fare benefits; all persons above a certain income treshold increased in 2009 due to economic crisis (Dec 2008, June 2009)
- Government decision to pay arrears of health insurance contributions for companies in financial difficulties enabling workers of these companies to enjoy the entitlements to health care **(summer 2009)**
- Decision of HIF to freeze outstanding payments from the past and enable every person to proceed with payment of contributions without immediate payment of arrears

#### Implementation of pro-poor action within the health system

- Programme on TB control (supported by WHO and GFATM) contains specific actions to target Roma who live in slums with active case finding and referral for TB diagnostic and treatment if they meet case definition; awareness raising campaigns and health education; facilitating access to health services through social workers' assistance for obtaining civil document and health insurance card
- **Roma mediators** employment of Roma women within the health care service with the task to identify Roma in need of health services (preventive and curative) and facilitate contact with health and social services