

Characteristics of Social Development

- ❑ Relatively developed system of social services in Belgrade, especially in relation to the territory of Central Serbia and a part of Vojvodina
- ❑ Big differences in accessibility and quality of services between the Central and Peripheral areas
- ❑ Domination/monopoly of the state institutions in the sphere of social development and poor integration/networking of the private sector
- ❑ Weak participation of the civil sector organizations (CSOs) in the area of social services and underdeveloped partnerships and support for the civil sector as whole
- ❑ Capacities of brownfields

Pre-School Education

- ❑ Needs for the increase of the children inclusion (contemporary scope approximately 43% of the contingent – in total of 43 000 children)
- ❑ Large number of children on the waiting lists (app. 9 000) and enrolled over the institutional capacity (app. 1 100)
- ❑ Different level of the quality and information of services in private institutions
- ❑ Linear subsidies for the children enrolled in state institutions (50% of the expenditures covered by the city) and exclusion from subsidies of all the children enrolled in private institutions – regardless of socio-economic status
- ❑ Unequal spatial accessibility of the institutions, especially in the peripheral areas

Compulsory Education

- ❑ Significant improvement of the conditions of compulsory education in the last six years (donations, city budget, international aid...)
- ❑ Unequal conditions of the compulsory education in central and peripheral municipalities due to the differences in equipment, capacities, infrastructure, etc.
- ❑ Absence and school drop-out, especially within Roma children
- ❑ Resolution of unequal burdening of schools – insufficiently populated and overloaded schools (organized transportation, mobile teachers' teams, etc)

Secondary Education

- ❑ Partition of responsibilities in secondary education: Ministry of Education defines the network of secondary schools, educational profiles and the number of students; and the City is covering the expenses of their functioning (investment and daily maintenance, building and reconstruction, purchase of equipment, communal expenses, etc)
- ❑ Lack of the quality and reliable boarding-schools for secondary school students
- ❑ Outdated educational profiles

University Education

- ❑ Students are almost 10% of the city population (ca. 90 000 students at the state universities; ca. 15 000 at colleges; Unreliable data on the number of students at private universities)
- ❑ Students' dormitories capacities – ca. 10 000 beneficiaries
- ❑ Dispersion of the premises students use within the city limit – time loss in transportation and efficiency decrease of studying
- ❑ University campuses as modality for efficiency and quality increase of studying

Culture

- ❑ Traditional highlighted international music, film, theatre, jazz, arts, etc. festivals + entertainment (pop culture)
- ❑ Support to the elite programs and activities in the area of culture that will provide the unique cultural identity of Belgrade – internationally
- ❑ Gradual transition to financing of projects/programs in the domain of culture, with positive results regarding the a) attendance and b) variety of actors
- ❑ Development of the new models of partnerships and encouraging the private sector, especially foundations and endowments

Culture (continuation)

- High concentration of:
 - Buildings/infrastructural capacities,
 - Employed workforce in the area of culture,
 - Independent artists and othersin Belgrade in comparison with other parts of Serbia
- Three central city municipalities hold over 55% of the overall capacities in cultural activities)

Health Care

- Equal distribution of the primary health care within the city limits (16 health care centers and 8 specialized institutions)
- Relatively dense network of the specialized health care in the central city municipalities
- Without reliable data on the private health care sector (1 257 registered private “shops” in the are of health and social care)
- Deterioration and low quality of the primary health care premises and the lack within areas of intensive urbanization (peripheral zones, and informal housing construction)
- Large differences in accessibility of the medical services (264 patients per 1 doctor in average; in the Municipality of Savski venac 14, and in Municipality of Cukarica 887)
- Undefined relation between the public and private sector in health care

Social Care

- Approximately 150 000 citizens on the lists for social services provided by state institutions
- Non-existence of the social charts of households with reliable data on the economic status
- High percentage of the grey/informal economy
- Relatively big variety of the rights and services available to the beneficiaries (home-based services, daily centers, shelters, financial support, subsidized communal expenses, reduction of rent and electricity billing, additional child support, etc)
- Above average expenditures for the social care in Belgrade in comparison to the other areas in Serbia