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The 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Serbia

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SERBIA

Milan M. Marković

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FOREWORD

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia is issuing a special study entitled "Persons with disabilities in Serbia" by the author Milan M. Marković dedicated to the persons who have difficulties in performing daily activities owing to health problems.

The purpose of this study is to contribute to a better comprehension of their social position, as well as the degree of their social integration through an analysis of the demographic, educational, economic and other characteristics of persons with disabilities. In addition, the study represents a relevant foundation for the formulation of new strategies and policies in the sphere of health care and social protection, education and employment aimed at improving the living conditions, and a greater social integration of this vulnerable sub-population.

The study is based on the results of the 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings. In the municipalities Preševo and Bujanovac, there was undercoverage of the census units on account of the boycott by the majority of the members of the Albanian national community.

The data for the Republic of Serbia are shown without the data for the AP Kosovo i Metohija since the census was not conducted on the territory of the south Serbian province.

The results of the 2011 Census are available both in the books of the final census results and in other census publications, and in the electronic form on the internet pages: www.stat.gov.rs and www.popis2011.stat.rs

Director
Belgrade, 2016 Miladin Kovačević, PhD

Miladin Kovačević

The author would like to thank his associate Ninko Mucić, the peer reviewers, his colleague Vladimir Nikitović, and Bojan Tepavčević, for help and support in creating this study.

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Milan M. Marković[1]

1. On the study - methodology and the collection of data on disability through census

1.1. Objectives, methodology and content of the study

The study on persons with disabilities (persons who have reported difficulty in connection with their own state of health and functioning) will be based primarily on the data obtained from the national Census conducted in 2011. Taking into consideration the fact that the Census in the Republic of Serbia included the questions in connection with the difficulties of the health and functioning type for the first time, the study has been envisaged as an analysis that will be used for further interpretation and application of the quantitative data. It is planned as a multi-disciplinary research that will, in addition to the specially used and combined census results, also use other sources as references in order to produce a research result in this way. Such research result will try to include all relevant and available dimensions (socio-demographic, legal, economic, etc.) of the treatment and the position of persons with difficulties in Serbia, taking into consideration the legal framework, planning and national policies, international standards and data from other sources, for the purpose of ensuring as comprehensive approach in the given field as possible.

The aim of the very set of the census questions is not to get an insight about the social interaction, obstacles in that regard and the degree of inclusion of persons with disabilities within the society. Such insight, albeit in a limited scope, is intended to be acquired by cross-classifying the data obtained in different segments of the census questionnaire.

Thus, the study will first deal with the data that reveal the total numbers in connection with persons with disabilities. The data will be further developed in way that will show the state of affairs by territories, type of reported problems, sex and age categories.

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As a special addition to these general data, there will also be information on the number of persons who reported one or more problems, with a special emphasis on the persons who reported three and more difficulties.

The study intends to obtain the information on the degree of school attainment by cross-classifying the census questions and data. The areas covered in such way will also cover segments of economic activity that includes work and employment and the manner of livelihood.

In its approach the study will make a difference between the persons with disabilities who live in collective institutions (social welfare institutions) and those living in a flat/house, which will be the subject of a special chapter. Such approach is taken on account of different conditions for growing-up, life, social interaction and social position of the persons who are separated in a collective form of placement in order to get to possible conclusions on the inequality of the conditions and approaches between these two groups of people. This will be particularly interesting and relevant in the light of the initiated and announced activity regarding the deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, the steps and effects of which are still to be planned and expected in the following years.

Finally, a part of the attention will be paid to the data on who provided the information, that is, who answered the questions in connection with the difficulties – the persons concerned or other persons on their behalf. Such data will be put in connection with the thoughts on seeing persons with disability as individuals capable or incapable of making decisions and advocating their own positions.

The use of the census data designed in this manner will enable a qualitative discourse and context in considering the statistical data obtained from the Census.

The data by which the study is going to be primarily guided will be used for a reflection in relation to the relevant standards from the national and international sources. These sources will include national regulations and strategies focused on persons with disabilities and their social position and rights to the maximum degree possible.

Considering that the census data on persons with disabilities from the earlier censuses are not available since, as a reminder, 2011 was the first year in which the set of questions on disability was included in the census activity, it will not be possible to take a comparative approach in terms of the trends among the inter-census periods. This study faces this realistic and not a negligible limitation. However, bearing also in mind the fact that there has been no continuous and comprehensive monitoring of the trends among the indicators in connection with the position of persons with disability in the Republic of Serbia, the census data from 2011 and the study prepared on the basis of these data have a potentially huge significance in providing important information and conclusions in connection with the subject topic.

The main goals of the study can be presented in the following manner:

- Publishing of the data obtained by the census activities in the 2011 Census, their cross-classification and combination in connection with the types of reported problems, occurrence of difficulties by age categories, sex and regions, the relation between the difficulties and economic activity, livelihood of persons with disabilities, level of education and independence, for the purpose of drawing conclusions that are not obvious from the basic census results;
- Consideration of the various dimensions of the position and functioning of persons with difficulties in Serbia, guided by the areas in which the relevant census data have been obtained and their scope;
- Pointing at the relations between different dimensions of the position and functioning of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia (economic, that is, work activity/passivity, life/economic/social dependence, autonomy, independence, existence of support, social integration and functionality, etc.);
- Observing of the policies and regulations to date in the sphere of the rights and position of persons with disabilities;
- Pointing at the specific difference in the status and treatment of the difficulties in the case of the persons living in their own home and those living at institutions for collective placement;
- Closer clarification of the methodological approaches used in the inclusion of persons with disabilities into the census processes, the meaning of the census data and the results obtained in this manner.

Due to the multi-disciplinary nature of the study, its preparation is approached from several compatible points of view – statistical (thanks to the type of the basic sources of data), sociological, legal/normative in a narrower sense of meaning (partially in terms of providing recommendations for further development of the policies and the planning in the given field), with an addition that some of the basic methods/techniques are secondary analysis, content analysis (thematic analysis, quantitative descriptive analysis) and those of the logical and analogous-synthetic type.

Nevertheless, the main goal or purpose of the study is the role it plays as the source of new, so far non-existent and unavailable, data on the persons with reported difficulties in compliance with the given census methodology, as well as with different dimensions of their social life. In those terms, the primary task of the study is to serve to other researchers, decision-makers, professional bodies and civil sector organizations so that they can use the presented information in order to instigate or continue their work basing it on the values and trends elaborated in this book.

1.2. Census methodology for the collection of data on disability

The international conference on measuring disability held at the United Nations (UN) in 2001 recognized the need to measure disability in population which will generate data comparable between countries and regions.[2] The basic reason for this is the situation in which there is very poor availability or incompleteness of data on persons with disabilities that would be sufficiently comparable, especially in the developing countries. It was then that the Washington Group on Disability Statistics representing an expert body consisting of representatives of a score of national statistical institutions, non-governmental organizations and organizations of persons with disability was founded which acts under the auspices of the United Nations. The basic task of this Group is related to the defining of disability and the scope of and the methods for its measuring in a way which is culturally neutral and applicable in the UN member states. When defining and conceptualizing disability, the Group was assisted by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) compiled by the World Health Organization.[3]

The basic task of the Washington Group is to promote and coordinate the international space as regards the health statistics, with a particular stress on the measuring of disability in the national censuses. An important goal in this task is to find the instruments that will enable collection of data which are comparable in the international context, between countries and regions.

The Washington group has selected to develop questions that will show if persons with disabilities equally participate as persons without disability in the activities such as education, employment and work, and family/private life. It is considered that such approach is in compliance with the principle of social inclusion and equal rights of persons with disability from the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Convention).

Although it was possible to ask a set of questions that would go into the topic of the influence of disability on the participation and inclusion of persons with disability, such questions are difficult to ask in terms of providing comparative data. The lack of good-quality, internationally comparable data on disability is anyway a serious problem that has been noticed a long time ago.[4]

An alternative approach would be a set of questions that refer to the difficulties in functioning in certain activities that are considered basic for any person. Such activities are taken to be pre-conditions for many other, more complex activities and acts, as well as for participation in a broader sense of meaning. This provides the ground for comparison between participation and activities of persons with and without limitations and difficulties. Also, it is much easier to provide comparability of data when these universal and basic functions are observed and compared.

[2] Madans, J., "Measuring disability and monitoring the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: the work of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics", BMC Public Health, 11(Suppl 4):S4, 2011, on: http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-11-S4-S4

[3] Ibid.

[4] Mont, D, Measuring Disability Prevalence, The World Bank, 2007, p.1, on: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Data/MontPrevalence.pdf

The goal of the questions formulated by the Washington Group is to provide international comparability of data on the populations that live under different conditions and in different traditions. The limitation to the number and form of the questions in the national census questionnaires also has an impact on the fact that the final contents and range of the questions are limited as opposed to an ideal situation in which data would be collected on all aspects of disability and correlation between the difficulties and all aspects of living and functioning. At this point, a supposition is introduced which says that the areas emphasized in asking the questions are precisely those in which the limitation of participation most often occurs.[5] The areas of functioning have been selected according to the criteria of simplicity, conciseness, universality and comparability. It is expected that the data collected with such questions are going to result in the following: that they represent the majority if not all persons with limitations in basic activities, that they represent the most frequent limitations in basic activities and that they cover the persons with similar problems in most of the countries.

The Group has generated a short cluster of questions to be used in censuses and surveys at the national level. These questions have been prepared in line with the fundamental principles of official statistics and the ICF. Testing of these clusters of questions has shown that comparability of the data is very high.

The intention is to identify most of the persons in the population that are at a higher risk than the general population in terms of limitation of participation in the society. The questions cover six functional areas or basic activities: seeing, hearing, moving/walking, remembering/concentration, independence and communication/understanding.[6]

The questions are conceived in such a way that the statements are provided and data collected on the basis of the individual observation of the respondent's own health. In that way, a health problem or difficulty in functioning on account of health reasons and ailments are reported.

Each of the questions offers a set of 4 answers. In that sense, functionality is subjectively assessed on the scale of the seriousness of the limitation of functionality – from the absence of problems in functioning (complete functionality) to complete impossibility to function in the given activity. Such approach has been envisaged as an opposite to the assessment of functionality on the basis of physical and other states. Testing of the Washington Group's cluster of questions has been carried out in several countries in their national surveys and collecting of data. Out of that, around twenty countries have expressed an intention to use the given approach in their national censuses, while the others have either not decided or have announced that they will add the questions to the current structured census methods.

The questions that are asked are focused on the difficulty in functioning on account of a certain health issue.

[5] Mont, D, p.20

[6] See the Census Questionnaire in the attachments, as well as the book "Disability" of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia where there is a methodological explanation provided as regards the measuring of disability in the 2011 Census.

Censuses allow for consideration of equality of opportunities through monitoring and evaluating the effects of anti-discrimination regulations, policies, services and programmes, the goal of which is to enhance the position of persons with disabilities and enable their integration into the society. This is particularly true if there is a possibility to compare census data through time intervals. Taking into consideration that the questions related to difficulties in functioning have not been a part of the national censuses so far, such assessment is greatly limited and refers primarily to the effects of the current activities without any larger space for comparison.

In order to recognize and record disability in the context of regulations, persons with disabilities are defined as those that are at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing limitations and obstacles in performing specific activities or limitations in social participation. These are persons who experience difficulties in one or more dimensions of activities out of the 6 key ones – in walking, seeing, hearing, etc., even with use of aids that improve the performing of activities or in the case of life under facilitated/adjusted conditions. Some of the persons need not experience limitations in participation, for they function in adjusted settings, with support, assistance, etc. Despite that, they will, nonetheless, be considered at a higher risk than the general population in terms of participation on account of the occurrence of difficulties in six key areas and because the level of their participation would be endangered in the case of absence of the adjustment.[7]

The Group's questions do not cover all the areas of activities (political participation, legal capability, etc.) and the Group proposes that all those who have reported functioning "with major difficulties" or "complete impossibility to function" in at least one of the six key areas should be considered as persons with disabilities. On the basis of the recommendations of the Washington Group, the persons who responded to the questions on difficulties in these two ways have been categorized in the census results as "persons with disabilities".

The Group asserts that the goal of the questions formulated in this way is to recognize functionality and/or equal opportunities and that as such they should identify most of the persons with disabilities. Therefore, they cannot identify all persons that would find themselves in such conceptual definition. Thus, for instance, the questions will not separately identify persons with intellectual and psychological (psycho-social) difficulties in functioning.[8]

The method that would enable recognition of false positives would be screening, the methodology of which is more specific and focused and which differs from the census methodology. In that case it would be possible to address different forms of disability in the identified parts of the population. It has proved to be very difficult to include such screening questions into the census framework. In order for such deeper and more detailed effect to be achieved, it is necessary to implement clearly focused studies the goal of which is observing and disclosing all relevant questions and factors linked precisely and only to persons with disabilities.

[7] Mont, D, p.17

[8] See the Recommendations of the Washington group for the censuses organized around the year 2010 on: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/recommendations_for_disability_measurement.pdf

The questions on disability constituted by the Washington Group (as translated and used in the census questionnaire in the 2011 Census in the Republic of Serbia):

FUNCTIONING AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

1. Does the person, and to which extent, have difficulties in performing everyday activities at home / school / work due to some problem with

a) Seeing (whether the person wears glasses or not)

The offered responses are the same for all questions and they read:

- No, no difficulty
- Yes, some difficulty
- Yes, a lot of difficulty
- Yes, completely prevented
- Does not want to answer

b) Hearing (whether the person uses a hearing aid or not)

c) Walking or climbing up the stairs

d) Remembering/concentration

e) Independence with clothing / feeding / maintaining personal hygiene

f) Communication (speaking, mutual understanding between the person and the environment)?

As an additional question for the persons who responded to the item c) that they have difficulties or are completely prevented, the following was provided:

Does the person use any of the mentioned aids (multiple answers are possible)

- Electric wheelchair
- Mechanical wheelchair
- Crutches
- Walker
- Prostheses and other orthotic tools
- None of the above?

In its publication – book No. 8 – "Disability" (data by municipalities and cities)[9], the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) has provided a brief methodological explanation of the approaches and concepts used in the 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings which concern the enumeration of functioning and social integration (disability). Out of the listed, it is important to underline the following details on the manner of conducting census activities and handling of data:

– The "usual population" concept was used for the first time in the 2011 Census in order to determine the number of residents. According to this concept, a person is considered a resident of the given place if they spend most of their time in that place, regardless of where they have their residence registered. In the context of persons with disabilities, persons – residents of institutions for permanent placement (social welfare institutions) are considered permanent residents of the place in which such institution is located if they have lived in them for at least one year before the enumeration or are expected to live in them for at least one year.

– "Recommendations of the Washington Group for the census activities around 2010" served to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as the crucial source for including questions on functioning and social integration (participation) in the 2011 Census which is reflected in the basic set of short questions that refer to difficulties in functioning caused by a health problem. The so-called sociological approach to the defining and collecting of data on disability is reflected in this and this approach allows that a person may subjectively and independently assess and report if they have any difficulties in certain forms of functioning, along with existence of a health problem. More concretely, a person may consider that, despite a certain health problem, there are no obstacles and difficulties in their functioning, thanks to the support they receive, the adjustment of the setting and similar factors.

– Enumerators received instructions on the ways of collecting and recording answers to the questions related to difficulties. Thus, the enumerator had to write down the answer received from the respondent and not on the basis of his/her own conclusions or assessments. The questions were focused solely on long-term health problems and not the acute ones that directly exist at the time of the census implementation. In the case of children being less than 15 years old, as well as in the case of those who could not provide the answer autonomously (hearing or speech problem, dementia, etc.), the answer was given by a parent, guardian or another member of the household of age. For children being less than five years old, the enumerator also had to ask a parent (guardian or another member of the household of age) an additional question on the dynamics and level of development of the child.

– The share of persons with disabilities in the population of individual municipalities or cities was also influenced by the institutions for permanent placement that operate in those municipalities/cities, especially in the places with such institutions and a smaller number of inhabitants.

[9] The book is available in its electronic format on: http://popis2011.stat.rs/?page_id=2134&lang=en

An important piece of information for further interpreting of the census data, as well as previously for their collection, are the definitions of health problems that present challenges for functionality which were adopted by the SORS on the basis of the recommendations of the Washington Group.

They read as follows (according to the explanation from the publication):

1. A problem with seeing exists when a person cannot see objects in the near proximity or at a certain distance, even when using aids. Also, a person has a problem if he/she can see only with one eye or only the objects in front of it, but not to the side.
2. A problem with hearing exists when a person does not differentiate sounds from different sources, even when using aids, when he/she hears only with one year or is semi- or completely deaf.
3. A problem with walking or climbing up the stairs exists when a person moves with disabilities across a flat surface or along the stairs, or when it cannot move without assistance of another person or some aid.
4. A problem with remembering or concentration is when person cannot concentrate on reading or writing some text, if they forget the date of their birth, names of close relatives, way home, etc. This category does not include persons who on account of an increased stress or use of medical drugs have diminished capacity for remembering or concentration.
5. A problem with independence with clothing, feeding or maintaining personal hygiene is when person cannot perform these everyday activities independently or at all without assistance of another person.
6. A problem with communication is when person, on account of a partial or permanent damage to their speech apparatus, stroke or some other ailment, have problem with the pronunciation of words, which makes communication or an exchange of information with other persons difficult or prevents it completely. This category also includes persons who owing to some long-term disease, some psychological or innate problem speak incoherently and incomprehensively for other persons or have a problem understanding people from their environment or receiving information.

1.3. Reach, limitations and use of the census data on disability

The Washington Group, which is the creator of the approach and methodology used in the 2011 Census in the Republic of Serbia pointed out that by using questions designed in such a manner it is impossible to identify the types of disability in a way in which it is usually done when observing disability.[10] More concretely, this means that on the basis of the data obtained in this way it is impossible to establish with certainty the number of persons with disabilities in the given area, in accordance with the standard categories of disability. Considering that the questions cover

[10] See the WG recommendation on:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/recommendations_for_disability_measurement.pdf

six basic life functions – seeing, hearing, walking, remembering (and concentration), independence (in everyday activities) and communication (and understanding), through self-determination in health terms and subjective assessment of the respondent's own functionality, it is almost impossible to classify the difficulties or the type of disability in more detail. The Group again underlined that this particularly concerned persons with intellectual and psycho-social difficulties. More concretely, a person with intellectual difficulties may report difficulties in connection with concentration or communication, or both, or yet another one along with them or, perhaps, none of the listed. Also, persons with intellectual or psycho-social difficulties can get "lost" in a large number of persons who have also reported these difficulties that can differ a great deal by their incidence, intensity, duration and effects.

Also, it is supposed that what will happen in practice is that, on account of an assessment of a household member that the person with intellectual or psycho-social difficulties is incapable of answering the given questions independently, somebody else is going to answer in lieu of that person, which then makes relative the grounds for the classifications of disability and creating such categories with complete certainty. In addition, when this concerns persons with disabilities who are residents of institutions for permanent placement, there is a high probability that under such enumeration conditions the answers on their behalf and about them will be provided by members of the staff that takes care of them and not themselves. Such situation, which can justifiably be expected in advance and which has been proven through practice, has its effects on the final comprehension of the data obtained in this manner.

Finally, bearing in mind that the basic method in the enumeration of difficulties is the reporting or assessment of one's own health (self-reported health) and not self-determination or personal identification in terms of disability (which could, for instance, be the question "Do you consider yourself to be a person with disability?"), therefore the specific methodological approach should always be held in mind. This does not mean that in our further considerations and use of the data reported here persons with disabilities cannot be considered as persons with disability. The issue is more of a terminological nature, while the qualification by which persons, on the basis of the census data, can be considered to be persons with disability is methodologically clearly established. This needs to be added to the use of the so-called social approach to enumeration of persons with disability, instead of the medical one, which primarily relies on a diagnosis or label of disability. Observing all of the above-said, one needs to keep in mind the fact or attitude that disability is a fluent notion, a concept that keeps developing and changing. This has become especially obvious after the adoption of the UN Convention that sheds a new light on the consideration of disability which is not based on the state of health and diagnostic label, but on the lack of readiness of the society to meet individual needs and requirements of its members.[11]

[11] Bearing in mind the fact that individuals reported difficulties in (everyday) functioning which are caused when a personal health issue meets the environment (somewhat according to the social model), as well as that "persons with disabilities" are qualified as those who have reported "many difficulties" or "total inability", in this book, under the term "persons with disabilities" we will find only those who had reported those specific levels of difficulty. When we are talking about specific aspects of functioning in which a difficulty exists (type of problem), we will use the term "persons with disabilities with problem in/related to seeing, hearing, etc.".

A set of brief questions designed by the Washington Group for the purpose of being used in national censuses also does not go into the surveying of the social context of the reported difficulties. These questions are not focused on the perception of discrimination, social exclusion, economic and social position, that is, the degree of social exclusion. Certain conclusions and suppositions regarding these aspects of the position of persons with disabilities could be derived indirectly by cross-classifying the questions on difficulties with data on economic activity and on other segments covered by the census questionnaire, which is one of the goals of the given study. In those terms, it will be very useful to make a connection within the framework outside the study between the available data and sources on disability and poverty to the degree in which they are obtainable, which has been insisted on in the past decade by many relevant institutions, including the World Bank.

A special note should be given to the approach to measuring disability through the given methodology. It should not be considered clearly or purely social in approach, when compared to a social model of disability drawn from within the CRPD Convention or other progressive standards. Even though it does take into account personal evaluation of difficulty by the respondents, it does, to some degree put an emphasis on personal health and state of health, rather than on social obstacles as perceived by the respondents themselves. In that sense, this particular approach is mixed, and not purely social, when defining disability. However, the study aims at using the given methodology to the maximum extent possible, to observe the social reality of persons classified as persons with disabilities, through examining their status, equality of opportunity and access in the area of education, employment, economic relations and other segments of social life. To the extent provided by the Census methodology, with the observed limitations thereof.

2. Relevant framework, standards and sources in the Republic of Serbia

The adoption of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities in 2006, as well as of the Optional Protocol with the Convention the year after, firmed up an intention to essentially change the way of observing disability and consequently all legal systems, policies and planning in connection with the treatment, rights and position of persons with disabilities at the national level. Such aberration from the standards applicable until then is called in the Convention the change of the paradigm and its key change is the observing of disability as a consequence of an inadequate reaction of the society to the needs of its members and not as a personal capacity of an individual. Disability needs to be observed as an encounter with standards, policies, regulations, setting and other social elements that are not able to ensure that all members of the society enjoy all the rights and live their life completely and freely, totally equally with the others, regardless of their personal characteristics. In those terms, all variations in terms of the physical, mental or some other condition ought to be observed solely as a result of human diversity and not as a ground for some form of discrimination.

The Convention has become the basic source when it comes to the human rights of persons with disabilities and as such it includes all classic human rights, applying the afore-mentioned change in the paradigm to every aspect of social activity and life. In that way, the relations and

rights are regulated in the context of the protection from discrimination and the right to equal enjoyment of all rights, from the basic rights to life, legal capacity and protection from torture, to the rights in connection with work and education, to those in connection with health and the family and political rights. A clear demand is placed in front of the member states – a reform of the current discriminatory standards and practices that cause and maintain continuous violation of the rights and durable marginalization of persons with disabilities throughout the world.

As a potentially revolutionary international legal act on human rights, the Convention was adopted at a record speed and has won a very clear and strong support of the member states from the entire world. The Republic of Serbia signed it in 2007 and ratified it, together with the Protocol, in 2009, which made it a part of the Serbian legal system.[12]

Considering that the goal of the relevant segment of the census activities, focused on observing of persons with disabilities, was to survey the reported difficulties in functioning, it is worth mentioning the normative acts and policy the purpose of which is to ensure higher integration of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia and their functioning and inclusion in all key segments of life, such as the protection from discrimination, education, employment, etc., which are the segments that this study is going to deal with to the possible degree.

In those terms, it is important to start from the regulations dedicated to the protection from discrimination. The Law on the prohibition of discrimination[13] is a general anti-discrimination act adopted in 2009 which prohibits any form of discrimination on the basis of disability and promotes aspects of affirmative action for the purpose of improving the position of persons with disabilities in different fields.

The Law on the prevention of discrimination of persons with disability[14] was adopted before the above-mentioned law in 2006 and is focused on the specific protection from discriminatory behaviours, standards and practices aimed against this vulnerable group. The act itself is guided by several basic principles – prohibition of discrimination; respect for human rights and dignity; equal inclusion in all spheres of social life; inclusion in all decision-making processes related to rights and obligations; equality of rights and obligations. Within the scope of this regulation, disability is defined as a combination of innate or acquired "incapacitations" (of the physical, sensory, intellectual or emotional nature) and social or other obstacles which leads to an absence or limitation of possibilities for persons with disabilities to get included equally with other persons in the activities of the society. Some of the separately listed forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities also include that in the context of education, employment, mobility and accessibility, and before the bodies of authority/administration.

The legal definition of disability in article 3 is in principle based on the social model of observing disability: persons with innate or acquired physical, sensory or emotional incapacitation who on account of social or other obstacles do not have a possibility or have limited possibilities to

[12] Law on the confirmation of the Convention on the rights of persons with disability, "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", "International treaties", no. 42/2009
[13] Law on the prohibition of discrimination, "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 22/2009
[14] Law on the prevention of discrimination of persons with disabilities, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 33/2006

get included in the activities of the society at the same level with the others, regardless of whether they can accomplish the said activities with the use of technical aids or support services.

In addition to the mentioned anti-discrimination laws, there is also a number of legal acts which specifically and in their entirety, or in some of their segments, aim at preventing and processing discriminatory acts against persons with disabilities and at full integration in regular social flows on equal grounds with others.

In the field of employment, there is the Law on professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities[15] which, as a legal act dedicated solely to this social group, deals with the access and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, preparation for work through training and education, as well as with issues related to the obligation of employers to employ persons with disabilities. On the basis of this Law, a large number of rulebooks have been enacted and their purpose is to regulate different areas covered by the text of the Law.

In the field of education, the Law on the basis of the system of education[16] has a special significance and it covers the entire process of education for all children, including also children with disabilities. The obligation related to the access to regular primary education system is established as a universal one and instead of deciding on the enrolment outside the regular education system, the assessment bodies are there to decide on the required forms of support and individual assistance to the child who may need it in the regular schooling.

In 2006, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for the improving the position of persons with disabilities[17], as the first strategic document intended for determining the directions and priorities in the work on redefining and improving the status and social inclusion of persons with disabilities in Serbia.

The Strategy has recognized the facts that persons with disabilities in Serbia are often at the very borderline of the low standard of living and poverty, that they are victims of social exclusion and marginalization and that their rights guaranteed by international legal standards (the UN Convention was in its preparation phase at the time) are continuously violated. The Strategy insists on the social model of observing and treating disability.

Considering that the stipulated period for the enforcement of the Strategy is the year 2015, the goals that need to be achieved on the basis of the Strategy have also been set as priorities that will be realized until that time. They refer to a larger presence of the issues in connection with: position of persons with disabilities in the development of institutional frameworks and planning; efficient instruments for the protection against discrimination and its prevention; development of accessible social and health care services that are focused on the rights of users with disabilities and that are in compliance with the accepted standards; development of policies and measures that stimulate independence, equal opportunity, personal development and active life in the

[15] Law on professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 36/2009
[16] Law on the basis of the system of education, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 72/2009, 52/2011, 55/2013
[17] Available (in Serbian language only) on:
http://www.minrzs.gov.rs/doc/porodica/strategije/Strategija%20unapredjenja%20polozaja%20OSI.pdf

spheres of education, employment, work and housing; accessibility to a well-developed setting and achievement of accessibility standards in transport, information, communication and services; provision of an adequate standard of living and social security.

It is precisely through the principles on which the Strategy is based that the main goals and directions can be recognized when it comes to the creation of the policy and steps intended to redefine and improve the position of persons with disabilities, primarily through the principles of non-discrimination, full and efficient inclusion of persons with disabilities into social flows and equal opportunities.

The general and specific goals of the Strategy are set very ambitiously and some of them can be used for the purpose of comparison of the census data and the nationally set strategic planning, after the publishing of the study, wherever that is relevant and possible.

In 2013, the Action Plan was adopted on the basis of the Strategy for the purpose of realizing the goals in the last two-year strategic period 2013–2015.

The Strategy for the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination[18] was adopted in 2013 and it represents a mid-term strategic document for the period from 2013 to 2018 aimed at fighting any form and kind of discrimination in Serbia. The Strategy lists persons with disabilities as one of the particularly vulnerable social groups in the context of the protection from discrimination. In line with its umbrella goals, the Strategy provides for a larger degree of implementation and harmonization of the national anti-discrimination regulations and provisions, policies and strategies, with the aim to have a more complete protection of this particularly endangered and vulnerable social group from the effects of discrimination and social exclusion.

3. General data on persons with disabilities - number, structure and incidence of difficulties

The number of persons with disabilities and the percentage they account for in relation to the total population vary not only by regions and parts of the world (the difference of the data is often linked to the division into developed and developing countries and further – developing countries above and below a certain degree of development), but, and this is the case much more frequently, on account of the difference in the methodology that applies both to the manner of data collection and setting up of data (censuses, surveys) and to the definition/notion of disability that is used and applied for that purpose.[19] Also, the issues related to the methodology include the decision about which degree of difficulty is to be classified as the critical threshold for considering a condition/difficulty as a question in the domain of disability.

Thus, for instance, the data of the World Health Organization, that is often taken as the relevant source of information in this regard, are set on the basis of observing disability as an

[18] Available on: http://www.slglasnik.info/sr/60-10-07-2013/13430-strategija-prevencije-i-zatite-od-diskriminacije.html
[19] Mont, D, p.1

interaction between the state of health and limitations linked to life activities and social inclusion. The similar situation is in the case of many other databases. The WHO assesses that currently there are over a billion people in the world with some form of disability, which accounts for around 15% of the total population.[20] However, it is further estimated that between 110 and 190 million adult residents of the planet have serious problems in life functioning, which is between 2 and 3.5% of the people aged over 15 years.[21] At the same time, there is a mild fluctuation in the presentation of these data even within the same sources.

The Academic Network of European Disability Experts – ANED, which is dedicated to observing and collecting data and monitoring the trends when it comes to persons with disabilities on the territory of Europe, has reported that the surveys have clearly shown different situations in the reporting of difficulties among the EU member states.[22] However, despite that, the figures are stable and show occurrence of permanent difficulty with the average of 20–25% of the Union citizens aged over 15 years, with a higher prevalence among women than men.[23] The ANED methodology is based on self-reported health, i.e., difficulty and it clearly marks a link between the rise in the incidence of difficulty and age, whereby disability occurs with age or the manifestation forms of difficulty multiply, as well as its seriousness.

Continuous databases that use fixed indicators and regularly monitor the trends and states in the questions related to the number, status, social position and social inclusion of persons with disabilities do not exist in the Republic of Serbia. Dealing with this group of population is sporadic and the relevant data are either not broadly available or do not exist at all. The particularly worrying fact is that the monitoring and data do not exist in continuity when it comes to the spheres of social life and activities, where there is a noticeably biggest marginalization and exclusion, including the health care system, education, employment and labour market, as well as the spheres that relate to the practice directly linked to the exercising of the rights on equal grounds – deprivation of legal capacity, accessibility or social care context (social benefits, etc.). For this reasons the figures that exist in different national reports and policies fluctuate.

Let us take, for instance, the Special Report of the Commissioner for the protection of equality dedicated to the monitoring of the discrimination against persons with disabilities in Serbia,[24] which is guided by the assessment that persons with disabilities account for around 10% of the total population in the Republic of Serbia (between 700 and 800 thousand people). In the general consideration of the prevalence of disability in the general population, the assessment that it is between 10% and 15% of the total population is usually employed. As it has already been said, the prevalence of disability in the population will vary through the degrees of development of the local

[20] Ibid.
[21] See, for instance, "World Report on Disability", WHO/World Bank, 2011, on: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2011/WHO_NMH_VIP_11.01_eng.pdf?ua=1 and "Factsheet on Persons with Disabilities" UN Enable, on: http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18
[22] You can find the ANED reports on: http://www.disability-europe.net/theme/comparative-data/reports-comparativedata
[23] Grammenos, S, "Indicators of disability equality in Europe", 2011, on: http://www.disability-europe.net/theme/statisticalindicators
[24] "Special Report on the discrimination of persons with disability in Serbia", the Commissioner for the protection of equality, 2013 (in Serbian language only), on: http://www.ravnopravnost.gov.rs/images/files/Poseban%20izvestaj%20-%20osobe%20sa%20invaliditetom%20FINAL%209.5.2013.pdf

setting, depending on the methodology, and even more narrowly – through age groups of the population (directly proportionate to aging), among women and men, etc.

The census methodology for the 2011 Census was guided by the approach of self-reported difficulty in functioning on account of a specific health problem, with certain instructions for the respondents (see the above explanation of the methodology) and the figures that have been obtained can be deemed as partially deviating from the usual values when observing disability.

Namely, the data show that a total of 571 780 citizens reported a difficulty. In comparison to the total population of 7 186 862 citizens, that represents around 8% (7.96) of the total population. However, it should be added that the disability status is unknown for 119 482 citizens, which represents additional 1.66% of the total population. Out of the total number of persons with disabilities, more than 58% (58.2) are women, while a little less than 42% (41.8) are men.

It is important to remind once again that when enumerating difficulties, it often happens that the answers on behalf of persons with disabilities are provided by other household members or other persons. In addition to the children under 15, for whom the answers are provided by the vicarious persons or other household members of age, it is expected that for the persons who have or are considered to have problems in understanding and communication the answers were by the rule provided by another person, i.e., a household member. As for the persons placed or living at institutions for collective placement, who were also covered by the census activities (as explained in the methodological clarifications), the census questionnaires for them were by the rule filled out by the staff members of those institutions. Regarding the details in connection with the providers of the answers to the questions on difficulties, they will be covered in the parts of the studies below.

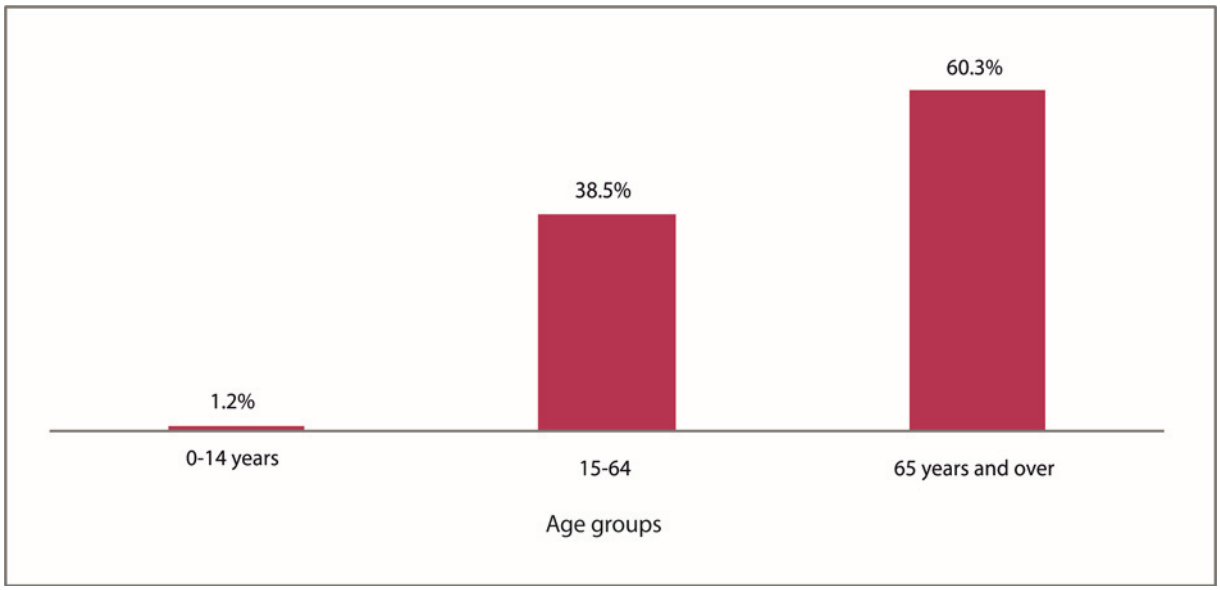
4. General data by age categories

The total cluster of persons who reported difficulty or for whom difficulty was reported can be in the first step divided in terms of age into two basic categories – under 15 years and 15 years and over. The use of that threshold is logical, since according to the census methodology this is precisely the age at which there is a difference as to who is going to provide answers to the given questions.

In the group of persons up to 15, it was reported that 6 924 persons have at least one of the stated difficulties in functioning, which accounts for 1.2% of the total population that reported a difficulty. At the same time, this number accounts for 0.7% of the total population up to 15 and 0.1% of the total enumerated population. The 1.2% share in the population with disabilities can be considered as very low. Here, for the first time in the study, we come to a conclusion which is broadly accepted and evident when observing disability in census surveys and concerns a low incidence of difficulties at a younger age, that is, to a direct link between the rise in the incidence of disability and aging, which will be even more obvious when observing the older age categories of the population.

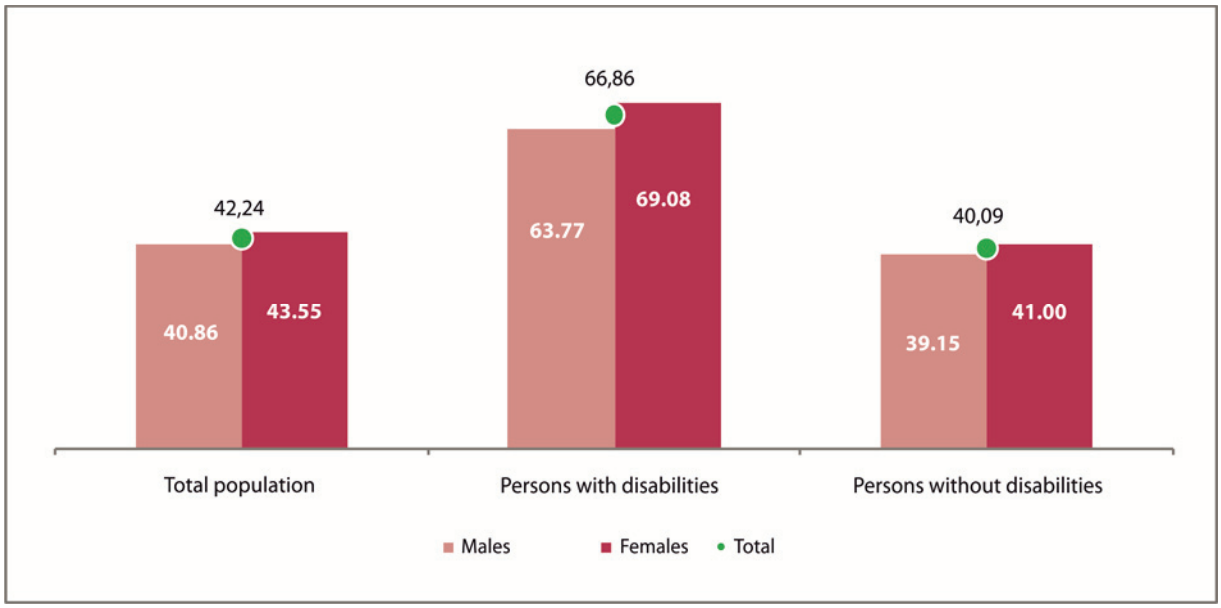
Opposite to the presented data for the category of persons under 15 years, there is the category of persons aged 65 years and over. In this group, the total number of persons with reported difficulties in functioning amounts to 344 768, which represents 4.8% of the total population, and even more importantly 60.3% of the total population with reported difficulty in the Republic of Serbia, and 27.6% of the total population aged 65 years and over. These data point at the expectedly high incidence of persons of older age in the cluster of persons with disability and, in principle, confirms the knowledge about the increase in difficulties during the process of aging. The increase can also be noticed in the number of reported difficulties that is linked to the older age, which we are going to talk about later on.

Graph 1: Persons with disabilities by broad age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



In this rough observation of the contrasts between the extreme age categories of the population with reported difficulty, it is worthwhile stating the data on the average age and differences in that respect between the population with and without disability. Namely, the average age of the total population (which includes both persons with and persons without disabilities) is estimated at 42.2 years of age (in the case of men 40.9 and in the case of women 43.5). In the cluster of persons with disability, the average age amounts to as much as 66.9 years (63.8 in the case of men and as much as 69.1 in the case of women with disabilities). In order to complete this data, we are also going to set apart the average age for the population without disability, in which we removed from our scope of observation the population with disabilities, and there the average age is 40.1 years (39.1 for men and 41.0 for women). The average age for the cluster of persons whose disability status is unknown goes within the scope of the values similar to the average age of the total population and amounts to 41.4 years of life.

Graph 2: Average age of total population, persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



When comparing these values, the average age of the general population, population with disabilities and population whose disability status is unknown, it can be concluded that the average age of persons with reported difficulty is higher by almost 25 years than the average age of the general population. On the basis of the stated, it is possible to say the following: persons aged 65 and over account for more than a half of the population with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia by far, with the share of over 60 percent; of the total number of persons aged 65 and over, less than one third reported difficulties in functioning according to the standards of the questionnaire used in the Census, that is, they can be considered to be persons with disability pursuant to the given methodology.

Such quality of the group of persons with disabilities in terms of the average age will also be potentially present when observing other characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, e.g., in the field of economic activity as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary for this reason to adhere, to the extent possible, to the comparison between certain age statuses and avoid comparison of total data wherever that is feasible and appropriate, that is, where the high age of this group can have a direct impact on the data and further comparisons.

The incidence of difficulties in other age categories appears as follows:

Table 1: Total population and persons with disabilities, by age and sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

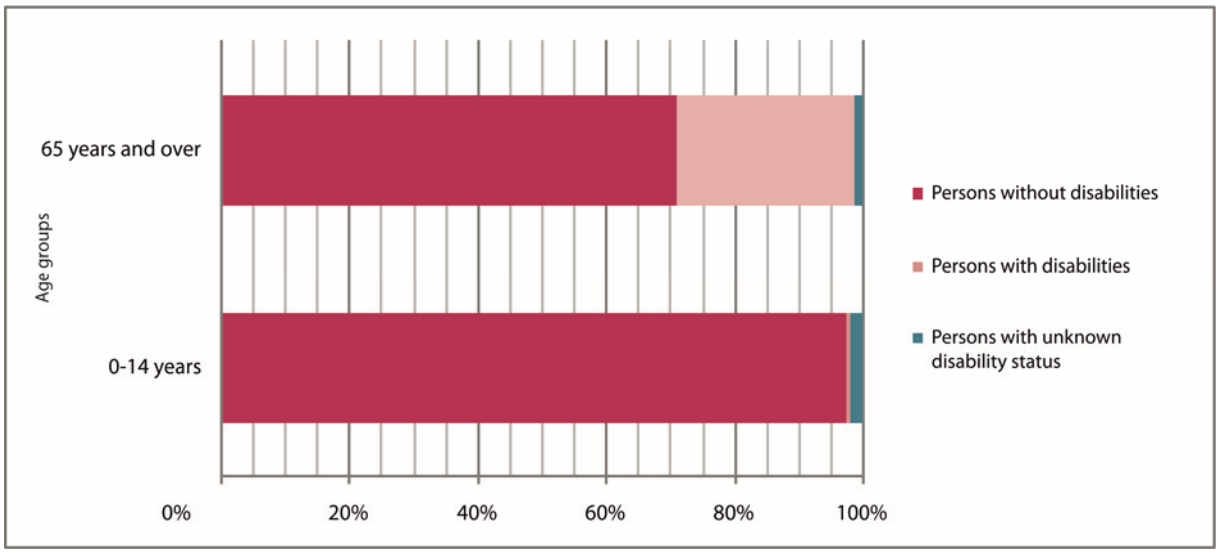
Age group	Total population			Persons with disabilities		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**7186862 (100%)**	**3499176 (48.7%)**	**3687686 (51.3%)**	**571780 (100%)**	**238940 (41.8%)**	**332840 (58.2%)**
Under 15 years	1025278	527308	497970	6924	4040	2884
15–19	401994	206968	195026	3928	2305	1623
20–29	920027	470142	449885	10319	6146	4173
30–49	1944210	973832	970378	49917	27649	22268
50–59	1116623	544074	572549	92754	45803	46951
60–64	528414	249785	278629	63170	29954	33216
65 years and over	1250316	527067	723249	344768	123043	221725

Table 2: Persons with disabilities by age groups and share in the age groups of the total population, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities		Share in the total population (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SRBIA	**571780**	**100**	**8.0**
Under 15 years	6924	1.2	0.7
15–19	3928	0.7	1.0
20–29	10319	1.8	1.1
30–49	49917	8.7	2.6
50–59	92754	16.2	8.3
60–64	63170	11.0	12.0
65 years and over	344768	60.3	27.6

Owing to the lack of continuous monitoring and collection of data in the contest of persons with disabilities in Serbia (through censuses and otherwise), it is impossible to draw conclusions on the trends in terms of age and carry out similar comparisons with the existing census data from 2011.

Graph 3: Population aged under 15 and population aged 65 years and over by disability status, Republic of Serbia, Census, 2011



5. Data by the type of problem

In this segment, we are going to observe the census results in connection with the reporting of difficulties in functioning (disability), putting our focus on the type of problem. In those terms, we are going to present the data on the incidence of each of the problems separately and show them also through the age groups. Finally, we are going to present the data on the occurrence of three and more problems in the enumerated population and about the correlation between the "independence in the care about oneself" and other problems that are present.

5.1. Basic data by the type of problem

As it has already been explained, the methodology designed by the Washington Group for the purpose of being used in census activities and in order to provide high degree of the comparability of data throughout the world is aimed at recognizing difficulties in functioning in the basic life

situations and functions. They include: seeing, hearing, walking, independence in everyday activities, concentration/remembering, understanding and communication. It would be unfounded to expect that the censuses could go more deeply and in more detail in the identification of the specific form of disability (physical, intellectual, psycho-social) or cover all dimensions of the social model in such a way that disability is completely recognized as a consequence of encounter with an inadequate surrounding or standards.[25] Therefore, the goals of census activities in the context of recognizing the occurrence of disability are limited primarily to the assessment of "equality of opportunities" by comparing the values between the groups of persons with and without disabilities in different segments of social life and activities (education, work and employment, etc.).

The stated questions will recognize the occurrence of difficulties in the stated six segments. Although the identification of a certain number of persons with specific types of disability will not be achieved (it is mostly persons with mental difficulties that are mentioned in this light), it is considered that the majority of persons with disabilities will be identified by these 6 basic problems.[26] These questions do not have the coverage or purpose of screening questions the task of which would, for instance, be to cover, with a more detailed approach, several dimensions of difficulties linked to the mental state of the respondent (there is an opinion that for the purpose of obtaining comparative data the focus should be put on the questions linked to concentration and remembering). Opposite to such screening questions, the goal of which is to obtain a clearer and more complete identification of disability in almost all of its manifestation forms and in a more complete social context, there are census questions the goal of which is primarily to identify most of the persons with disabilities and provide internationally comparable data which are mainly lacking at the moment.

When observing the values in connection with the reporting of difficulties in functioning, the fact that each enumerated person could report difficulty with regard to different problems requires caution, especially with regards to the total sums. In order to achieve comparability of data, persons who reported more serious difficulties or complete incapacitation (see the methodological chapter) were calculated into the total contingent of persons with disabilities. That means that the persons who reported "few difficulties" in the given segment were not recorded in these summations as persons with disabilities.

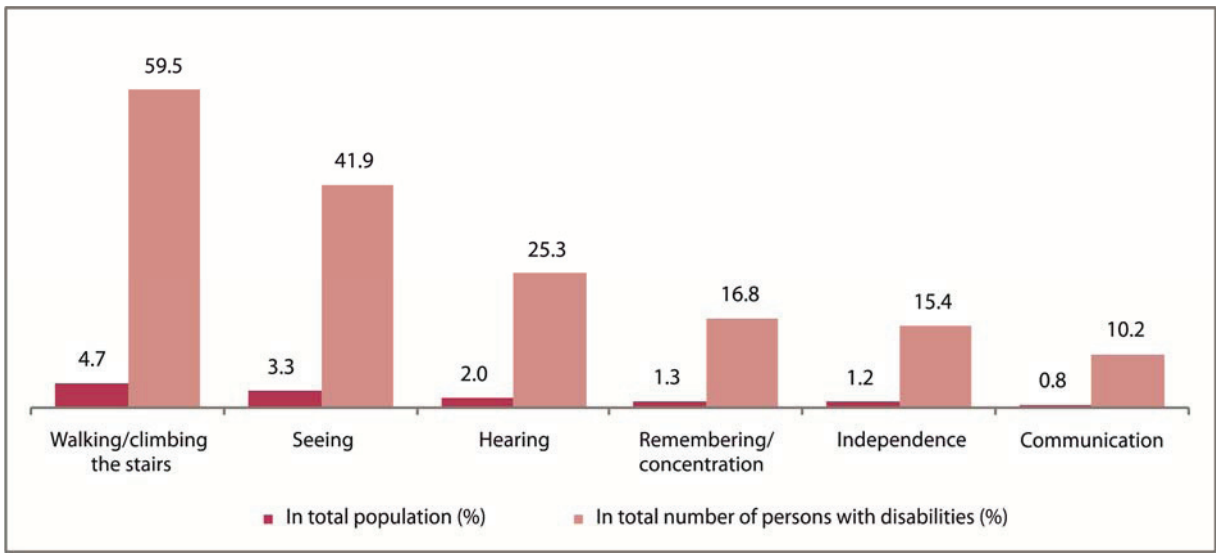
As for intellectual or psycho-social difficulties (mental disability), the identification will be significantly reduced for at least two reasons – first, on account of the fact that the census questions are focused on two aspects relevant for the issue of mental state (concentration/remembering and communication), while certain other aspects are left out (which would lead to a lower comparability of data and higher coverage of difficulties) and second – reporting, that is, making a declaration in connection with certain problems is not always an easy step for the respondent (again, the example of mental difficulties is relevant here). In terms of the second reason, it is justified to expect that in some cases a difficulty, even when it is reported, is

[25] Mont, D, p.18
[26] Mont, D, p. 19

going to be reported at a smaller scale and intensity in comparison to the realistic state of the matter. Taking into consideration that this is still a question of self-reporting of one's own difficulties, the factors such as stigmatization, social exclusion and judgmental attitudes can influence the final data, that is, the qualification of whether the respondent has disability. The same can also be said for specific understanding of the question asked, that is, of the scopes of the offered answers, which can be conditioned by cultural factors, factors related to family and upbringing, and by other factors.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities, most of them reported problem related to walking and climbing up the stairs, 59.5% of them (4.7% of the total population). The second problem by incidence is the one in connection with sight, reported by 41.9% of the total number with disabilities (3.3% of the total population). This is followed by problem with hearing, which is present in the case of 25.3% of the cluster of persons with disabilities (2.0% of the total population), and then problem with remembering and concentration at 16.8% (1.3% of the total population), with independence at 15.4% (1.3% of the total population) and with communication and understanding at 10.2% of the respondents with disabilities (0.8% of the total population).

Graph 4: Occurrence of the type of problem in the population with disabilities and the total population, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



5.2. Persons with disabilities with problem related to walking/climbing the stairs

Bearing in mind that the most frequently reported difficulty is the one linked to problem in walking and climbing up the stairs (irrespective of the use of aids for that purpose), we are first going to put these data against the perspective of age groups.

Of all the persons with disabilities who reported the given problem, 66.4% of them belong to the category over 65, which is 18.1% of the total population in that age group. Bearing in mind that the population aged 65 and over has a 60.3% share in the total population with disabilities, this amount is to be expected. However, it is not out of place to observe the situation from another angle. Namely, the population of this age (65 and over) is naturally the least active category of population that, at the same time and by the rule, experiences health problems at a higher intensity and more frequent incidence. This means that around a third of the persons with disabilities with problem in walking and climbing (irrespective of the use of aids) in the Republic of Serbia belongs to the age categories that are considered more active and of better general health, which can be interesting for the decision-makers, experts and advocates in the sphere of accessibility, as well as availability of aids.

Table 3: Persons with disabilities – problem related to walking/climbing the stairs, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – walking/climbing the stairs		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SRBIA	**571780**	**100**	**59.5**
Under 15 years	2255	0.7	32.6
15–29	4617	1.4	32.4
30–39	6851	2.0	40.3
40–49	15314	4.5	46.5
50–59	48540	14.3	52.5
60–64	36455	10.7	57.7
65 years and over	225814	66.4	65.5

In this context, potentially more useful data are those on the use of aids by the persons with difficulties in moving.

As it has been explained earlier, the persons who provided an affirmative answer to the question on difficulty in walking and climbing up the stairs were asked additional question on the use of aids. In the census questionnaire, the question on aids referred only to physical aids, while the questions on aids intended for other difficulties (hearing, seeing etc.) were not covered. The offered responses covered electric wheelchair, mechanical wheelchair, crutches, walker and prostheses/other orthotic tools, with a possibility to mark "none of the above", as well as several answers concurrently.

A very low percentage of 0.5% of persons with disabilities with problem in moving declared that they use electric wheelchair, while 4.9% of them stated that they use mechanical wheelchair.

23.2% of them stated that they use crutches as aid, while walker is used by 4.5% of persons with disabilities with problem in moving. Finally, 3.5% of persons reported the use of prostheses/other orthotic tools.

However, there is potentially particular significance in the information regarding the percentage of interviewed persons with disabilities with problem in moving who responded that they did not use any of the listed aids/tools and that was 66.3% of persons with reported problem. Considering that the scope of the offered answers was broad enough to include usual aids/tools for moving, as well as that this concerned persons with reported problem in moving at the value of "a lot of difficulties" or "completely prevented", such percentage of persons with disabilities with problem in moving who do not use any of the aids/tools can be assessed as high. If the situation in some other census area in the world is taken into consideration, it is clear that the occurrence of aids/tools in the general population and population with disabilities is of a higher value.[27]

Table 4: Persons with disabilities – problem related to walking/climbing the stairs, by use of medical-technical aids/tools, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Type of aid/tool	Persons with disabilities – walking/climbing the stairs	%
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**340029**	**100**
Electric wheelchair	1794	0.5
Mechanical wheelchair	16596	4.9
Crutch	78714	23.2
Walker	15264	4.5
Prostheses and other orthotic tools	11896	3.5
Nothing of the above mentioned	225535	66.3

In order set apart the observation of persons with disabilities with problem in moving as a whole and of the elderly population separately, when talking about the share of persons with disabilities with problem in moving who use aids/tools it is necessary to specifically emphasize the piece of data that out of the total number of persons with disabilities with problem in walking aged 65 and over, 63% of them do not use any of the listed aids/tools, according to the answers they provided. Considering that such high percentages in not using aids/tools despite the difficulties can be confusing, it is important to draw the attention again to the fact that the counting of the cluster of persons with disabilities with problem in moving also includes persons who reported "completely incapacitated" in moving, on the basis of which it can be supposed that a number of these persons do not use aids/tools, since complete incapacity can also mean absence of moving (walking). The cluster of people with few difficulties were not included in the counting of persons

[27] See, for instance, the study of the American Census Bureau on persons with disability from 2012, p. 8, on: http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p70-131.pdf.

with disability uses aids/tools to a higher degree when moving and they reported them during the enumeration. Finally, the use of aids/tools such as, for instance, a cane (but not crutches that were listed as a possible answer) were most probably not recorded in the census activities as a use of aids/tools, since they were not provided as a listed answer, which classified the people who move using a cane into a group of persons who answered "none of the above".

As a reminder, the Law on Health Protection,[28] Law on Health Insurance[29] and Law on Pension and Disability Insurance[30] recognize persons with disabilities as particularly separated social category. The laws in the sphere of health recognize them as persons particularly exposed to risk and consequently as the insured under mandatory health insurance regardless of their employment status. The Rulebook on medical and technical aids/tools provided from health insurance[31] stipulates the right to access to aids/tools in health protection, depending on the type of disability.. In the context of persons with disabilities with problem in moving and use of aids/tools, the Rulebook stipulates provision of prostheses for upper and lower extremities, orthotic tools (orthoses), special types of aids/tools – orthopaedic shoes, wheelchairs, "tools for facilitation of walking" (crutches, cane) and "other auxiliary aids/tools" (bed, crane, mattress and belts). In 2014, the level of participation in the procurement of aids/tools amounted to 10% of the price[32] and did not change in the past several years.

One of the decisions of the author of this study in connection with the methodological approach to the creation of data on the basis of the census results, in respect to persons with disabilities, is an attempt to set the difficulty that is connected with "independence in performing basic everyday activities", such as clothing, feeding and maintaining personal hygiene, apart from the group of difficulties covered by the census questionnaire and cross-classify it with other difficulties. In that way we can observe to which extent certain problem (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentration, etc.) is linked to the impossibility of a person to independently take care of him/herself in the stated basic functions. Here we are going to present those data in connection with problem in moving.

For 22% of persons with reported difficulty related to problem in walking or climbing up the stairs it was reported that they also have significant difficulties or that they are completely prevented in terms of daily care for themselves – independence in feeding, clothing and maintaining of hygiene. It needs to be noted that out of all persons who reported difficulty related to problem in independent care for themselves, persons aged 75 and over account for more than a half of the entire cluster, which along with the high prevalence of the elderly in the cluster of persons with problem in moving (66.4% are over 65) contributes to the lack of surprise regarding the high degree of dependence on the care provided by another person.

[28] Law on health protection, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 107/2005, 72/2009, 88/2010, 57/2011, 119/2012, 45/2013 – state law
[29] Law on health insurance, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no.107/2005, 109/2005, 57/2011, 110/2012 – CC decision, 119/2012
[30] Law on pension and disability insurance, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 34/2003, 64/2004, 84/2004, 85/2005, 101/2005, 63/2006, 5/2009, 107/2009, 101/2010, 93/2012, 62/2013, 108/2013
[31] Rulebook on medical and technical aids/tools provided from health insurance, "The Official Gazette of the RS", no. 52/2012, 62/2012
[32] http://www.rfzo.rs/download/pravilnici/participacija/Pravilnik_obimsadrzaj16012014.pdf

The percentage of persons with disabilities with problem in moving who at the same time have difficulty related to problem to care independently for themselves is significantly less than in the case of certain groups with another type of problems, that is, in the case of those that are linked with mental health for instance (concentration, remembering, communication).

5.3. Persons with disabilities with problem related to sight

The second type of problem by the degree of incidence is the one connected with seeing, which was written down for a total number of 239 454 enumerated citizens. The persons for whom difficulty with seeing was written down are those who cannot see objects in near proximity or at a certain distance, even with a use of glasses or contact lenses, as well as persons who can see only with one eye or can see only objects in front of them, but not those to the side.

This number of persons with problem related to seeing accounts for 41.9% of the total population with disabilities and 3.3% of the total enumerated population.

Here again we need to apply the observing of the difficulty by age categories. Out of the total number, there are 61% of persons with disabilities with reported problem with seeing in the age category 65 years and over or a total of 146 190 persons (11.7% of the total population in that age category). This means that while only around 12 percent of the total number of persons aged 65 years and over reported difficulty that can be considered as disability according to the given methodology, in a separated cluster of all persons with disabilities with the given problem, they account for more than 60 percent. If we separately observe the oldest age category of 75 and above, it contains 90 951 persons with disabilities with problem related to sight, which accounts for 38% of all persons with disabilities with that problem. The prevalence in all age categories is as it is presented in the table below.

Table 5: Persons with disabilities – problem related to sight, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – sight		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**239454**	**100**	**41.9**
Under 15 years	2496	1.0	36.1
15–29	5073	2.1	35.6
30–39	5465	2.3	32.2
40–49	12370	5.2	37.6
50–59	41093	17.2	44.3
60–64	26767	11.2	42.4
65 years and over	146190	61.1	42.4

Photo *Dragana Vlašić*

If we talk about the degree of independence in the everyday care for oneself of the persons with disabilities with problem related to sight, it is the highest in comparison to the other types of problems. Namely, out of the persons with disabilities with problem related to sight, 14.2% of them also reported difficulty in connection with independent caring for themselves, which in comparison to some other categories of problems again represents a relatively low percentage, that is, a relatively high degree of independence in performing basic everyday activities in the care for oneself.

The census questionnaire used in the 2011 Census did not, as it has already been pointed out earlier, include questions in connection with aids/tools that concern other problems except the one in connection with moving (walking and climbing), and therefore on the basis of the obtained data it is not possible to draw any conclusions on the use of aids for alleviating difficulties in connection with problem related to seeing. The legal framework we used for the purpose of describing standards in the context of aids/tools for moving stipulates that persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing have access to aids/tools – glasses, telescopic glasses, magnifying glass, contact lenses, eye prostheses, typhlotechnical tools (Braille machine, reproductor, Braille watch, darkened glasses, blind cane, ultrasound blind cane, speaking software for Serbian).

5.4. Persons with disabilities with problem related to hearing

In the cluster of persons with disabilities, problems with hearing were reported for 144 648 persons. According to the census methodology, hearing problem exists in the case of persons who cannot differentiate sounds from different sources, even with the use of a hearing aid, who can hear only with one ear or are semi-deaf or deaf.

The stated number accounts for 25.3% of the total number of persons with disabilities in Serbia and 2% of the total enumerated population.

As regards the age categories, share of persons aged 65 years and over is very high and it amounts to as much as 72.6% of all persons with disability with problem in connection with hearing (8.4% of the total population aged 65 years and over). Out of that, persons aged 75 years and over account for almost 87% (or 63% of the total number of persons with hearing problem). These data essentially link this category with the cluster of persons of more advanced age, since out of the total sum of persons with disabilities with problem with hearing, only a little more than 27% are less than 65 years old. The table below shows a comprehensive overview of the incidence of problem in connection with hearing, by all age categories.

Table 6: Persons with disabilities – problem related to hearing, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – hearing		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	total	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**144648**	**100**	**25.3**
Under 15 years	1102	0.8	15.9
15–29	2206	1.5	15.5
30–39	2727	1.9	16.1
40–49	5207	3.6	15.8
50–59	16083	11.1	17.3
60–64	12248	8.5	19.4
65 years and over	105075	72.6	30.5

As regards independence in caring for oneself, 17.5% of persons with disabilities with reported hearing problem reported that they have major difficulties or that they are completely prevented from independently caring for themselves in everyday activities. That accounts for 28.7% of persons with disabilities who reported problem in independent care for oneself.

Again, the data on the use of hearing aids are not available on account of not being covered by the census questionnaire. The Rulebook on Aids/Tools stipulates that a person who has permanent loss of hearing on both sides over 40 decibels or 65 decibels in at least two tested frequencies of the speech scope has the right to an appropriate hearing aid if it helps achieve a satisfactory level of speech communication and hearing rehabilitation. Persons up to 18 have the right to two hearing aids, under the stated conditions, while other persons have the right to one. The Rulebook on the scope and contents of services from health insurance for 2014 stipulates that a person over 18 participates with a payment of 10% of the established price of the aid, if not attending school.

5.5. Persons with disabilities with problem related to remembering and concentration

Problem in connection with remembering and concentration is fourth by the level of incidence, with a 16.8% share in the total population with disability (96 032), which accounts for around 1.34% of the total Serbian population.

According to the census methodology, the person with problem related to remembering and concentration is the one that cannot concentrate to read or write a text or forgets data such as the date of his/her birth, names of family members, way home, etc. It is clearly stressed that this category does not include persons who on account of their current over-burdening with obligations or work, on account of stress or owing to the use of medical drugs have difficulties with remembering or concentration.

As it has already been said in the previous segments, this is one of the two questions that aim, among other things, to recognize difficulties due to the mental state and functioning of population. In relation to mental health screening questions, that mostly identify trends in the spheres of learning, decision-making, remembering and concentration[33], the Washington Group has opted for the last two aspects. The reasons for that lie in potentially different understanding of the status and values in terms of learning and decision-making in different contexts and cultures, as well as in impracticality of packing together all four questions into one that could be used during census activities.[34]

Although the asking of all four questions separately would bring more comprehensive data and picture of the given topic, the Group was guided by the limitation of space in the census questionnaire, as well as the general function of the census of population. The limitation of the possibility to identify more clearly and more exactly persons with mental difficulties by a question designed in this manner lies primarily in the over-lapping of intellectual and psycho-social difficulties which, although sometimes resulting in similar states and degrees of functionality, still can cause different effects, require different social and other treatment in terms of support and integration, and differ in terms of duration and continuity.

Furthermore, remembering and concentration are certainly not the only important aspects of recognizing persons with mental difficulties and they do not tell too much about the kind of support needed for greater functionality or integration, or about the current realistically existing status in terms of inclusion of persons with disabilities into the flows of the society (due to the mixing up of persons with intellectual, psycho-social difficulties, person without disability according to the usual assessment criteria, etc.).

Nevertheless, such approach will serve as a means for general identification with which, along with careful consideration of the share of the age categories and comparison in terms of education and economic activity, we can come to general, approximate indicators on the degree of inclusion and the degree of seriousness of the situation in that regard. Finally, there needs to be special attention paid to the data on the providers of answers to the questions when the enumerated citizens were those that were identified as persons with difficulty in concentration and remembering, which we are going to talk about later on.

Aware of the high level of connection between the census results regarding disability and the age of the population, we can notice that persons aged 65 and over account for 62% of the total cluster of persons with reported difficulty due to problem in remembering and concentration. Out of that, 71.5% belong to the category of 75 and over (a little over 40% of the total cluster with the given problem). Such relation between the prevalence of the given problem in the categories under and above 65 ought to be taken as interesting and relevant. If approximately 40% of the total population with disabilities that faces problem with remembering and concentration are in the age categories under 65, that in a certain way says that this difficulty should not be blindly linked to aging and reaching of the oldest age, since many people will live with it during a larger period of their lives, not only in the old age. Of course, it is difficult here to make any kind of

[33] Mont, D, p.19
[34] Ibid.

differentiation between the innate and acquired states of health and it needs to be underlined that there is an unavoidable mixing up of different states of the population, as well as of different challenges and obstacles they face in their functioning and social inclusion. The distribution of the problem by age categories is better laid out in the table below.

Table 7: Persons with disabilities – problem related to remembering and concentration, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – remembering/concentration		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	total	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**96032**	**100**	**16.8**
Under 15 years	2127	2.2	30.7
15–29	4170	4.3	29.3
30–39	4363	4.5	25.7
40–49	6122	6.4	18.6
50–59	12473	13.0	13.5
60–64	7213	7.5	11.4
65 years and over	59564	62.0	17.3

In the case of persons with disabilities with reported problem with concentration and remembering, a very high incidence of the problem with independence was reported. According to the census data, 42.4% of persons with disabilities with the given problem face a major difficulty or are completely incapacitated with regards to independent daily care for themselves (clothing, feeding, maintaining of hygiene). Considering that we do not dispose with data on the division by age categories in terms of cross-classifying these two problems (remembering/concentration and independence), we cannot claim with certainty that this high percentage is the result only of the high prevalence of the higher age categories in the total cluster, stigmatization of persons with mental difficulties in terms of lacking the capacities for independent life and care for themselves or some other factors. However, although we are still not dealing with data in connection with who provided the answer to the census questions for different types of problems, or with the prevalence of a certain type of problems in the case of persons placed at institutions for collective placement, we are going to state only the fact that in almost 60% of the cases the answers to the questions of the enumerators were provided by a third person (household member, etc.) on behalf of the person who was identified as someone who has difficulties due to problems with concentration or remembering, with a note that this concerns persons who do not live at institutions for collective placement, but in flats and personal placement, in the community. Such piece of data can be indicative in terms of the above-tackled question related to the acceptance of functionality and autonomy of persons with a label of mental health problem, but we will try to deal with this later in the considerations we have already announced.

5.6. Persons with disabilities with problem related to independent care for oneself

In compliance with the census methodology, the category of persons with disabilities with difficulty due to problems in connection with independence (with clothing, feeding, maintaining of personal hygiene) includes those persons who are not capable of completely independently clothing, feeding and maintaining personal hygiene, that is, if they are completely prevented from performing these daily activities without assistance of another person.

The data obtained on the basis of this criterion/question can directly point at the degree of dependence with which these citizens live in comparison to other persons or other members of their household. Nevertheless, it does not survey the causes of such reported dependence, that is, it does not assess the cause of the lack of independence, it does not go into who answered the given question and what consequences such life difficulty has for the life of the person. In order to try to come to such conclusions, it is necessary to work with the combining of the obtained census data, such as the data on economic activity, education, relation with other reported problems (which we have already done in the presentations above), etc.

This census question, aimed at surveying independence in the care for oneself, differs from the other census questions on disability. The reason for that lies in the fact that it is focused on higher degrees of activation and functionality.[35] It can provide a good basis, primarily for decision-makers and the relevant services, for assessing the number and structure of people who in the social contexts need assistance and support the most (through social benefits, services, ensuring a clearer and more focused policy of social inclusion, etc.), and as the first-degree identifier of a contingent whose needs both for support and for social inclusion are potentially higher than those of the other categories.

Again, with a reason, we are pointing out that the categorization of persons with disabilities in terms of each type of problem, this one included, is guided by the criteria “a lot of difficulty” and “completely prevented”, which means that this method is considered rigorous enough to set apart a cluster that would be characterized as “persons with disability”. This certainly does not mean that the needs of all persons who passed such qualifications are the same or that the persons who did not pass that threshold do not need a certain form of support or social inclusion. Finally, we would also like to underline that the census questions did not tackle other forms of functioning (care of financial matters, decision-making, free and autonomous movement, access to rights, etc.), as well as that the question covered all age categories.

According to the census results, the total number of persons with disabilities with reported major difficulty or complete incapacitation in terms of independent care for oneself in everyday activities amounts to 88 188 citizens, which represents 15.4% of the total number of persons with disabilities and 1.23% of the total enumerated population.

[35] Mont, p. 20

The share of those aged 65 years and over amounts to almost 70%, out of which 73.5% account for the category of those aged 75 and over. The share by age categories is as presented in the table below.

We are going to present the considerations in connection with the concept of independent life in the context of persons with disability later on, when we deal with the work, economic and education dimensions on the basis of the census data.

Table 8: Persons with disabilities – problem related to independent care for oneself, by age categories, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – independence		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	total	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**88188**	**100**	**15.4**
Under 15 years	2342	2.7	33.8
15–29	3674	4.2	25.8
30–39	3111	3.5	18.3
40–49	3794	4.3	11.5
50–59	7784	8.8	8.4
60–64	5888	6.7	9.3
65 years and over	61595	69.8	17.9

Graph 5: Number and share of the specific problem in the persons who reported independence problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

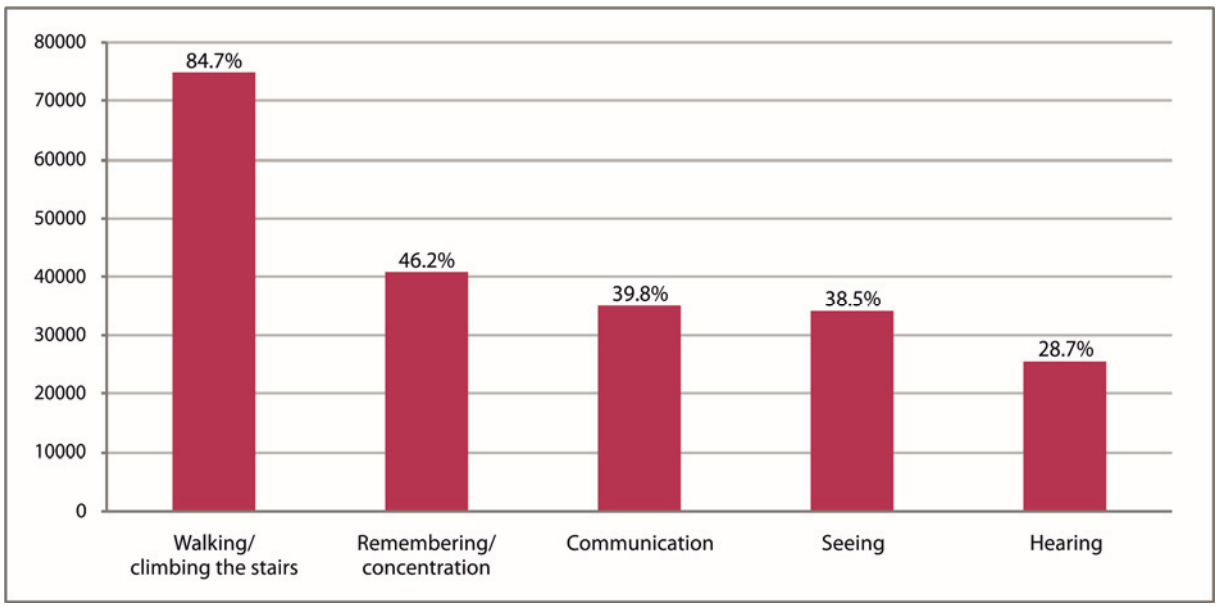


Photo: Dragana Vlašić

5.7. Persons with disabilities with problem related to communication and understanding

As provided by the census methodology used in the 2011 Census, persons have problem with communication if, on account of a partial or permanent damage to their speech apparatus, stroke or some other ailment, they have a problem with pronunciation, which makes an exchange of information or ideas with other persons difficult or prevents it completely. This problem is also shared by the persons who owing to some long-term disease, some psychological or innate problem speak incoherently and incomprehensively for other persons from their surroundings or if they themselves do not understand what is being said to them, that is, if information from the environment do not reach them. It is not considered that a person has problems with communication if he/she does not understand or does not speak well Serbian or some other language used in his/her setting.[36]

It is clear from this description that this criterion, defined in this manner, is potentially most complicated and most problematic of all in terms of clear identification of persons with the given type of problem/disability.

The identification of persons with disability in this way will lead on the one hand to an over-lapping with other types of problems that are already in the census questions. That could, for instance, be the case with hearing problems[37] that can also be classified as problem in connection with understanding or communication. On the other hand, as one of the questions that potentially wants to identify problems in the mental functioning of an individual, this question also covers problems that are not necessarily linked with the issues of mental health.

However, two segments of this census question need to be separated first – communication and understanding. The first segment includes both, damage to the speech apparatus (for any reason whatsoever) and stroke, as well as any other ailment which makes active communication – speech, presenting of ideas and thoughts, as well as reception of information – very difficult or prevents it completely. In addition, the definition further lists other ailments (again all), with special mentioning of psychological or innate problems that cause the person to speak "incoherently" and "incomprehensibly" for other persons from their surroundings or if they do not understand what is being said to them on account of such states. In the given context, it can be assumed that "understanding" includes capacity / diminished capacity / challenge in the cognitive reception and understanding of addresses using common means.

On the basis of the elaborated, we can conclude that the given criterion had to cover all serious (that seriously make it difficult or completely prevent the person) problems of the speech apparatus, neurological system and brain system, psycho-social and intellectual difficulties, as well as all other states that cause inability to communicate one's own ideas to the surroundings or

[36] See methodological explanations in the already mentioned publication "Disability", SORS.
[37] Mont, D, p.19

receive information from the surroundings. Therefore, this does not concern only linguistic and symbolic behaviours (language, speech, gesture), but also the capacity to understand the common communication messages.

This leads us to a conclusion that this criterion was set broadly with the aim to also identify persons with basic damages to the speech organs, to those with the states caused by ailments in the organism (stroke), all the way to the persons with intellectual (development) and psycho-social difficulties (mental health difficulties), while the required threshold that is being introduced is the inability to exchange information at the level of common/usual means – spoken language, written language, by media, etc. In addition, we assume, that the cases when a person is capable of communicating in his/her own specific way with a certain narrow circle of people from his/her surroundings are not taken into consideration, if this person is incapable of receiving and sending information in the usual manner. Therefore, methodologically speaking, the "usual communication" standards are taken as the assessment criterion/threshold, while the "usual" means what is used by most of the people.

For the stated reasons, this criterion is not going to provide precise data on the groups with certain types of mental and other problems. However, bearing in mind that the degree of identifying disability by census means is very basic and broadly established, the data obtained in this manner also need to be taken into account, particularly in certain considerations such as economic activity, inclusion in the systems of education, independence in functioning, the issue as to who provided the answers to the questions, and the status in comparison to the placement in collective institutions.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities, problem in communication and understanding was reported for 58 202 of them. This represents 10.2% of persons with disabilities in Serbia, that is, 0.81% of the total population.

As regards the occurrence by age categories, the share of the age category 65 and over in the total number of persons with disabilities with problem in communication and understanding is 54.1%, which is by far the smallest share of the elderly population of all categories of problems. The fact that only around one half of persons with disabilities with reported problem in communication and understanding consists of persons over 65 potentially points at several things. First of all, it results from a methodological assumption which to a large extent classifies innate states of health (problems with hearing, speaking, intellectual difficulties) into the given category, adding a possibility that it covers all those (long-term) states that lead to problems in communication and understanding, when in contact with the environment. Furthermore, the category of citizens obtained on the basis of the given criterion and questions will also potentially include those states and problems which other categories did not need to include on the basis of their thresholds and these problems need not be conditioned by age, that is, need not be proportionate to aging, which is frequently the case with other difficulties (e.g., intellectual difficulties, psycho-social difficulties, etc.).

On the basis of the given numbers, we can conclude that the occurrence of problem in communication and understanding, which represents a highly challenging and influential problem in terms of integration into social flows and the basis for equal life with others, is much larger in younger and more active categories of the society than in those more elderly.

Table 9: Persons with disabilities – problem related to communication and understanding, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – communication/understanding		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**58202**	**100**	**10.2**
Under 15 years	2835	4.9	4.9
15–29	4706	8.1	33.0
30–39	3972	6.8	23.4
40–49	4475	7.7	13.6
50–59	6739	11.6	7.3
60–64	3967	6.8	6.3
65 years and over	31508	54.1	9.1

The share of persons up to 18 in the total contingent is 6.9%, while the share of persons up to 40 in the total contingent of persons with disabilities with problem in communication and understanding is 19.8%.

When we observe the link between the reported difficulty due to problem in connection with communication and understanding and difficulty due to problem in connection with independent care for oneself, we come to very interesting and valuable data, we can even say expected ones. Namely, among persons with disabilities with this problem, it was reported for as much as 60% that at the same time they have a lot of difficulty or that they are completely prevented from independently caring for themselves in everyday activities (feeding, clothing, persona hygiene). This percentage can be considered high.

As it has been claimed in the literature that deals with census methodology in connection with identification of disability, by cross-classifying types of problems and mostly by observing difficulties in connection with independence, we come to data on potentially most vulnerable categories of population which also hold the status of the highest social and other restriction. The persons recognized as those having difficulties on a daily level with regards to independence are highly dependent on other persons and services, and it is in relation to that that we need to observe the aspects of their economic activity and education, as well as the degree of potential independence and fuller inclusion into the society, which is very important, and the systemic availability of community services which they require.

However, we must be aware in the given considerations that, although the census methodology is based on the principle of self-reporting one's own state and difficulties, when it comes to problem in connection with understanding and communication, it will be a very frequent case that the answers were not provided by the persons in question, but that it was done for them by somebody else – household member or guardian. This leads us to a certain relativity of the accuracy when we talk about the data obtained in this manner.

If we look at the data on the providers of answers to the questions on difficulty for this category of persons, in the case of 80% of the respondents for whom difficulty due to problem in communication and understanding was reported, the answers were not given by them, but by household members (in 63% of the cases) or by a third person, most often the person who takes care of them or a staff member if the person is placed at an institution (in 17% of the cases).

Guided by the findings on the degree of labelling of persons with some of the conditions that were covered by this census question, as well as by the predominant position of the population on the incapability of persons with intellectual, psycho-social, communication and other similar difficulties, such data are no surprise and they go in favour of a conclusion that, in certain aspects of social participation, persons with such forms of disability suffer exclusion and marginalization.

In the chapter dedicated to the providers of answers to the questions on disability in the 2011 Census, we are going to talk about the way in which providing answers on behalf of persons with disabilities influences the census results themselves, as well as about what the accepted standards on the rights and position of persons with disabilities say about the participation of persons with disabilities in activities such as census activities.

5.8. Persons with disabilities with three or more types of problems

The persons who experience difficulties due to more than one problem are considered as those at a particularly high risk. In such cases, the persons face challenges in several fields of functioning on account of which both their life and social realities, as well as the degree of social inclusion can be problematic, while their need for support and continuous assistance is increased.

Out of the total number of all persons with disabilities (571 780), it was recorded that 92 692 persons had three or more of the stated problems. That number represents 16.2% of all persons with disabilities who encounter the highest degree of economic and life challenges.

Below follows a map that shows occurrence of persons with disabilities with three and more problems, by municipalities and towns in Serbia.

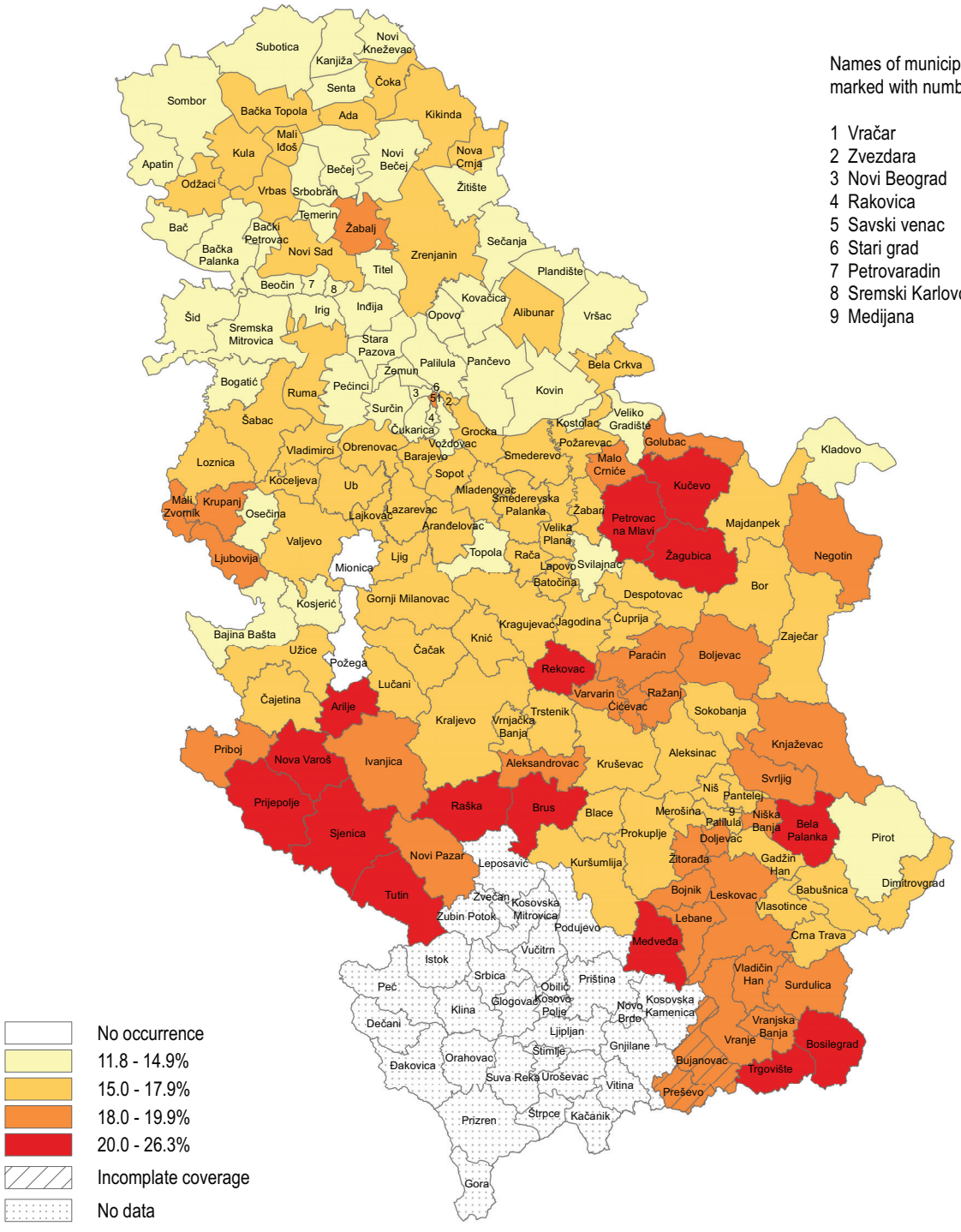
On the basis of the presented, it can be noticed that most of the municipal areas show occurrence of multiple difficulties at the level from 15.0% to 17.9%, which is within the limits of the general values for the entire Republic.

However, 15 municipalities show exceptionally high occurrence in reporting multiple problems that go from 20.1% to 26.3% of all persons with disabilities in those municipalities.

They include: Kučevo, Petrovac na Mlavi, Žagubica, Rekovac, Arilje, Raška, Brus, Nova Varoš, Prijepolje, Sjenica, Tutin, Bela Palanka, Medveđa, Bosilegrad and Trgovište.

Of the 15 municipalities in which a very high occurrence of persons with disabilities with three and more types of problems was reported, as many as nine belong to the cluster of "devastated areas" by the degree of development, while five of them belong to the fourth group of exceptionally insufficiently developed areas according to the Ordinance on establishing a unique list of development of the regions and local self-government units for 2013. According to these criteria, only Arilje does not belong to the group of insufficiently developed areas.

Map 1: Persons with disabilities who reported three or more problems (% in total number of person with disabilities), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6. Persons with disabilities and education

Access to education on equal grounds, without discrimination, and the education process that is inclusive and that includes the necessary forms of support and individualization of approach for each person who requires it, is one of the more important rights of persons with disabilities on their way to full social inclusion, full enjoyment of other human rights, as well as their civil and social activation.

The UN Convention on the rights of persons with disability, ratified also by the Republic of Serbia, stipulates the right of persons with disability to education by its Art. 24, laying down at the same time the goals and steps for the realization of that right. The Convention establishes an unbreakable bond between inclusive education at all levels (including also the life-long learning) and the realization of full potentials, dignity and realization of all other human rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities. It also recognizes that inclusive education will make an impact on the degree of development of personality, talents, mental and physical capacities to the highest possible degree. And finally, education will directly condition the efficient participation of persons with disabilities in the social flows and activities.

In order to achieve these standards, the member countries need to provide an education system that does not discriminate on the basis of disability, but is rather inclusive – in its basis and in each part and degree of it, especially in primary and secondary education. In the implementation of such systemic assumptions, the countries will provide free primary and secondary good-quality education for persons with disabilities, equally with the other members of their community, while allowing for adjustments to the needs of each pupil and providing support that is necessary for efficient mastering of the educational and other requirements in connection with access to education. The member countries are expected to show commitment in the realization of inclusive education, along with the taking of all the measures that are necessary in order to provide not only for an undisturbed access of persons with disabilities to regular education, but also to make sure that the cycle of education is successfully and efficiently carried out with pupils with difficulties, in light of the educational and social inclusion and the equality of opportunities.

Inclusive education has been introduced into the Serbian education system by the Law on the Fundamentals of the System of Education which provides for access to regular education for children from vulnerable categories of the society, while being guided by the principles of equal right and accessibility, without discrimination on the bases that explicitly also include development difficulties and disability. The qualities of education, focus of the educational process on the needs and advancement of pupils, and equal opportunities without any differences have also been promoted by this piece of legislation.

One of the most important novelties which this legal act introduced into the education system of Serbia was that the decision-making regarding whether a child would join the regular, general education or the system of special education, which continues to survive parallel to the regular educational flows, was no longer in the hands of commissions that assessed the capacity and needs of pupils when enrolling schools and during schooling, but rather in the hands of persons

who take care of the child. It means that it is only up to the parents to decide which school their child is going to enrol, which greatly annuls the platform for systemic, discriminatory and continuous exclusion of pupils with disabilities or with difficulties from the system of regular education.[38] In the last several years, there has been a rise in the number of enrolments of children with difficulties in regular primary schools.[39]

Although the legislative framework which exists in the field of education and which prescribes standards and goals with regards to inclusive education can be considered as far-reaching, the degree of its implementation continues to be problematic in many aspects.[40] Some of the measures that are foreseen as parts of support for children with difficulties in their access to schools and mastering of the curriculum are applied sporadically or not at all at the level of local communities, mostly relying on the lack of budget funds earmarked for that purpose. In that way, inequality is established at the detriment of children with difficulties and the principle of equal opportunities is seriously compromised. There are also problems at the level of the schools themselves, where the capacities have not been built that would enable additional support and individualization of approach and assessment of the needs of each pupil for children who need the support, which can also be considered as a systemic flaw, as well as a failure at a lower level.

There is a similar problem with regards to the manner of organizing teaching and the type of teaching tools used in the execution of teaching that are not accommodated to the specific needs of pupils, which negatively reflects on the quality of education the child receives, on the establishment and realization of equal opportunities, and on the sustainability of the flow of inclusive education.

On the other hand, there are also information on the problems regarding the implementation of the provisions of the relevant legislative regulations (in the field of education and social protection) through the enacted rulebooks on the provision of individual support to pupils and children during their schooling, with a very apparent problem in the availability of the assisting educational technology and other individual forms of support.[41]

When we talk about access and presence of persons with disability at institutions of higher education in the Republic of Serbia, we first have to note that there are no reliable data on the trends in this regard.[42] By using the obtained census results, as well as by cross-classifying them, we are going to try to create a picture on the number and structure of persons with disabilities who are currently in the systems of education, as well as on to which degree persons with disabilities have accessed the education system and with what results. In those considerations, we are going to pay attention to age categories, sex and type of problems hoping to get a picture that would reflect the real situation to the highest possible degree.

[38] Special report, the Commissioner, p. 21
[39] See "First national report on social inclusion and poverty reduction in the Republic of Serbia" from 2011
[40] Special report, the Commissioner, p. 21
[41] See, for instance, publications and reports of the Centre for Interactive Pedagogy and SIPRU
[42] Special report, the Commissioner, p. 23

6.1. Persons with disabilities by school attainment

In this segment, we are going to observe the values in connection with the highest school attainment accomplished by persons with disabilities.

It needs to be said that, in line with the used census questionnaire, the cases of the persons who did not attend primary school at all (persons with no formal education) were recorded separately from the cases when the person attended primary school, but did not complete it (incomplete primary school education). In addition, the cases of secondary school education (two-year, three-year and four-year secondary school), college-level education[43] and university-level education[44] were also recorded.

There was no differentiation between the fields of education in terms of orientation or in terms of inclusiveness of education (special or regular education).

By combining the basic census data, we are going to obtain data on the numbers of persons with disabilities by the degrees of education, which we will later present by the types of problem, age categories and sex.

The enumeration of the population with regards to education did not include persons under 15 years of age, since they were not asked that question (on the highest school attainment). The total number of persons with disabilities that entered into the analysis and summations with regards to education is 564 856 (aged 15 years and over). For 3 444 persons it was noted that the data with respect to their school attainment was unknown.

6.1.1. Persons with disabilities with no formal education (who did not attend primary school)

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities in Serbia, for 12.2% (69 043) of them it was reported that they had never attended primary school. This number represents 41.9% of the total population of the Republic of Serbia who never went to primary school, which means that more than 40 percent of the persons who never attended primary school today lives with some of the problems covered by the census (with disability), without a single year of education. This also means that 12.2% of all persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia aged 15 and over never started going to school or entered the education system, while among the general population the percentage of persons who never went to school amounts to 2.7%, which proves a six times higher frequency among persons with disabilities than in the general population.

When considering the occurrence of a certain type of problem among persons who never attended primary school, it is important to bear in mind that the respondents had a possibility to report more than one problem that has caused a difficulty at the same time, which means that it is impossible to determine the exact numbers in terms of sums, since some problems were unavoidably repeated in the case of the same persons for whom they were reported.

[43] Comprising all non-university colleges, 1st level of faculty and professional studies lasting less than 3 years.
[44] Comprising education lasting at least 3 years, all faculties, art academies, all university studies in accordance with the Bologna Process as well as master scientific, professional and art degree programmes.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school, 42,2% of them reported difficulty in connection with a sight problem (29 109), which represents 12.3% of all persons over 15 in the Republic of Serbia with problem related to sight.

Furthermore, out of the same total contingent, for 34.7% of persons who did not attend primary school, it was reported that they have difficulty in connection with a hearing problem (23 951), which accounts for 16.7% of all persons over 15 in the Republic of Serbia with reported hearing problem.

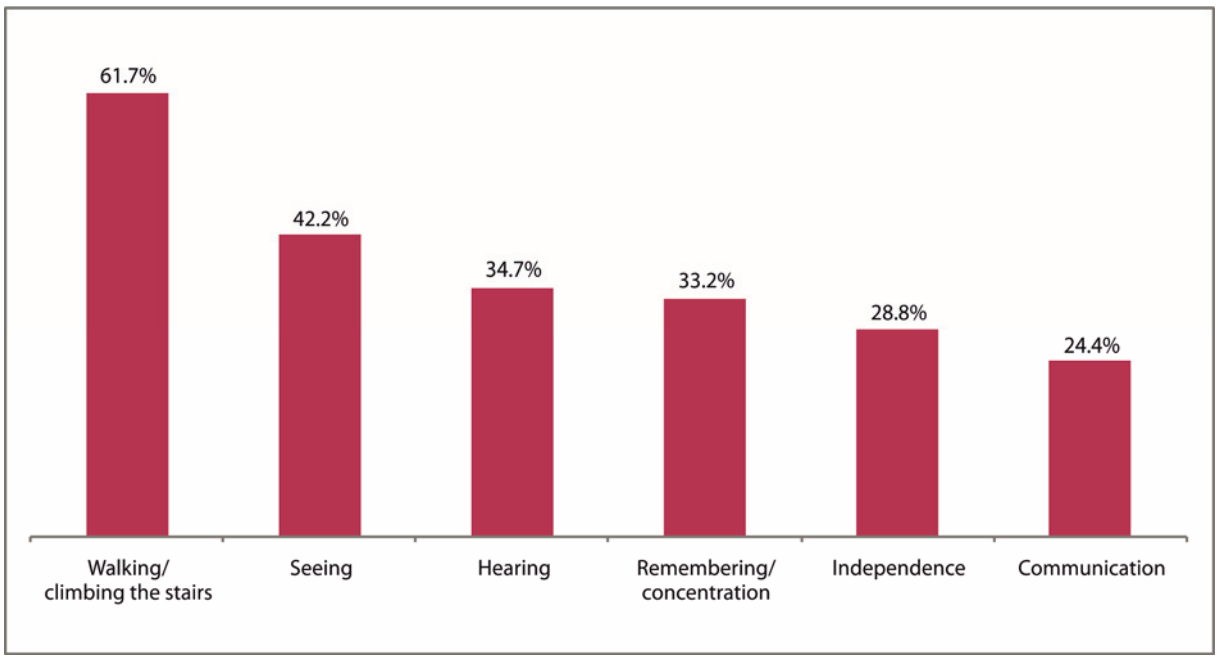
Out of all persons with disabilities who never attended primary school, for 61.7% of them it was reported that they had difficulty in connection with walking problem, which accounts for 12.6% of all persons over 15 in Serbia with this reported problem.

For 33.2% of persons with disabilities who did not attend primary school it was reported that they have difficulties in connection with concentration and remembering problem, which represents 24.4% of the total number of persons over 15 in the Republic of Serbia with this problem.

28.8% of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school reported difficulty related to problem in independent care for themselves in everyday activities, which represents 23.2% of all persons over 15 with this problem.

Finally, for 24.4% of all persons with disabilities who did not attend primary school, it was reported that they have a lot of difficulties or are completely prevented with regards to communication and understanding, which is 30.4% of all persons over 15 in the Republic of Serbia for whom this problem was reported.

Graph 6: Persons with disabilities with no educational attainment, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



As regards the share of age categories in the total cluster of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school, it should be pointed out that 65% of them belong to the category of persons aged 75 and over, which means that every fifth person with disabilities age 75 and over did not attend school (21.4%).

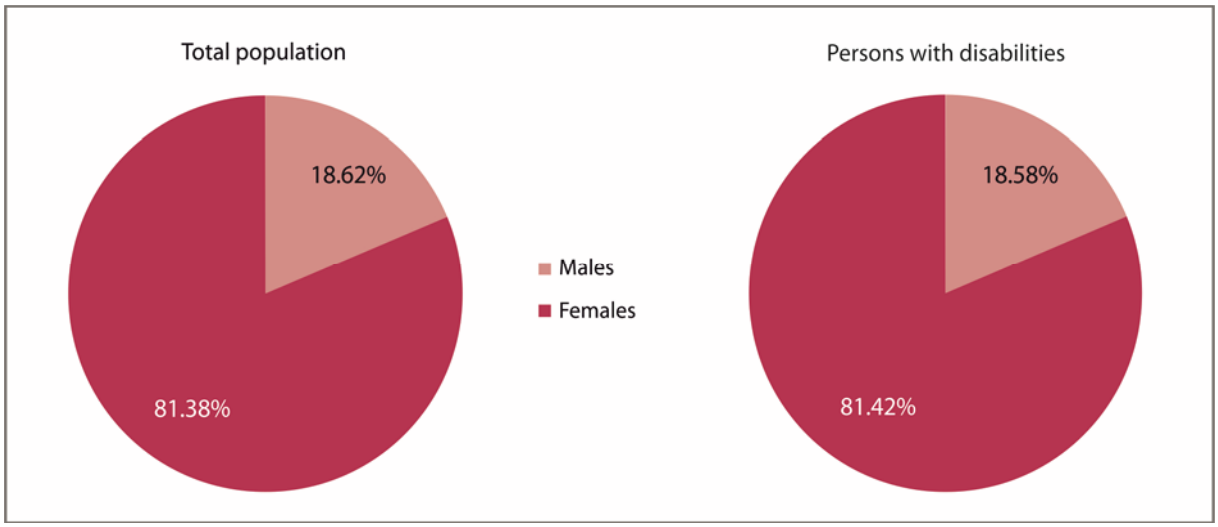
1.6% of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school belong to the youngest age category from 15 to 18. For the majority of them it was reported that they have difficulty related to problem in communication and understanding. A total of 5.5% of all persons with disabilities who never attended primary school belongs to the more broadly observed younger age category, up to 29 and younger.

Table 10: Persons with disabilities with no formal education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

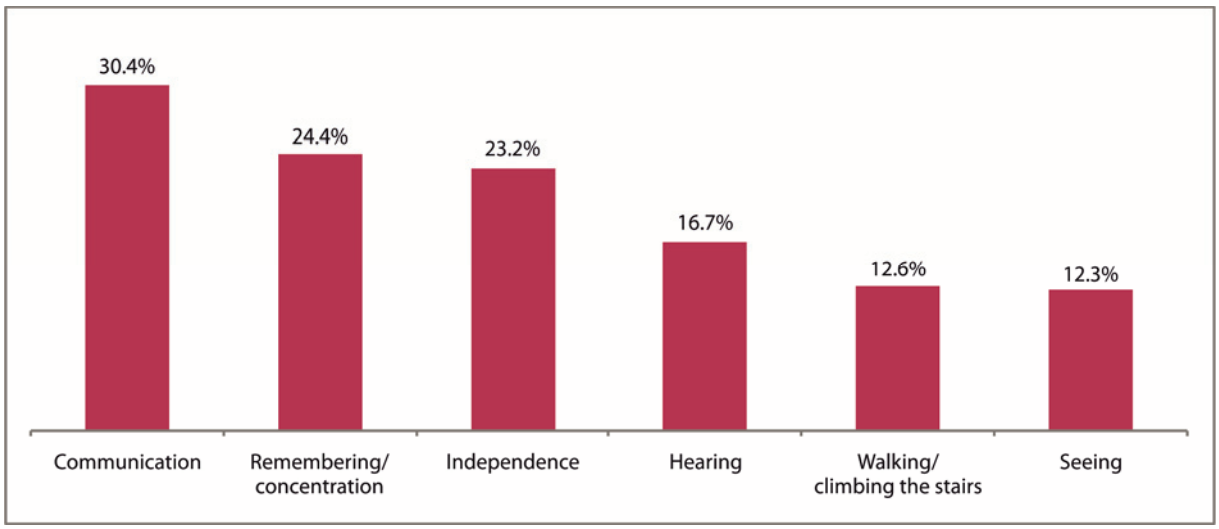
Age group	Persons with disabilities with no formal education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**69043**	**100**	**12.2**
15–19 years	1287	1.9	32.7
20–29	2526	3.7	24.5
30–49	5210	7.5	10.4
50–59	3870	5.6	4.2
60–64	2165	3.1	3.4
65 years and over	53985	78.2	15.7

In the total number of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school, there are 12 853 men and 56 190 women. That tells us that out of all persons with disabilities with no school attainment, men account for 18.6% and women for 81.4% of the total number. In order for this relation to be put in a context more completely, let us compare the percentages of women and men with no formal education in the general population (the average value). The percentage relations are identical there – 18.6% versus 81.4%. The relation in the total contingent of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia is bigger in favour of women and it amounts to 58% versus 42% of men with disabilities, but not even closely as disproportionate as the one concerning the share of men and women with no school attainment in the contingent of persons with disabilities.

Graph 7: Persons with disabilities and total population, with no formal education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 8: Share of persons with disabilities with no formal education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6.1.2. Persons with disabilities with incomplete primary school education

The category "incomplete primary school education" includes those persons for whom it was reported that they completed a) 1–3 grades of primary school, b) 4 grades of primary school and c) 5–7 grades of primary school, without completing the entire primary school education, in accordance with the used census questionnaire.

For a total of 185 189 persons with disabilities it was reported that they did not complete primary school education, although they attended it for a certain duration. That number accounts for 32.8% of all persons over 15 with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. Furthermore, that number accounts for 27.3% of the total population of Serbia with incomplete primary school education and 3% of the total Serbian population over 15. On the basis of the first stated data, we can conclude that more than a third of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia have not completed primary school education, which along with 12.2% of persons with disabilities who never attended primary school accounts for exactly 45% of all persons over 15 with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia.

The biggest percentage of persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education reported difficulty in connection to problem with walking and moving, and it amounts to 64.9% (120 145), which represents 35.6% of all persons over 15 with reported problem with moving.

Furthermore, out of all persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education, 43.4% reported difficulty related to problem with sight (80 311), which accounts for 33.9% of all persons over 15 with problem with seeing in the Republic of Serbia.

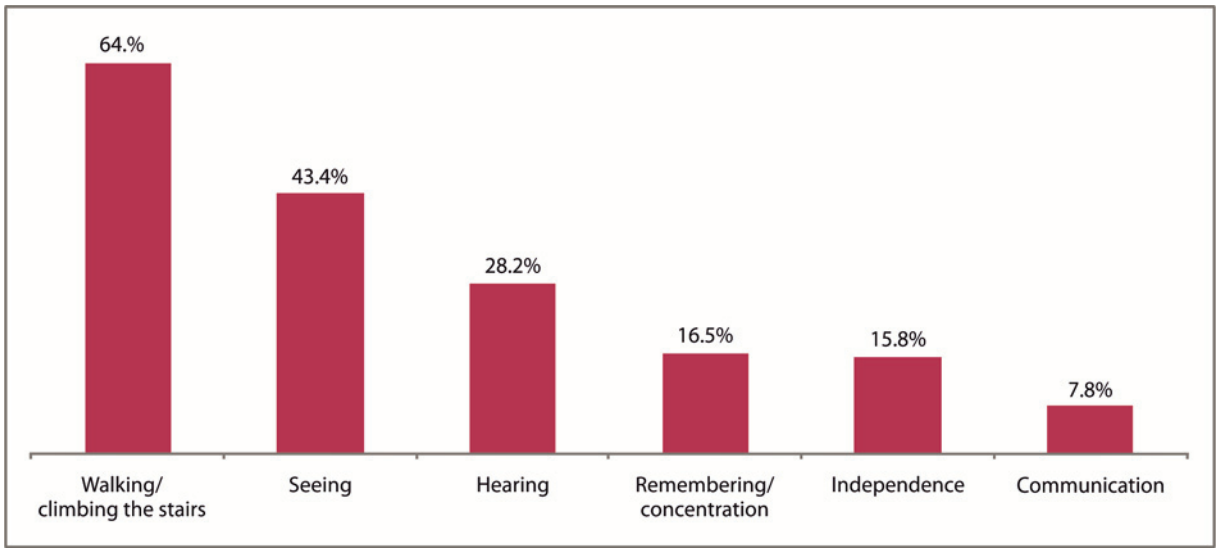
28.2% (52 255) of persons with disabilities who did not complete the commenced primary school education reported that they have difficulties related to problem with hearing, which accounts for 36.4% of persons with disabilities over 15 with hearing problem.

For 16.5% of persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education it was reported that they have difficulty in connection with remembering and concentration problem (30 516), which represents 32.5% of all persons with disabilities over 15 with the given problem reported.

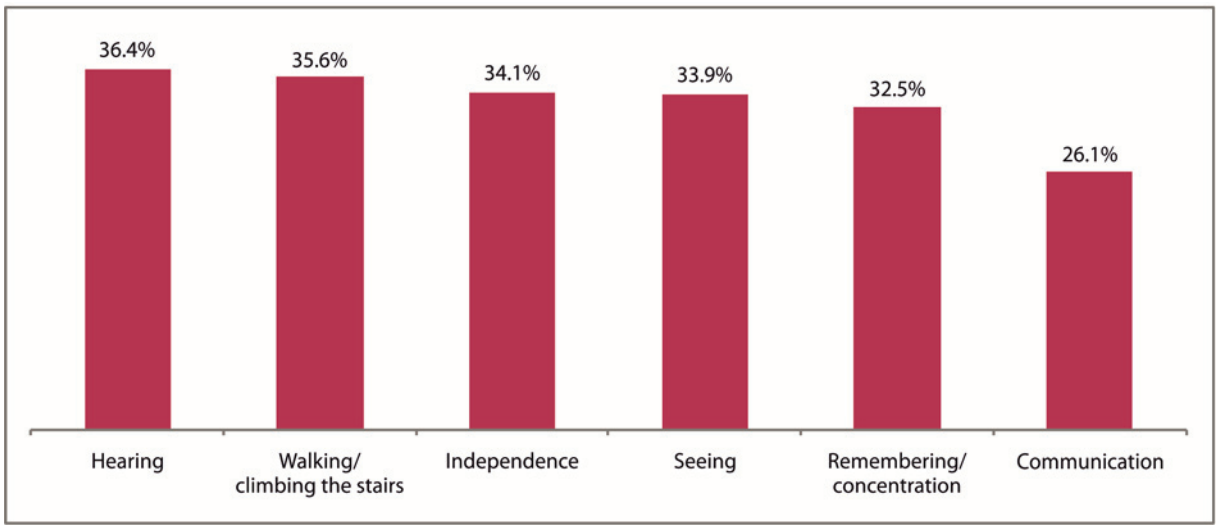
In the case of problem with independence in the everyday care for oneself, the persons for whom that problem was reported account for 15.8% of persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education, that is, 34.15% of all persons aged over 15 with that problem.

Finally, in terms of the occurrence of the type of problems among persons with disabilities who did not complete the commenced primary school education, problem with communication and understanding is present in the case of 7.8%, which is at the same time 26.1% of persons with disabilities over 15 with that problem. As it can be seen, this percentage is around a third of the number of those persons with disabilities with this problem who never started with primary school education (24.4%), which is consequently three times bigger.

Graph 9: Persons with disabilities with incomplete primary education, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 10: Share of persons with disabilities with incomplete primary education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



As regards the distribution by age categories, we are first focusing our attention on the oldest age category of 75 and over, which comprises 52.9% of those persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education. This share is by around 10% lower than the share of the same age category in the cluster of those who did not start with schooling.

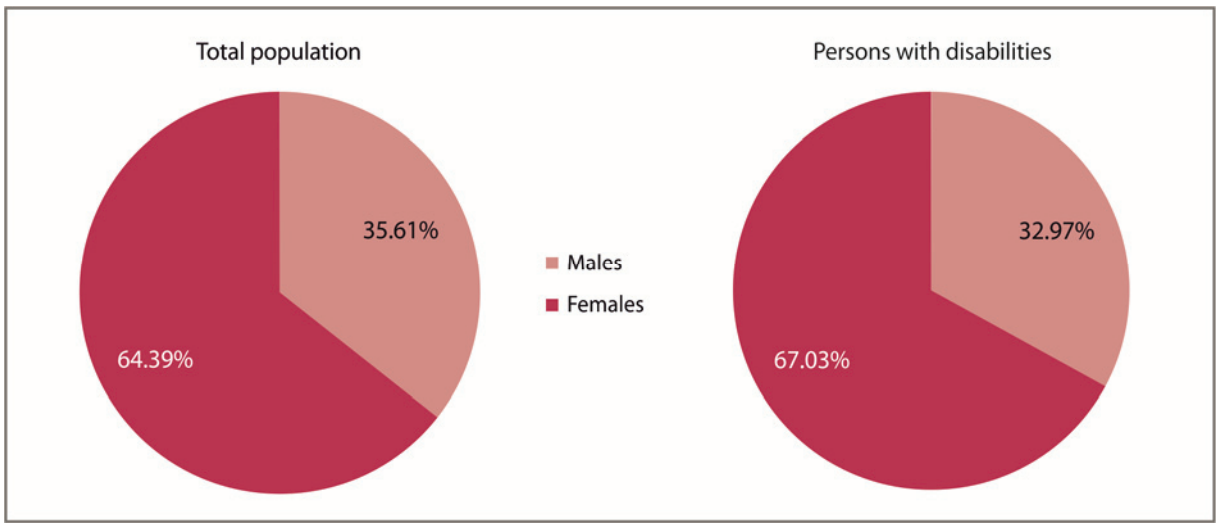
When observing younger age categories, we can notice that the youngest one, aged up to 29, has a share of only 0.5% in the cluster of persons with disabilities with incomplete primary school education.

Table 11: Persons with disabilities with incomplete primary education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – incomplete primary education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)	Share of persons with disabilities with incomplete primary education in total population (%)
	total	%		
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**185189**	**100**	**32.8**	**2.6**
15–19 years	268	0.1	6.8	0.1
20–29	726	0.4	7.0	0.1
30–49	3310	1.8	6.6	0.2
50–59	12180	6.6	13.1	1.1
60–64	12505	6.8	19.8	2.4
65 years and over	156200	84.3	45.3	12.5

The relation between men and women in this contingent of persons with disabilities who did not complete primary school education again shows a significantly higher share of women of 67% in comparison to the share of men which amounts to 33%.

Graph 11: Persons with disabilities and total population, with incomplete primary education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6.1.3. Persons with disabilities with completed primary school education

The number of persons with disabilities for whom it was recorded that they completed primary school education is 116 066. This number accounts for 20.6% of all persons with disabilities over 15 in the Republic of Serbia, which says that every fifth persons with disabilities in Serbia did not continue education after primary school. On the other hand, this number is also 9.1% of the general population whose highest school attainment is primary school and it can be noticed that persons with disabilities account for less than one tenth of the Serbian population with primary school. Finally, this number accounts for 1.9% of the total population aged 15 and over in the Republic of Serbia.

The biggest percentage of persons with disabilities with completed primary school education reported difficulty in connection with walking and moving problem and it amounts to 57.7% (67 006), which represents 19.8% of all persons with disabilities with moving problem aged 15 years and over.

The next by occurrence is problem in connection with seeing, which appears in the case of 48 928 persons with disabilities with completed only primary school education, which accounts for 42.2% of persons with disabilities with primary school education and 20.65% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing aged 15 and over.

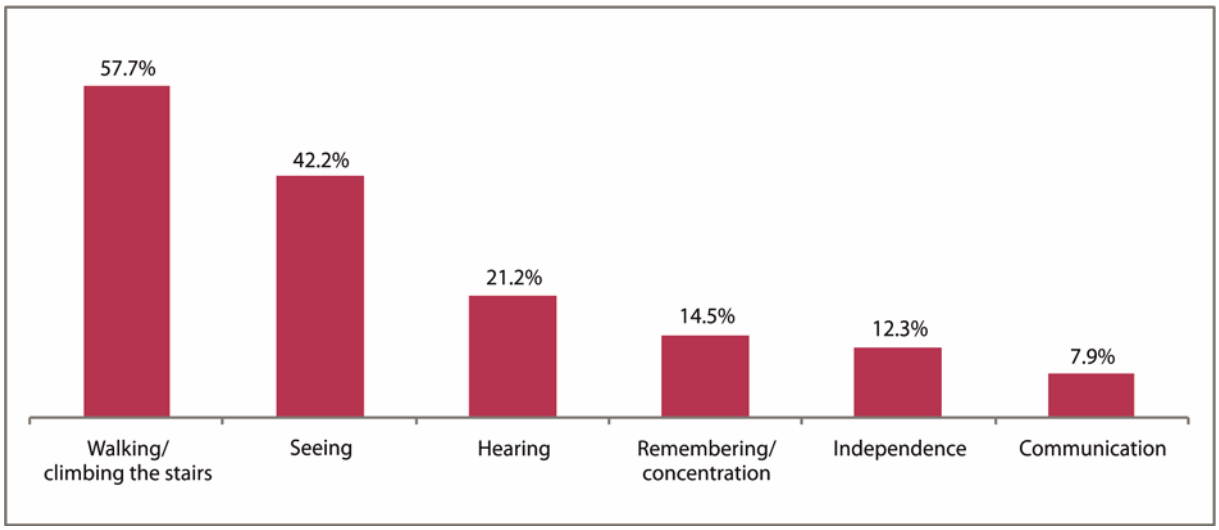
Out of the total number of persons with disabilities with completed primary school education, for 24 585 of them it was reported that they have problem in connection with hearing, which accounts for 21.2% of the entire contingent, as well as 17.1% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with hearing aged 15 and over.

For 16 848 persons with disabilities who completed only primary school education, it was reported that they have problem related to remembering and concentration, which represents 14.5%, that is, 17.9% of all persons with disabilities with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia, aged 15 and over.

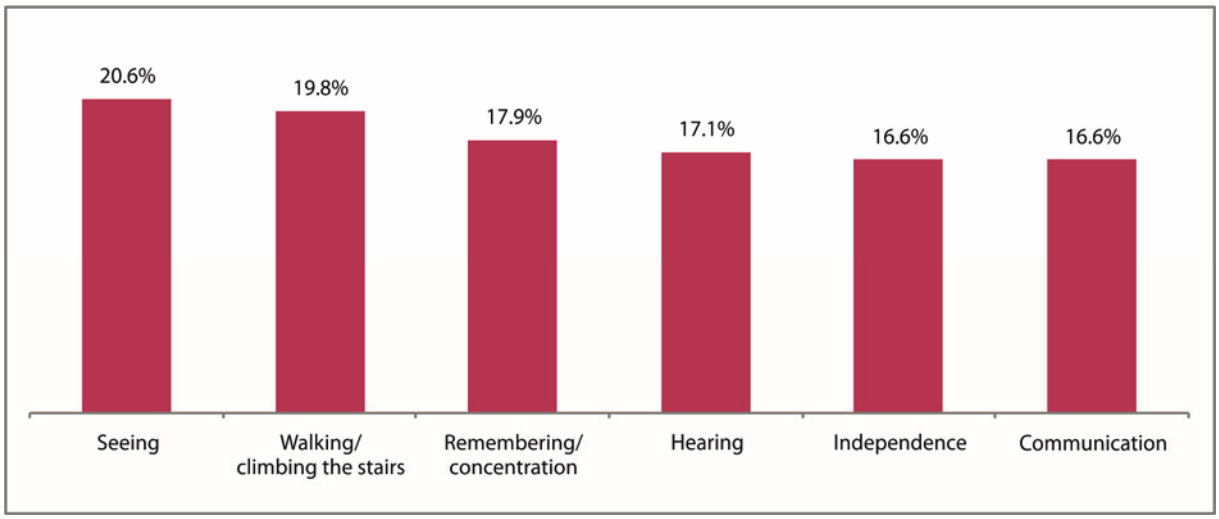
A total of 14 235 persons with disabilities who completed only primary school education reported problem in independent care for themselves in everyday activities, which represents 12.3% of the total number of persons with disabilities with primary school education and also 16.6% of all persons aged 15 years and over with the given problem reported.

Finally, for 9 168 persons with disabilities who completed primary school education, it was reported that they have problem in connection with communication and understanding. This number accounts for 7.9% of all persons with disabilities with completed only primary school and 16.6% of all persons with problem in understanding and communication aged 15 years and over in the Republic of Serbia.

Graph 12: Persons with disabilities with completed primary education, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 13: Share of persons with disabilities with completed primary education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



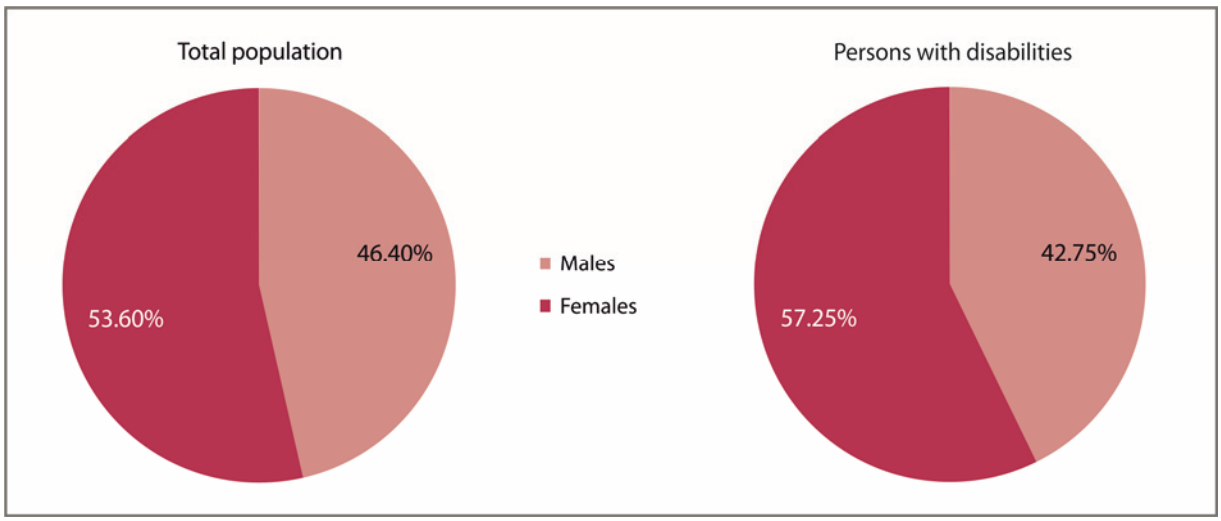
If we deal with age categories in this context, we can notice that the eldest group aged 75 years and over has a share of 19.3% in the total number of persons with disabilities with completed primary school education. At the same time, the category 29 years and under accounts for 3.5%, while the youngest, aged from 15 to 19 years, accounts for 1.6% of the total number of persons with disabilities who did not continue education after primary school.

Table 12: Persons with disabilities with completed primary education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – primary education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**116066**	**100**	**20.6**
15–19 years	1827	1.6	46.5
20–29	2204	1.9	21.4
30–49	12945	11.2	25.9
50–59	28298	24.4	30.5
60–64	19920	17.2	31.5
65 years and over	50872	43.8	14.8

In the total number of persons with disabilities, there are more women who completed primary school and did not continue formal education (57.2%), while there are 42.8% of men.

Graph 14: Persons with disabilities and total population, with completed primary education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6.1.4. Persons with disabilities with secondary school education

For a total of 153 700 persons with disabilities it was recorded that they have completed secondary education. In percentage terms, this number represents 27.2% of the total number of persons with disabilities aged 15 and over and 5.1% of all persons in the Republic of Serbia with finished secondary school.

In the case of the biggest percentage of persons with disabilities who finished secondary school, it was reported that they have problem in connection with walking and moving, 84 485 persons in total, which accounts for 55%. This number also represents 25% of all persons with disabilities with problem in moving aged 15 and over in the Republic of Serbia.

Persons with disabilities who completed secondary education have problem in connection with seeing in 41.1% of the cases (63 181), which further accounts for 26.7% of all persons with disabilities over 15 with problem in connection with seeing.

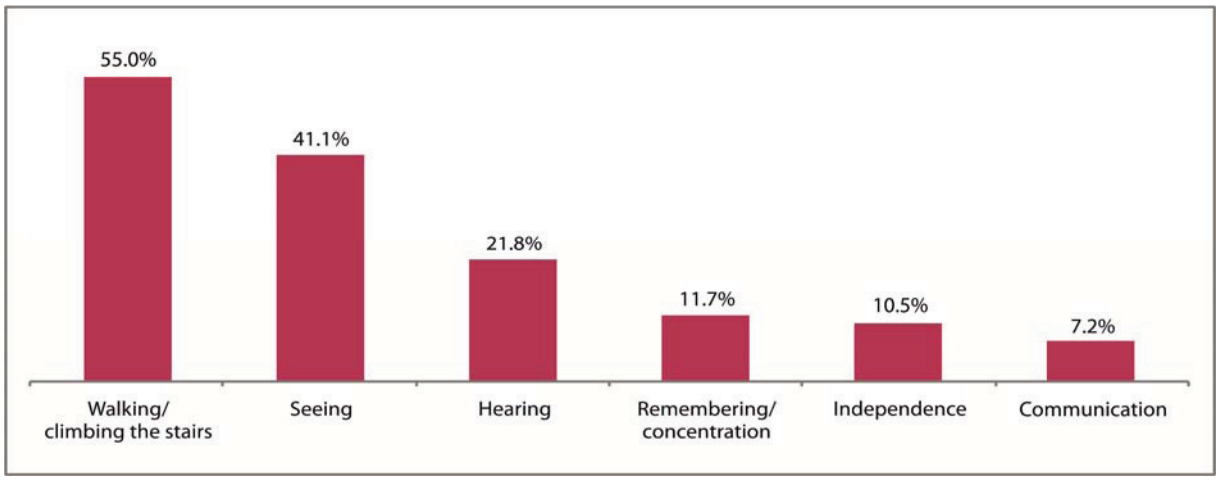
Problem in connection with hearing is the next by occurrence – it was reported for 33 506 persons with disabilities who completed secondary education, which represents 21.8% of all persons with disabilities with finished secondary school and 23.3% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with hearing aged 15 and over.

Furthermore, for 18 001 individuals from the contingent of persons with disabilities with finished secondary school it was reported that they have problem in connection with remembering and concentration, which accounts for 11.7%, as well as 19.2% of all persons with disabilities with this problem aged 15 and over.

Difficulty in terms of independent care for oneself in everyday activities was reported in the case of 16 217 persons with disabilities who finished secondary school, which accounts for 10.6% of the total contingent, as well as 18.9% of all persons with disabilities with this problem of the given age.

Finally, for 11 016 persons with disabilities with finished secondary school it was reported that they have problem in connection with communication with and understanding of their surroundings, which represents 7.2% of all persons with disabilities who received a secondary school degree, as well as 19.9% of all persons with this problem. When interpreting this data that concerns secondary education of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with remembering and concentration, it is important to bear in mind the fact that out of the total contingent of those who finished secondary school 40% accounts for the age category 65 and over, which leaves 60% of the cluster to the age categories that have not been hit by conditions that influence remembering and concentration and that are linked with aging.

Graph 15: Persons with disabilities with secondary education, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 16: Share of persons with disabilities with secondary education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

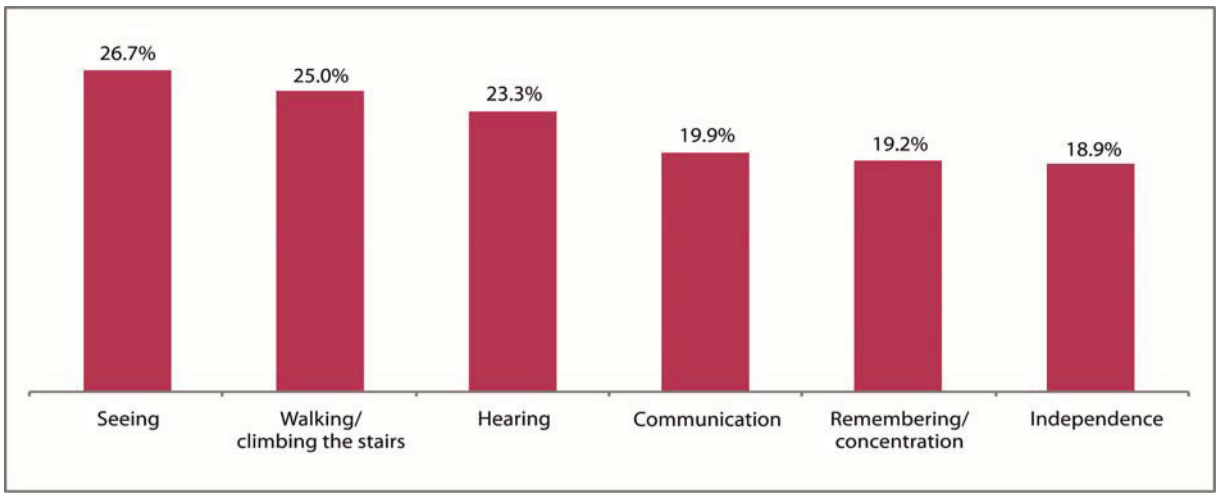
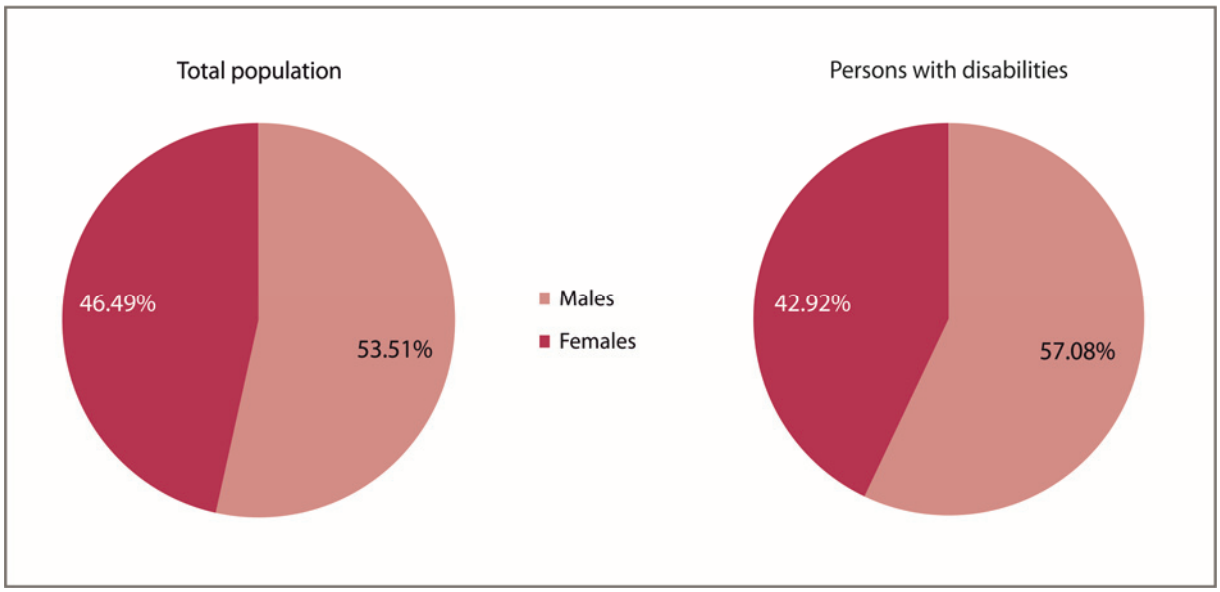


Table 13: Persons with disabilities with secondary education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – secondary education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**153700**	**100**	**27.2**
15–19 years	429	0.3	10.9
20–29	4111	2.7	39.8
30–49	24960	16.2	50.0
50–59	41736	27.2	45.0
60–64	23197	15.1	36.7
65 years and over	59267	38.6	17.2

The share of women and men in the total contingent of persons with disabilities who completed secondary education tells us that men account for 57.1% and women for 42.9% of the total cluster. In the general population, the relation as regards this issue is such that men account for 53.5% and women for 46.5%.

Graph 17: Persons with disabilities and total population, with secondary education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6.1.5. Persons with disabilities with college-level education

For a total of 19 366 persons with disabilities it was recorded that they finished college-level education and acquired higher educational attainment. That number represents 3.4% of the total population with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia aged 15 and over. This also says that, in the Republic of Serbia, out of all persons who completed college-level education, 5.6% of them have at least one type of problem.

If observing the occurrence of this type of problem, we can notice that 11 230 persons with disabilities who completed college-level education reported problem in connection with walking and moving, which accounts for 58% of this persons. That also represents 3.3% of persons with disabilities with problem in walking and moving in the Republic of Serbia.

For 7 776 persons with disabilities who completed college-level education it was reported that they have problem in connection with seeing, that is, this is the number of persons with disabilities with seeing problem who completed college-level education. That number accounts for 40.2% of all persons with disabilities with college-level education and 3.3% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing in the Republic of Serbia, aged 15 and over.

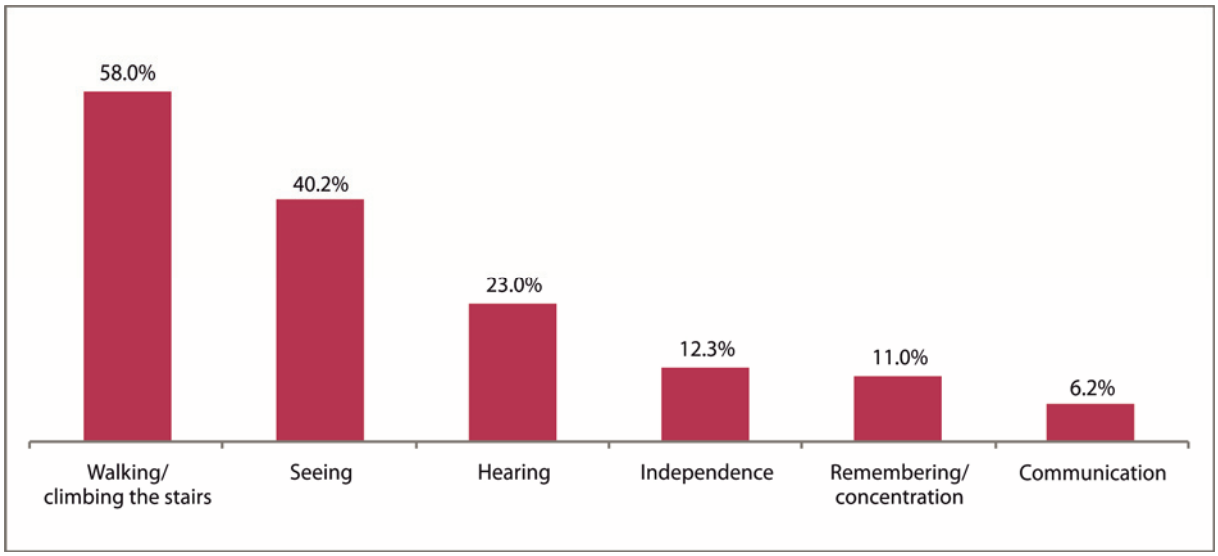
The number of persons with disabilities who completed college-level education for whom it was reported that they have problem in connection with hearing is 4 453, which represents 23% of the total number of persons with disabilities with college-level education in the Republic of Serbia and also 3.1% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with hearing.

For 2 134 persons with disabilities who received college-level degree it was reported that they have problem in connection with remembering and concentration, and therefore this problem was found in the case of 11% of all persons with disabilities with college-level diploma and it accounts for 2.3% of all persons with this problem in the Republic of Serbia.

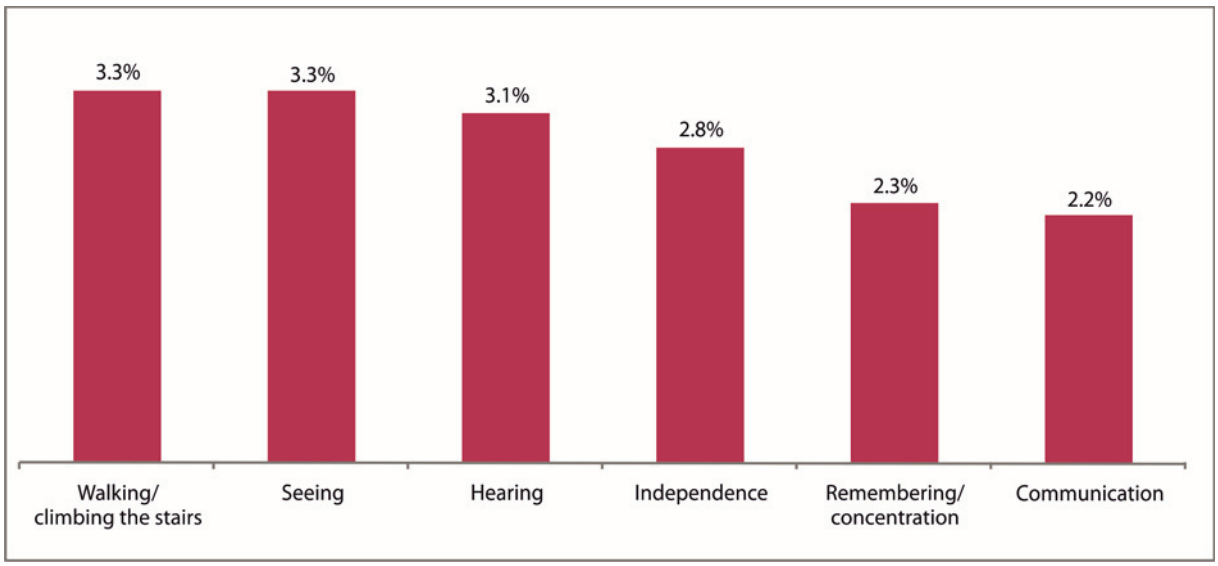
The total number of persons who disabilities with problem in connection with independent daily care for themselves, and who completed college-level education, is 2 383, which accounts for 12.3% of all persons with disabilities with college-level education in the Republic of Serbia and 2.8% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with independence aged 15 and over.

Finally, the number of persons with disabilities with college-level education for whom it was reported that they have problem in understanding of and communication with their surroundings is 1 207, which accounts for 6.2% of all persons with disabilities who completed college-level education, but also for 2.2% of all persons with disabilities with this problem in the Republic of Serbia.

Graph 18: Persons with disabilities with college-level education, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 19: Share of persons with disabilities with college-level education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



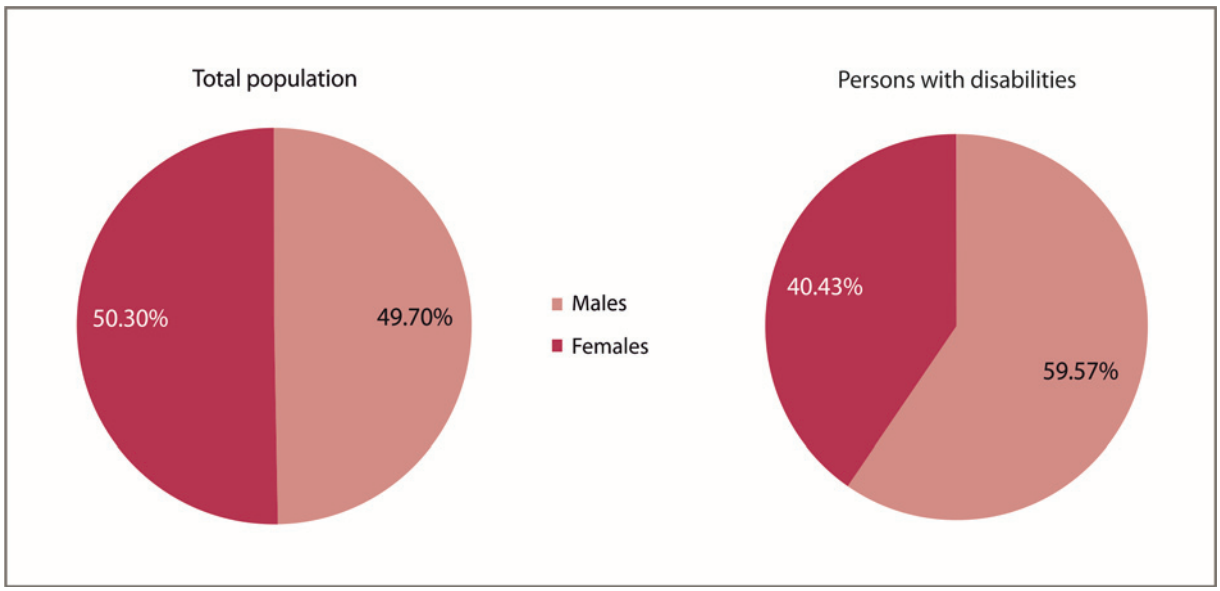
The occurrence of persons with disabilities, who completed college-level education, by age groups, is as presented in the table below.

Table 14: Persons with disabilities with completed college-level education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age group	Persons with disabilities – college-level education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**19366**	**100**	**3.4**
15–19 years	3	0.02	0.1
20–29	126	0.7	1.2
30–49	1345	6.9	2.7
50–59	3336	17.2	3.6
60–64	3060	15.8	4.8
65 years and over	11496	59.4	3.3

Men account for 59.6% of the number of persons with disabilities for whom it was reported that they completed college-level education, while women account for 40.4%. At the same time, in the general population, there is almost an equal number of men who completed college-level education as women, with the mutual shares of 50%.

Graph 20: Persons with disabilities and total population, with college-level education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



6.1.6. Persons with disabilities with university-level education

The number of persons with disabilities for whom it was reported that they completed university-level education is 18 048. This means that 3.2% of persons with disabilities have university-level education, as well as that persons with disabilities account for 2.8% of the total population with university degree in the Republic of Serbia.

Out of all persons with disabilities who have university-level degree, for 10 445 of them it was reported that they have problem with walking and moving. If observed in percentages, this means that 3.1% of persons with disabilities with problem in walking and moving finished university, as well as that this problem occurs in 57.9% of population with disabilities with university-level education.

For 6 694 persons with disabilities who finished university it was reported that they have problem in connection with seeing. This means that 2.8% of persons with disabilities with problem with seeing completed university-level education and that this problem occurs in the case of 37.1% of persons with disabilities who received a university degree.

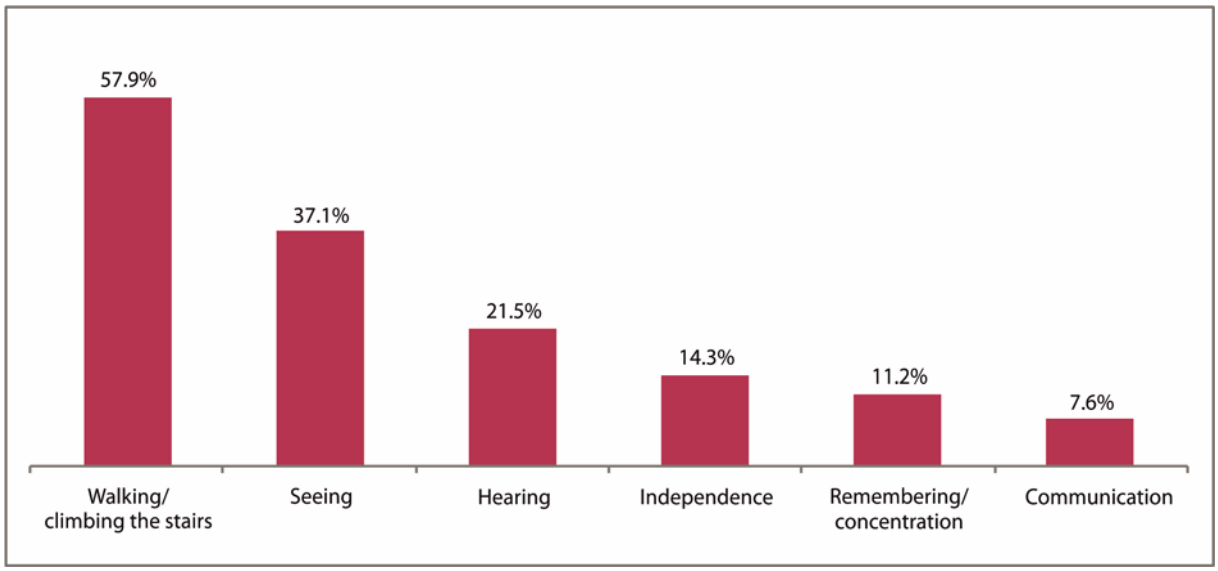
Furthermore, for 3 887 persons with university degree who have disability, it was reported that they have very difficult functioning or are completely prevented with regards to hearing. That number tells us that 2.7% of persons with disabilities with hearing problem completed university-level education, as well as that problem in connection with hearing occurs in the case of 21.5% of persons with disabilities with university-level degree.

Problem in connection with concentration and remembering occurs in the case of 2 014 persons, which means that 2.1% of persons with disabilities with that problem in the Republic of Serbia finished university, as well as that this problem occurs in the case of 11.2% of persons with disabilities with university degree.

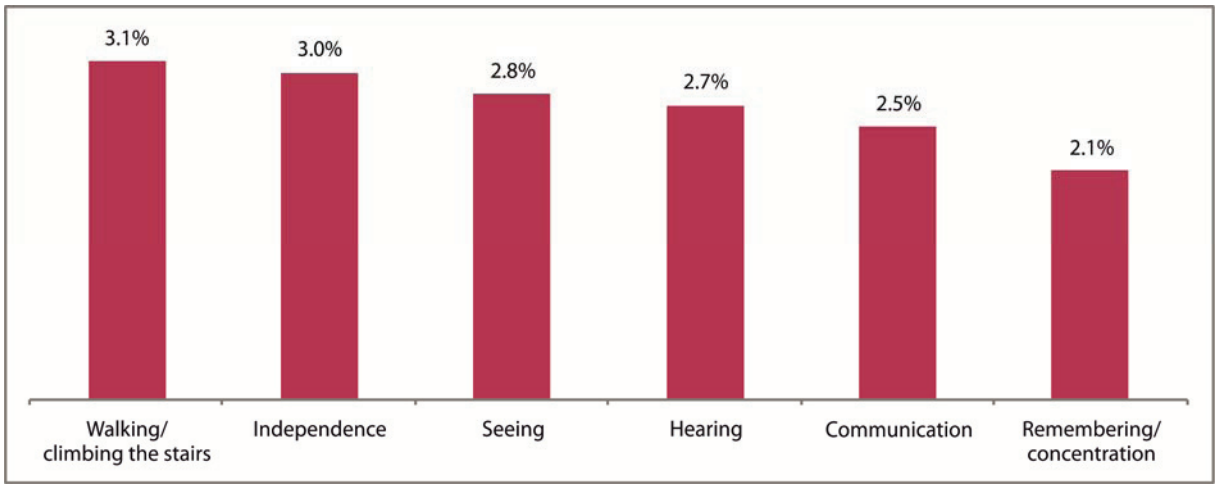
For 2 578 persons with disabilities it was reported that they have problem with regards to independent care for themselves in everyday activities, which accounts for 14.3% of all persons with disabilities who finished university and means that 3% of the total number of persons with disabilities with problem in independence completed university-level education.

Finally, problem in connection with communication and understanding was reported for 1 367 persons with disabilities, which accounts for 2.5% of all persons with disabilities with this problem and tells us that this problem occurs in the case of 7.6% of persons with disabilities who successfully completed university-level education.

Graph 21: Persons with disabilities with university-level education, by the occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 22: Share of persons with disabilities with university-level education in the total number of persons with the given problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



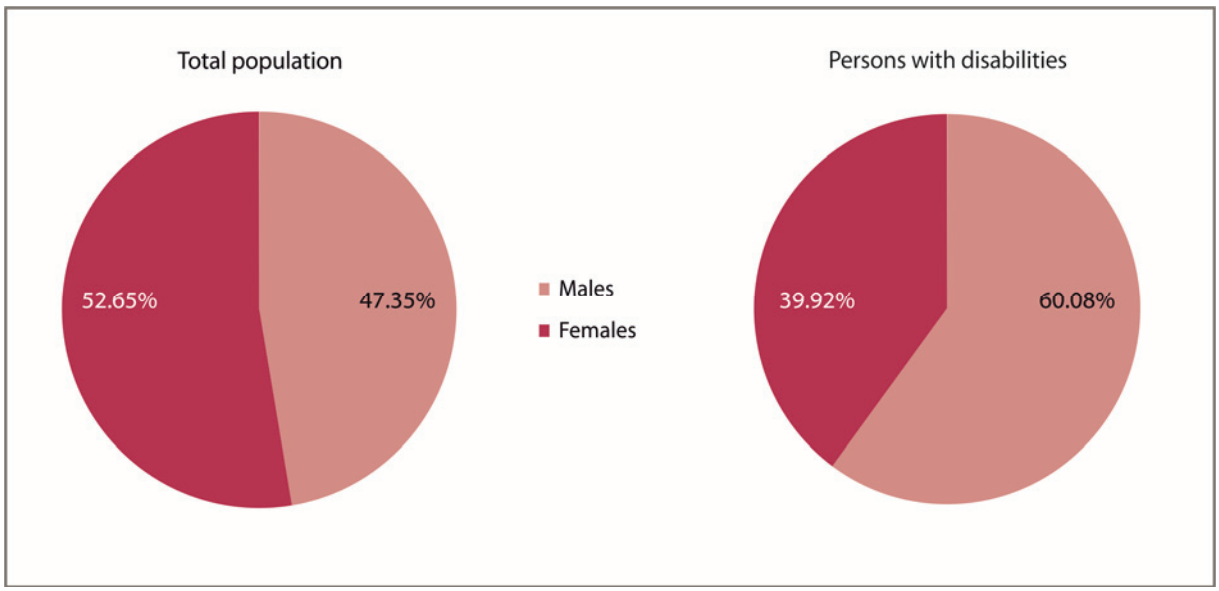
The occurrence by age categories when it comes to persons with disabilities that have university-level education is shown in the table below.

Table 15: Persons with disabilities with completed university-level education, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

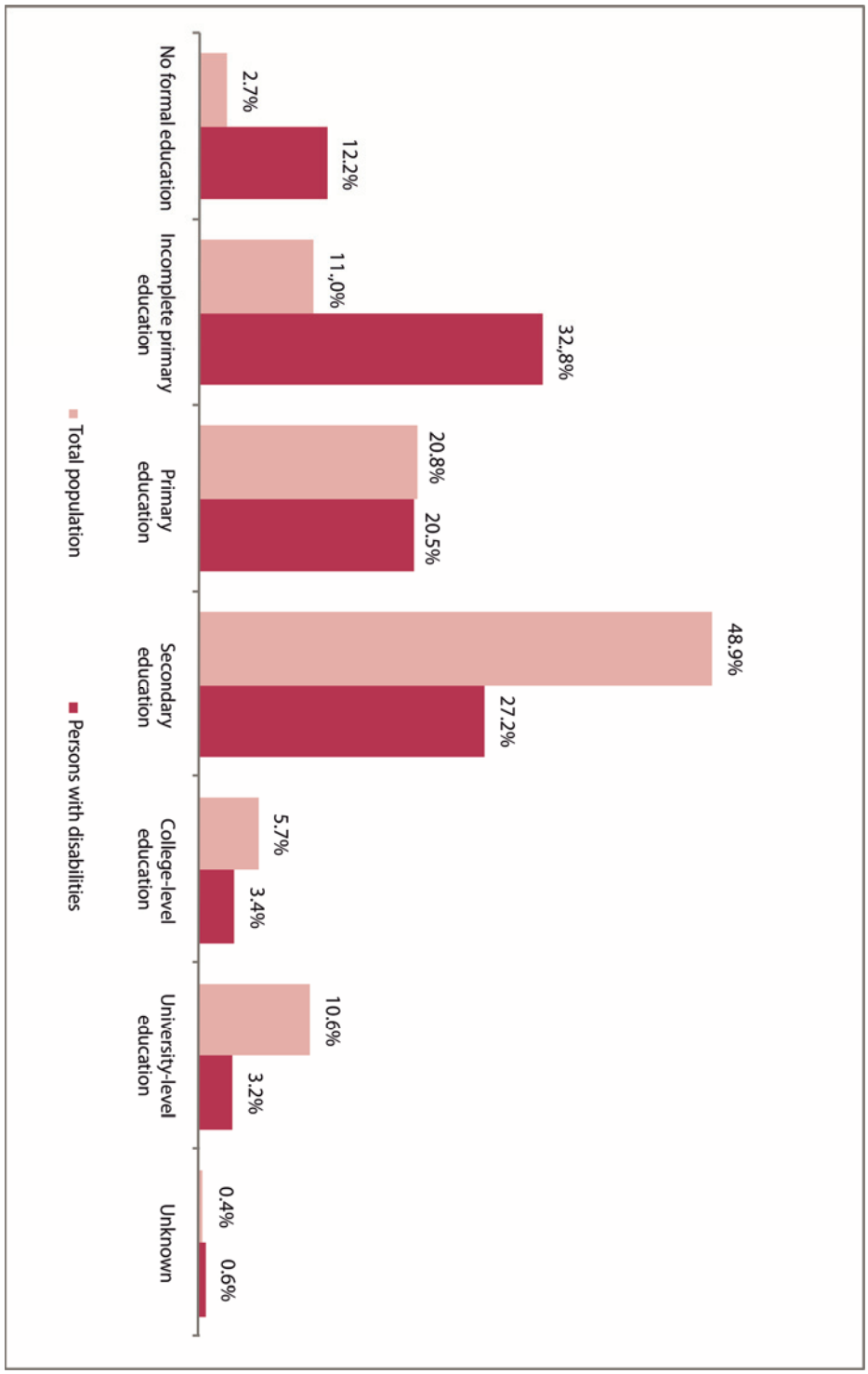
Age group	Persons with disabilities – university-level education		Share in persons with disabilities (%)
	total	%	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**18048**	**100**	**3.2**
15–19 years	-	-	-
20–29	336	1.9	3.3
30–49	1728	9.6	3.5
50–59	2950	16.3	3.2
60–64	2070	11.5	3.3
65 years and over	10964	60.7	3.2

Men with disabilities who completed university-level education account for 60.1% of the total number, while women account for 39.9%. When the relation on the same grounds is observed in the general population, the situation is such that men account for 47.3% and women for 52.7% of the total population with university-level education.

Graph 23: Persons with disabilities and total population, with university-level education, by sex, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Graph 24: Population with disabilities and total population, by educational attainment, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



7. Census methodology and economic activity

In compliance with the census methodology and contents of the census questionnaire used in the 2011 Census, the respondents were asked questions in connection with "economic activity". These questions were focused on discovering the groups of persons who were economically active and persons who were not economically active and who belong to one of the categories of inactive persons (pensioners, persons performing only housework at the household, pupils and students, persons earning income only from owning property, etc.). This set of questions also displayed the occupation, as well as the employment status of the respondent, the type of activity and place of work.

This segment was further supplemented with questions in connection with the source of livelihood – the manner of financial support in the past year (earnings, pensions, income from property, social benefits, unemployment benefits, etc.).

Observed from the angle of the reasons for identifying disability and assessment of the position of persons with disabilities in the social context by collecting data, some authors have recognized three potential basic functions in this regard. Namely, the first one would be the assessment of the degree of functioning of this population in the society, the second one would be availability of certain services in the society, and the third one would be the assessment of equality or existence of equal opportunities.

The third one, in fact, refers to the assessment of the equality of opportunities between the general, average population (and the values noticed in it) and population with disabilities in the given segments – education, work and employment, and in other spheres that can be covered by census or some other survey-type activities.[45]

This is achieved by recording the values that refer to the situation among the population with disabilities and their comparison with the values in the same context but in the general population or a separated population without disabilities. Here, however, it is important to be cautious with the values that are being compared, mostly in terms of the compared age categories since, as a reminder, population with disabilities as a separate entity is on an average older than the general population and has a much higher average age. That is why it is appropriate to do the comparisons by age categories and avoid, as much as this is possible, comparisons of the total contingents.

What this study intends to additionally tackle in its consideration of economic activity of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia is to make a comparison between two clusters of persons with disabilities – those living in private surroundings – dwellings, independently or within households, and those living at institutions for collective placement. In that way, we are going to try to shed the light on the obtained data that concerns the right to independent life and life in the community, and to point out the potential consequences of segregation and exclusion of persons with disabilities into institutions for social and health care, which completely and directly precludes the equality of opportunity principle, as well as many key aspects of social life of persons with disabilities.

[45] Mont, D, p.17

7.1. Persons with disabilities and economic activity

The adoption of the Law on professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities has introduced several systemic changes and steps-out at the level of regulating the access of persons with disabilities to the labour market and employment. This is the first legal act that comprehensively regulates the status of persons with disabilities in the context of employment and work, introducing quotas and active employment policy measures with the aim to make the employment of persons with disabilities focused on open and regular labour market.

The national body for the matter of employment and labour market – National Employment Service has been delegated with special tasks as regards employment, facilitation, professional rehabilitation and job broking when it comes to persons with disabilities. As it has already been said, the given legal act served as a basis for a large number of by-laws that deal more closely with the regulating of provisions of the law and of the role of different players in the given context.

The obligation related to employment of persons with disabilities, according to certain criteria and in certain cases, is a significant novelty introduced by this law. It stipulates an obligation of the employer to employ, in accordance with certain quotas, persons with disabilities. Failure to observe this obligation leads to the payment of penalties by the employer – the offender. However, these two actions – obligation of employment and the penalties in case of omission, are of a somewhat alternate nature. In practice, employers make a choice to rather undergo paying penalties, therefore not really implementing the initial intention of the Law.

According to the data obtained from the National Employment Service, in 2012 its records showed 19 142 persons with disabilities who were registered as unemployed, out of which 14 605 were actively looking for a job.[46]

The powerful factors that make continuous and efficient employment of persons with disabilities in Serbia difficult are the question of general prejudice towards persons with disabilities as workers and towards their capabilities, impact of education on the real degree of professional capability in the case of persons with disabilities,[47] mutual relation between the unemployment status and certain social benefits which many persons' basic existence depends on, degree of enjoying legal capacity in the case of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia and many other discriminating and marginalizing conditions and factors.

What has been noticed as one of the basic concrete shortcomings of the current systemic establishment with regards to the access of persons with disabilities to the labour market, which needs to be particularly emphasized here, is the procedure for the assessment of work capacity. This procedure by the rule completely prevents persons with intellectual difficulties from being included into the work and employment flows[48], thus making the persons with this type of difficulty one of the most vulnerable and deprived of their rights in terms of personal autonomy and dignity, social inclusion and making decisions on their own life and economic activity.

[46] See the data which the Centre for the Orientation of Society obtained and published in reports on the employment of persons with disability in Serbia, on: http://www.makingitwork-crpd.org/fileadmin/user/MIW_initiatives/South_East_Europe/DMI-Employment/Report_COD_BCHR_Employment_PWD_2011.pdf ..

[47] Special report, the Commissioner, p. 34

[48] Special report, the Commissioner, p. 33

The census methodology stipulates that the entire population is to be divided into two basic groups – economically active and economically inactive populations.

The economically active population includes persons who are employed (persons performing an occupation) and unemployed persons (persons who used to work, but who work no longer and persons who have never worked, but are looking for their first job through the NES or independently). The second group, therefore, consists of persons who did not work in the reference week prior to the census, but would accept a job and could work within two weeks following the census.

The economically inactive population includes persons for whom it was reported that they were: 1) pensioners, 2) persons with income from property, 3) pupils or students (15 and over), 4) persons who perform only housework, and 5) persons classified into the category "other". A special category of inactive persons consists of persons aged under 15 years.

When observing the main figures and data, it was recording for a total number of 51 714 persons with disabilities that they perform occupation, that is, that they represent economically active population that currently works.

The number of persons with disabilities who used to work is 14 411, the number of persons looking for their first job is 4 982, the number of those recorded as pensioners is 359 687, there are 2 900 persons with income from property, 2 649 pupils and students (aged 15 and over), 51 012 persons who perform only housework, 6 924 persons under 15 years of age, while the category "other" includes 77 501 persons.

Table 16: Persons with disabilities by economic activity, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

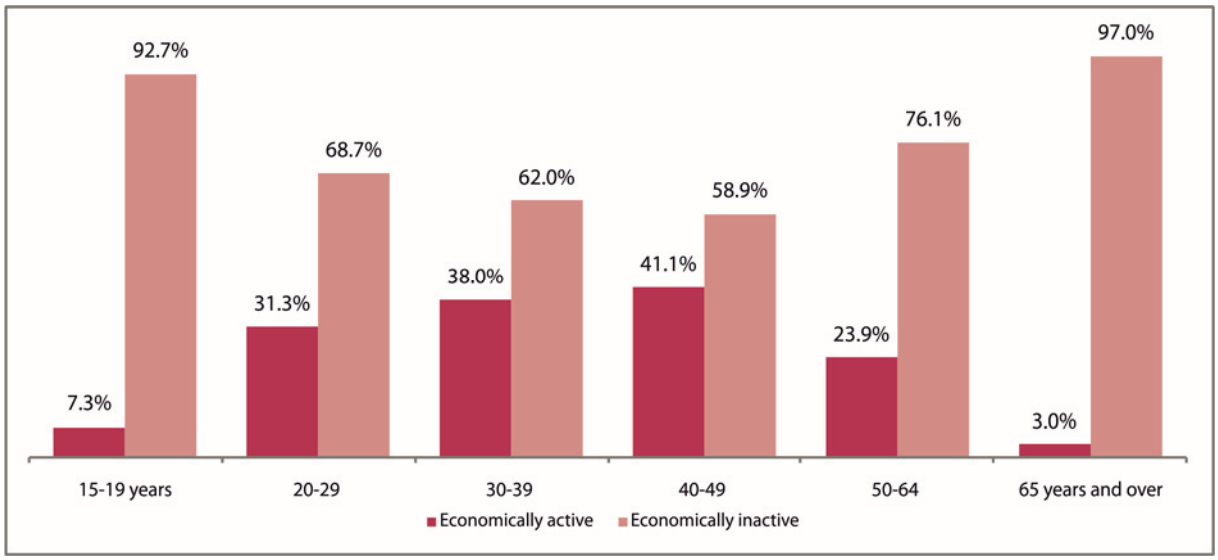
Category	Total	%
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**571780**	**100**
Economically active	**71107**	**12.4**
Perform occupation	51714	9.0
Used to work	14411	2.5
Looking for the first job	4982	0.9
Economically inactive	**500673**	**87.6**
Under 15 years	6924	1.2
Pensioners	359687	62.9
Persons with income from property	2900	0.5
Pupils/students (15 years and over)	2649	0.5
Homemakers	51012	8.9
Others *	77501	13.6

* This category comprises of persons incapable for work, children over 14 years of age not attending school education and not looking for a job and others.

From the above table, we can conclude that out of the total number of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, economically active population consists of 71 107 persons, that is, in the total percentage 12.4% of all persons with disabilities, while out of all persons with disabilities, 9.0% of them have employment at the moment of the census.

Bearing in mind an important factor in the considerations of all phenomena regarding persons with disabilities and that is the high average age, that is, high share of persons aged 65 and over in the total contingent of persons with disabilities, we are now going to present data by age categories in order to try to get a more realistic picture on the occurrence of economically active and inactive persons with disabilities in the specific age categories.

Graph 25: Persons with disabilities by economic activity and age, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Taking into consideration that the goal of using census in the context of persons with disabilities and economic activity is to recognize differences in the situations and trends between the population with and the population without disabilities, the graph below (Graph 27) presents the comparison by age categories.

Table 17: Pensioners with disabilities, by age categories, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age category	Total	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–64	65–74	75 and over
Number	389687	41	369	1964	6619	41004	108697	167424
%	100	0.01	0.1	0.5	1.8	20.7	30.2	46.5

Table 18: Persons with disabilities who perform only housework (homemakers), by age categories, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age category	Total	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–64	65 and over
Number	51012	61	586	1377	3944	20271	24733
%	100	0.1	0.1	2.7	7.7	39.7	48.5

7.1.1. Economically active and inactive persons with disabilities

As a reminder, the total number of persons with disabilities who are considered economically active persons (work as of the census moment, used to work or are looking for the first job) is 71 107.

If this number we divide into the types of reported problems in the case of economically active individuals with disabilities, we get the following data.

Table 19: Active and inactive persons with disabilities, by the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Type of problem	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering/ concentration	Independence	Communication/ understanding
Total	**239454**	**144648**	**340029**	**96032**	**88188**	**58202**
%	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total active	34488	16239	30026	5736	1989	2761
%	14.4	11.2	8.8	6.0	2.3	4.7
Total inactive	204966	128409	310003	90026	86199	55441
%	85.6	88.8	91.2	94.0	97.7	95.3

A total of 24 675 persons with disabilities with seeing problem performed occupation at the moment of the census activities, that is, 10.4% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing, 47.7% of all persons with disabilities who perform occupation. 2 345 of them are actively looking for their first job, that is, they have never worked and would accept a job and could work, which represents 0.1% of all persons with disabilities with seeing problem in the Republic of Serbia, while 7 468 of them used to work and currently are not employed. The sum of all economically active persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing amounts to 34 488 which represents 14.4% of all persons with disabilities with this problem in the Republic of Serbia.

The number of persons with disabilities in connection with hearing who perform an occupation at the census moment is 12 218, that is, 8.5% of persons with problem in connection with hearing in the Republic of Serbia and 23.6% of all persons with disabilities who perform an occupation, that is, who had a job at the census moment. 999 of them are actively looking for a job, independently or through the NES, and that number represents 0.7% of all persons with disabilities

with the given problem, while 3 022 of them used to work and currently do not have employment, which is 2.1% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with hearing. All economically active persons with disabilities with problem in connection with hearing in Serbia comprise a sum of 16 239 persons, which is 11.2% of all persons with disabilities with hearing problem in the Republic of Serbia.

Persons with disabilities with problem in walking and moving who were employed at the census moment comprise a sum of 22 196, that is, 6.6% of all persons with disabilities with walking and moving problem and 42.9% of all persons with disabilities who perform an occupation. 1 979 of them are looking for their first job, which is 0.6% of all persons with the given problem, while 5 851 of them used to work, which is 1.7% of persons with disabilities with the given problem. The sum of economically active persons with disabilities with problem in connection with walking and moving is 30 026, which in percentage terms is 8.8% of all persons with disabilities with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia. At the same time, the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities with walking problem is 26.1%.

The number of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with remembering and concentration who performed an occupation at the census moment amounts to 3 919, i.e., 4.1% of all persons with disabilities with the given problem and 7.6% of all persons with disabilities who perform an occupation. There were 572 of those who looked for their first job at the census moment, which is 0.6% of all persons with disabilities with that problem, while 1 245 of them used to work, which is 1.3% of persons with disabilities with problem in remembering and concentration. The total number of economically active persons with disabilities with problem in connection with remembering and concentration is 5 736, which is 6% of the total sum of persons with disabilities with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia.

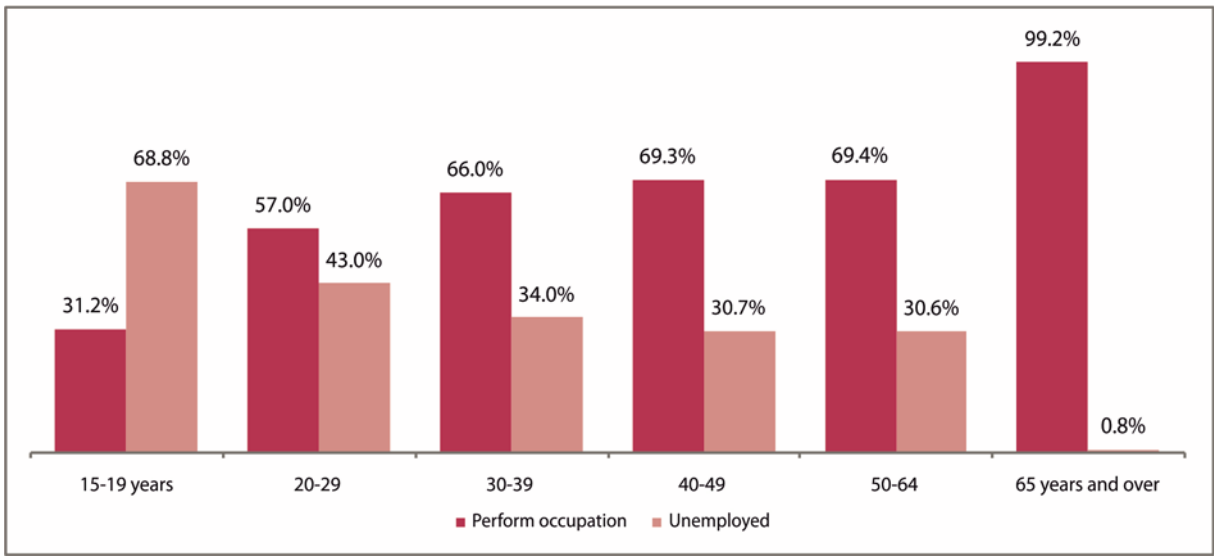
Persons with disabilities with problem in independent everyday care for themselves who performed an occupation at the census moment amount to 1 502 persons, which is 1.7% of all persons with disabilities with problem related to independence, and 2.9% of persons with disabilities who perform an occupation. At the census moment, the number of persons with the problem with independence who were looking for their first job was 198, which is 0.2% of all persons with the given problem, while 289 of them used to work, which is 0.3% of all persons with disabilities with that problem. The sum of economically active persons with problem with independent care for themselves is 1 989, which is 2.3% of all persons with disabilities with reported problem with independence in the Republic of Serbia.

Finally, the number of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with communication and understanding who performed occupation at the census moment is 1 996, which is 3.4% of persons with disabilities with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia and 3.9% of all persons with disabilities who performed an occupation. Furthermore, the number of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with communication looking for their first job is 324 and it represents 0.6% of all persons with disabilities with the given problem, while 441 of them used to work and would want and could work again, which is 0.85% of all persons with disabilities with that problem in Serbia. The total number of economically active persons with disabilities with problem in connection with communication and understanding (who are employed, who are looking for their first job or used to work, but are unemployed) is 2 761, which

accounts for 4.7% of the overall sum of persons with disabilities with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia.

Observing the data presented in the table above and described in the text, we can notice that economic activity is highest in the case of persons with problem in connection with hearing and lowest in the case of persons with problem in connection with independent everyday care for themselves. If we make an assumption that work capacity is lowest in the case of persons who have a lot of difficulties or are completely prevented from caring for themselves in everyday activities – feeding, maintaining of hygiene (which in reality need not be the case at all, since there are different forms of work engagement and activities which a person can be capable of performing to a certain degree or completely, in spite of not being able to independently perform other activities), the next lowest by the share of economically active persons is problem in connection with communication and understanding.

Graph 26: The employed (perform an occupation) and the unemployed among active population with disabilities, by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

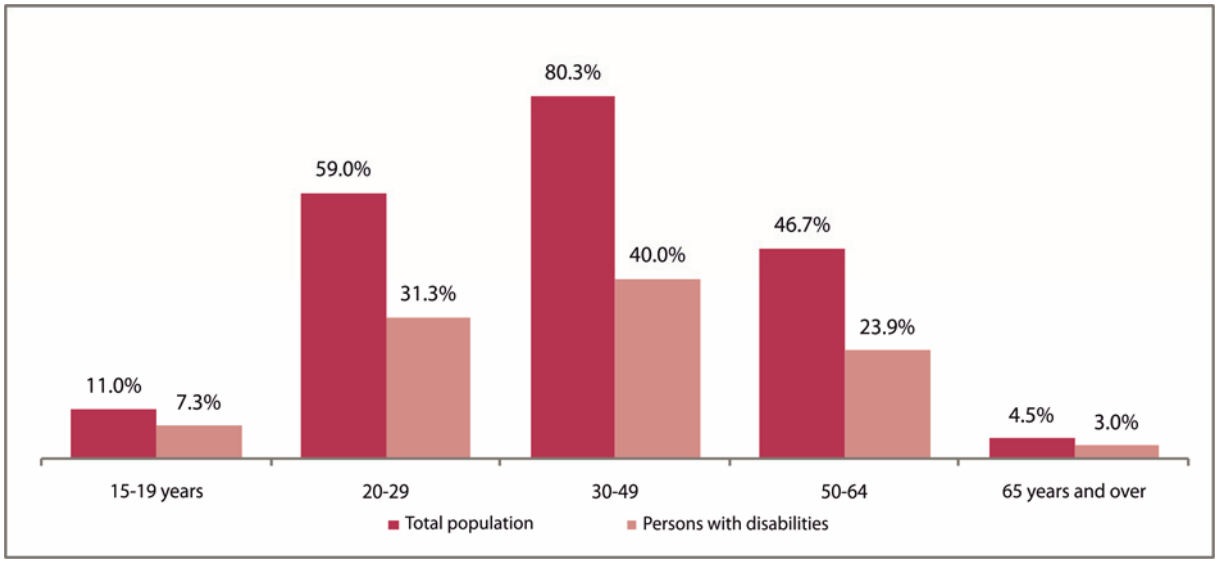


Generally speaking, the percentage of economically active persons with disabilities is very low and tells us about an exceptionally visible prevalence of inactivity among persons with disabilities. That conclusion serves as a measure of certain dimensions of their social inclusion and social activation which is here, in the segment of economic activity, assessed as very low. A large share of pensioners in the contingent of persons with disabilities can be, on the one hand, justified by a large share of the elderly population in the given cluster. However, let us be reminded that the cluster "other" also includes persons who are economically inactive and who are a part of the social welfare system, i.e., they live on social benefits. The large occurrence of retired persons and inactive population that receives social benefits points at flaws in the integration of persons with disabilities into the flows of the regular labour market, their facilitation and development of their potentials for being active citizens as opposed to the passivity that is shown here and that continues at the

same time to reflect and support the critical position of persons with disabilities in the context of work and employment, professional rehabilitation, facilitation and social inclusion.

In order to get a more accurate impression regarding the degree of equality or inequality of opportunities of persons with disabilities in comparison to the average values in the general population, the situation needs to be observed through the relations between the active and inactive persons, separately by age categories.

Graph 27: Share of economically active population in total population and population with disabilities, by age categories, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



If we first pay attention to the economically most active age category, the one from 30 to 49 (it includes persons who have mostly completed their education and have entered the economic activity, and those who are integrated into the economic flows and earning), we notice on the one hand that the percentage of economically active persons in the general population is over 80% (80.3) and, on the other, that the percentage of economically active persons with disabilities (work, used to work or are looking for their first job) is merely 40%. This means that the share of persons with disabilities who are economically active is half of the share of the economically active persons in the overall population. Also, we can notice that the share of persons with disabilities who are economically active in this age category, that can be considered as the economically most active one, is 40%, so not even a half of persons with disabilities aged 30 to 49 are economically active, that is – they do not work, have never worked and are not looking for their first job.

Although to a somewhat lesser degree, the relations are equally negative in the other age categories, as well. In the "younger" age category of persons aged 20 to 29 years, the percentage of economically active in the general population is 59%, while among persons with disabilities that percentage is 31.3%. Such data again point at a low degree of social inclusion in comparison to the

general population, that is, to "unequal opportunities" in the sphere of economic activity and work. This concrete age category points at the inclusion of the young into employment and work flows, while the given data tells us that almost 70 percent (68.7%) of the young with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia do not work, have never worked and are not looking for their first employment (in line with the census methodology).

On the other hand, the share of inactive citizens in the age category 65 and over is almost equal when we compare the population with disabilities and the general population. Finally, a larger share of inactive population in the category from 50 to 64 is again visible in the population with disabilities and it amounts to more than 75 percent (76.1 %), while in the general population contingent it is 53.3%. The observed difference is over 20%.

8. Persons with disabilities and the sources of livelihood

The questions on the sources of livelihood, as well as the questions on difficulties in functioning do not belong to the so-called "core topics", but were still included into the census questions in the 2011 Census.[49]

The questions on the sources of livelihood can potentially provide very important socio-economic data and information on the situations and trends. In our considerations of the structure and position of persons with disabilities, we also include those data in connection with the main source of livelihood in order to identify the predominant sources of livelihood of persons with disabilities, in the light of the type of problem and age, that is, in order to recognize and separate persons with some source of income and dependents (with no income) with disabilities.

Here we need to give a small remark regarding the possible answers to the question on the sources of livelihood, as well as regarding the categories that can be derived on the basis of them. Namely, in line with the provided answer, the respondent belongs to the category of persons whose main source of livelihood is: 1) salary (or other allowance based on work), 2) pension, 3) incomes from property, 4) social benefits, 5) pupils' and students' scholarships or credits, 6) loan or savings, 7) financial compensation for unemployed persons or the person is 8) a dependent.

The questions and answers that were asked and received in connection with sources of livelihood should not be mixed up with the questions and answers from the previous section in connection with economic activity, especially with regards to the categories we encountered there "perform an occupation – employed" or "persons with income from property" that can be also encountered in this segment, since the questions were asked separately and the answers were given independently from the previous ones, and there is no overlapping in the obtained numbers and data.

[49] It means that each country decides independently whether it will collect this type of data during the census.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities in Serbia (571 780), in terms of the main source of livelihood, the Census has provided the following results:

Table 20: Persons with disabilities by the main source of livelihood, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Category	Total	%
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**571780**	**100**
Salary or other allowance based on work	38724	6.8
Pension	352700	61.7
Incomes from property	12055	2.1
Social welfare	28090	4.9
Scholarship for pupils/students, student loan	61	0.01
Loan/savings	1494	0.3
Financial compensation for unemployed persons	2281	0.4
Dependent person	117434	20.5
Other	18941	3.3

In the context of the main source of livelihood, we can notice a large occurrence of pension as the main source. That is not surprising, up to a point, since we have already shown the share of retired (62.9%), economically inactive and elderly in the contingent of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. In addition, we can notice a very low percentage of persons whose main source of livelihood is salary or other allowance based on work – only 6.8%. As a reminder, the number of persons with disabilities for whom it was reported that they perform an occupation at the census moment amounts to 9%.

However, the piece of data that attracts attention is the one linked to the share of dependents which amounts to a little over one fifth of all persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia – 20.5%. This category also includes persons whose age can directly influence that they are maintained by their parents or guardians (persons up to 19). However, the number of persons in that age category in the Republic of Serbia is 10 852 and it does not account even for one tenth of the number of dependents, even if we could directly subtract it. This data tells us about the number of persons with disabilities who in material sense depend on other persons or sources of livelihood. The limitation of the data obtained by the census influences further considerations in this context, but this piece of data remains as a valuable indicator that over one fifth of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia do not earn personal income or provide livelihood on any grounds whatsoever.

The data on the main sources of livelihood, by the type of reported problem, are shown in the table below.

Table 21: Persons with disabilities by the type of problem and the sources of livelihood, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Livelihood	Total	Salary or other allowance based on work	Pension	Incomes from property	Social welfare	Scholarship for pupils/students, student loan	Loan/ savings	Financial compensation for unemployed persons	Dependent person	Other
Seeing	100	7.8	60.9	2.2	4.7	0.01	0.3	0.4	20.1	3.6
Hearing	100	6.0	65.8	2.0	4.6	0.01<	0.2	0.3	17.0	3.1
Walking	100	4.6	65.9	2.1	5.0	0.01<	0.2	0.3	18.9	3.0
Remembering/ concentration	100	2.6	55.7	1.4	7.7	0.01	0.2	0.3	28.8	3.3
Independence	100	0.9	61.1	1.2	9.0	0.01	0.1	0.1	25.2	2.3
Communication/ understanding	100	2.4	47.9	1.0	10.4	0.01	0.1	0.2	34.9	3.0

Salary as the main source of livelihood is by far the least present in the category of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with independent everyday care for themselves. In addition, this occurrence is approximately equally low in the categories of persons with disabilities with problems in remembering and concentration, and communication and understanding, around 2.5%.

On the other hand, it is precisely these two categories that have a somewhat lower percentage of persons who reported pension as the main source of livelihood, while the category of dependents is at the same time also the highest in these two categories of the type of difficulty. In this way, persons with disabilities with problem in connection with remembering and concentration and those with problems in connection with communication and understanding (the categories which partially identify persons with psycho-social and intellectual difficulties) get income on the basis of pension to a lower degree and are dependents to a higher degree, in comparison to persons with other types of problems.

9. Men and women among persons with disabilities

We dedicate a special chapter to the observations of the relations between men and women in the data in connection with persons with disabilities obtained from the 2011 Census. In this regard, we are going to try to establish the basic situations in connection with the total numbers, data related to the type of reported problems, age categories, education, economic activity and sources of livelihood.

The UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities mentions the issue of gender in several places, that is, it particularly emphasizes high risks for women and girls with disability who are often exposed to additional and specific forms of abuse, social exclusion, violence and neglect.

First through the Preamble and General Principles, and then also separately through Article 6 of the Convention on women with disabilities, where it establishes a need for special measures of the member countries aimed at protecting women with disabilities from potential multiple discrimination and for the purpose of allowing for equal enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls with disabilities.

The question of gender differentiation in the approach to the regulating of the position of persons with disabilities at the national level and care of their protection and equal opportunities is also mentioned in other important articles of the Convention that deal with the raising of awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities (Article 8), protection from exploitation, violence and abuse (Article 16), health (Article 25), right to decent standard of living and social security (Article 28).

The standards established in this way convey a message to the member countries, especially to the decision-makers at the national level and the creators of policies and supervisions, that the measures for inclusion, integration and enhancement of the position of persons with disabilities, as well as the measures for the supervision of the level of success and implementation, must be gender-sensitive, that is, they need to include the gender aspect, since the objective risks for women with disabilities are higher (discrimination, social exclusion, abuse and violence), while the degree of their social inclusion and participation is lower than in the case of men with disabilities.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities in the Census in Serbia (571 780), there are 332 840 women, which accounts for 58.2%. In the general population, women account for 51.3% of the population, which means that women account for a higher share of persons with disabilities than of the total population. Women face difficulties more often and that they live their life with some form of disability more often than men.

At the same time, around 9% of all women in the Republic of Serbia reported some form of serious difficulty in functioning, while the difficulty was reported for 6.8% of men.

If we pay attention to the age category of 65 and over, which is the highest in reporting difficulties, we can conclude that 30.7% of women aged 65 and over have a lot of difficulty in functioning or are completely prevented in some of the basic functions covered by the census, while there are 23.3% of men with a lot of difficulties in the same age category. Let us be reminded that, according to the census methodology, persons with this reported degree of difficulty are considered persons with disabilities.

In the context of education of persons with disabilities, the situation is very clear.

The share of women with lower levels of school attainment (as their highest completed degree of education) is much higher than that of men, while the share of women in the higher degrees of education is lower in comparison to the share of men. Namely, let us be reminded that the biggest cluster of persons with disabilities in terms of education is the one with incomplete primary school education (with completed some grade of primary school) and it amounts to 32.8%, which is followed by secondary education with 27.2%, primary school education with 20.6% and the mentioned high percentage of persons with disabilities who never joined formal education of

12.2%. In the contingent of persons with disabilities who never joined formal education (persons with no school attainment) the share of women is exceptionally high and it amounts to 81% as opposed to the share of men of 19%. The same ratio can also be recognized when observing the general population. Finally, women with disabilities account for 41.9% of all women in the Republic of Serbia with no formal education.

In the cluster of persons with disabilities who have not finished primary school, but attended it during a certain period of time, the share of women is again significantly higher than that of men: 67% versus 33%.

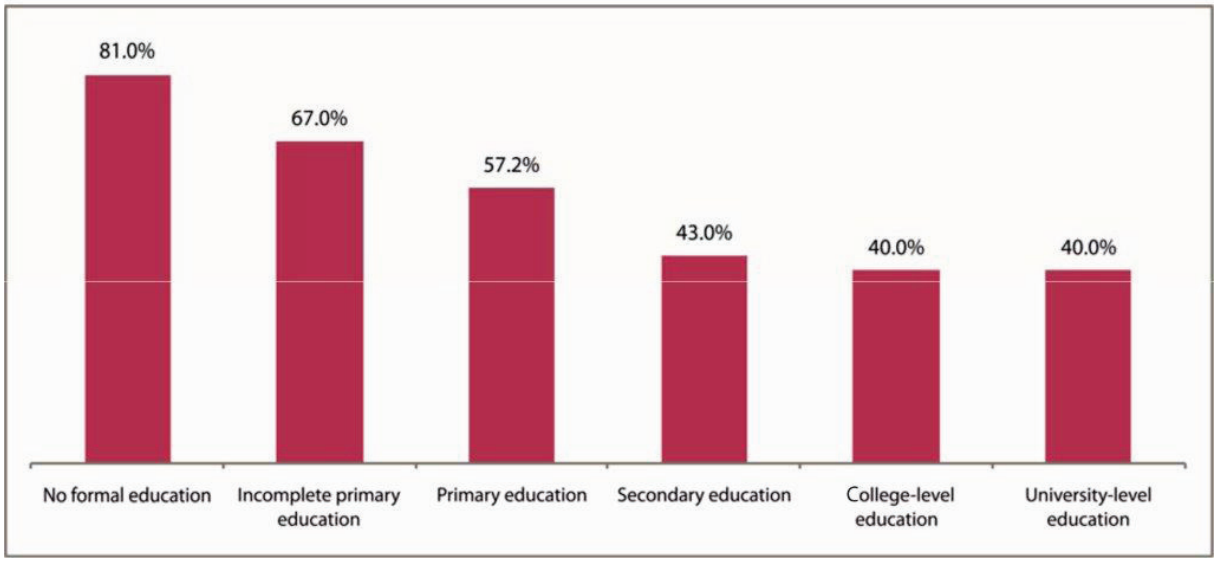
Out of the total number of persons with disabilities who finished primary school, the percentage of women is around 57% as opposed to around 43% of men.

However, at the same time, when we observe the relations between men and women at the higher degrees of school attainment (secondary, college- and university-level), the share of women declines and they constitute a minority in comparison to the share of men. Out of all persons with disabilities with secondary school education, there are 43% of women and 57% of men (in the general population, there are 46.5% of women and 53.5% of men). Out of all persons with disabilities who completed college-level education, there are 40% of women and 60% of men (in the general population the relation is much more even with the share of both men and women of 50%). Finally, there are 40% of women with disabilities who finished university as opposed to 60% of men with disabilities (while in the general population there are more women than men with university-level education).

Therefore, we can conclude the following:

- In the contingent of persons with disabilities who never joined the education system, women constitute a convincing majority with a 81% share;
- In the contingent of persons with disabilities who attended primary school, as well as those who finished it, women constitute a majority in comparison to men;
- In the contingent of persons with disabilities who finished secondary school, there are fewer women;
- In the contingent of persons with disabilities who have college- or university-level education, women constitute a minority in comparison to men (while in the general population in this context they constitute a majority or are even with men).

Graph 28: Share of women in the population with disabilities, by educational attainment, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



When we observe the relations in the context of economic activity of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, in light of the relations between men and women, we are going to make a splitting up into economically active and economically inactive persons, and then observe the categories of inactive population, and employed and unemployed active persons.

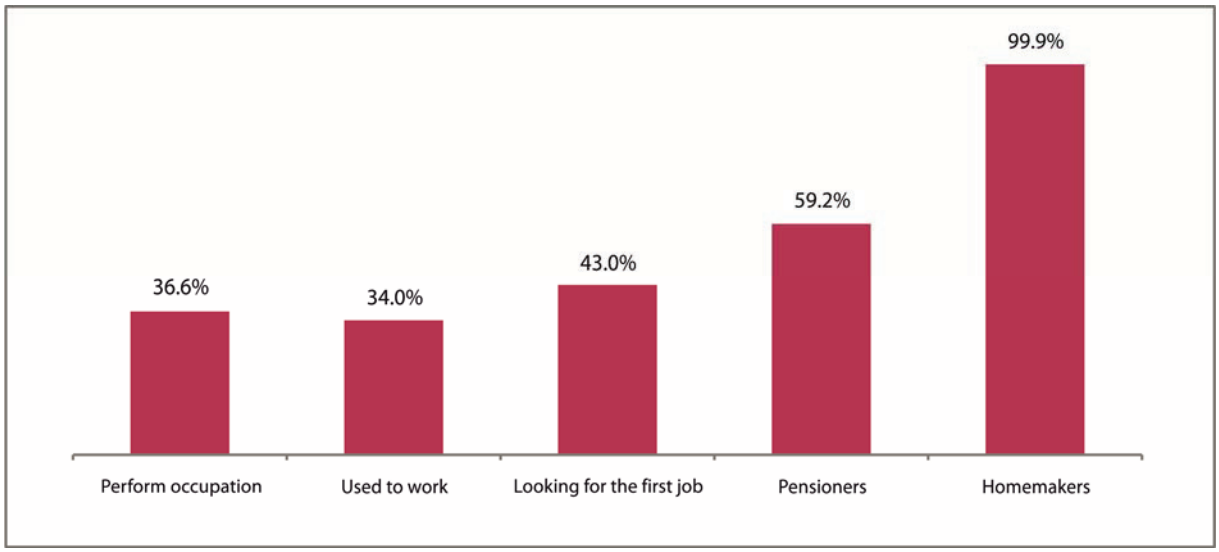
In the contingent of economically active persons with disabilities (they work at the census moment, they used to work or are looking for their first job – 71 107), women account for merely 36.5%, while men account for 63.5%. If we set aside economically active persons with disabilities who work at the census moment (the employed), the share of women is almost identical. That tells us that women constitute a little over one third of all economically active, as well as employed persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. At the same time, the percentage of economically active women with disabilities is 7.8%, while the percentage of economically active men with disabilities is 18.9%.

If we set aside the contingent of pensioners with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, women constitute a majority with a share of almost 60% (59.15%). We are going to reiterate here that in the cluster of inactive persons with disabilities who perform only housework (51 012), women have a staggering share of 90.95%.

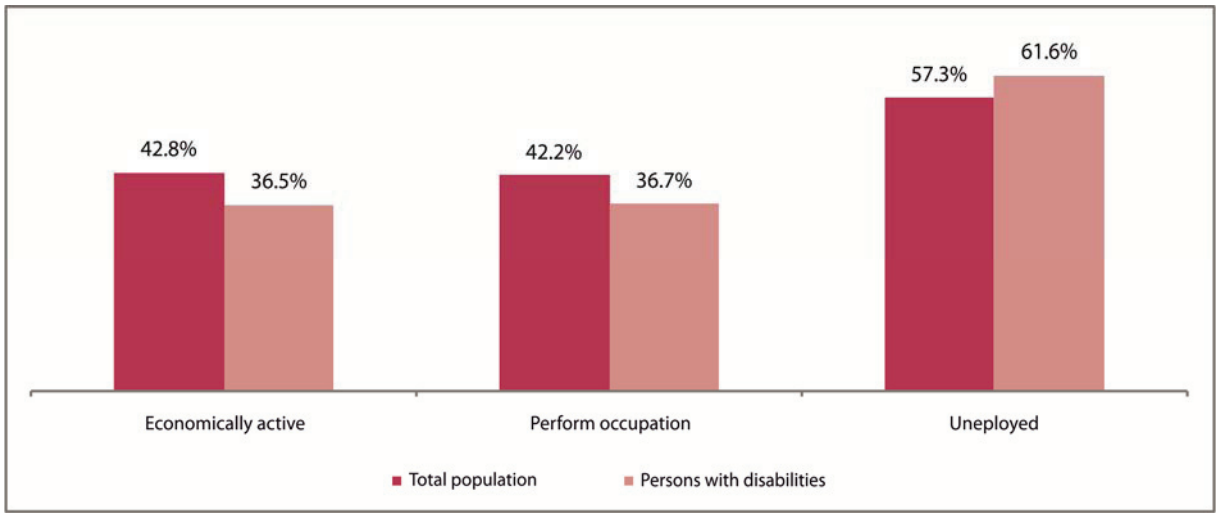
In the general population, the share of women in the economically active is 42.8%, while the share of women in the economically active population that perform occupation (the employed) is 42.2%.

In the context of economic activity, the graph below shows the share of women in categories that are more important.

Graph 29: Share of women in the population with disabilities, by economic activity, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

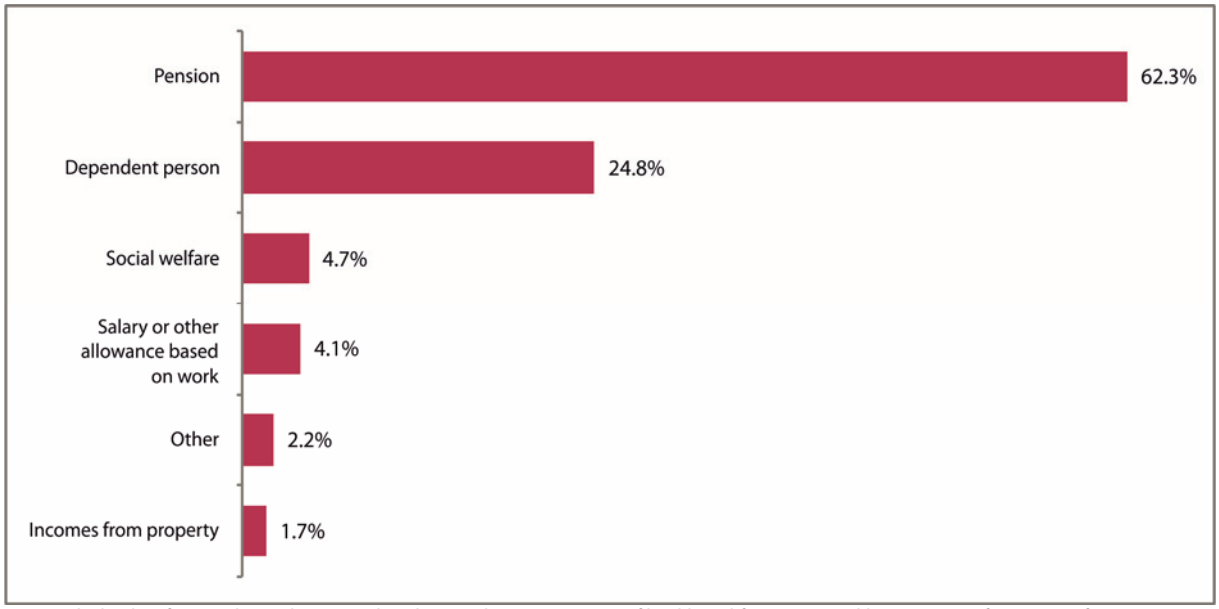


Graph 30: Share of women in the economically active population, total population and population with disabilities, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



With regards to the basic sources of livelihood, in the category of persons with disabilities who live primarily on salary or other allowance based on work (38 724), women have a share of 34.9% and this number represents merely 4.1% of all women with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. Out of all persons with disabilities who primarily live on pension, women account for 58.8%. However, there is a particularly important and striking piece of data that concerns women as dependents. Namely, out of the total number of dependent persons with disabilities (117 434) women account for as much as 70.3%.

Graph 31: Women with disabilities, by the main source of livelihood, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Note: Scholarship for pupils/students, student loan is the main source of livelihood for 0.01% and loan/savings for 0.16% of women.

When we observe the position of women within the cluster of persons with disabilities, we get a prevalent impression regarding the unequal position and inequality of opportunities of women with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, both in comparison to women from the general population and particularly in comparison to men with disabilities. In the context of education, women constitute a vast majority of persons with disabilities who never joined educational system and their access to higher levels of education is lower than that of men with disabilities or women from the general population.

In the sphere of economic activity, women with disabilities are mostly inactive subjects, with a very small share of economically active women in the total number of women with disabilities, as well as with a small share of employed women. Also, the share of women in the number of inactive categories, pensioners and especially persons who perform only housework, is manifestly higher in comparison to men.

The essentially same conclusions are also possible in the context of primary livelihood.

These data show us that in addition to inequality of opportunities on the basis of disability/difficulty suffered by men and women with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, additional inequality and social, economic and other exclusion and inactivity visibly survive on the basis of gender in the case of women in Serbia.

10. Persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement

The census questionnaire used in the 2011 Census covered several types of "collective housing unit" (collective placement) which were also covered by the census activity. By type, they include: hotel, student dormitory, social care institution for the placement of children and youth, facility for children with disabilities, institution for the placement of adults and elderly persons, institution for the placement of adult persons with disabilities, persons with mental disabilities and mentally ill persons, religious institution, shelter, other institutions and semi-durable/temporary facilities.

For the purpose of observing persons with disabilities in collective placement, a cluster of people has been viewed separately. It includes persons who are placed/who live in social care institutions for the placement of children and youth, facilities for children with disabilities, institutions for the placement of adults and elderly persons, and institutions for the placement of adult persons with disabilities, persons with mental disability and mentally ill persons, therefore, four types of collective placement units in total.

The reasons for the differentiation of persons with disabilities who live in the community and those with disabilities who live in some form of institution and collective placement can be numerous. Namely, there are many findings that testify to a drastically different position of persons with disabilities depending on where and how they live. Although the position of persons with disabilities can mostly be assessed as very unfavourable, since they are exposed to different forms of neglect, social exclusion, discrimination, abuse and poverty, those persons who live at institutions are often victims of most prominent segregation and of health, educational and social neglect, and they are often not even regarded as citizens of the country or the area in which they live, but as stigmatized objects out of sight of the population and systemic flows and controls.

In is precisely in the light of institutional segregation of persons with disabilities that the expressions of concern and an appeal for urgent change were voiced out by many subjects of the international community, including the special UN Rapporteur for torture, the UN Rapporteur for the right to health, the UN Committee for the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as other instances and bodies with the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

The UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities insists on establishing standards and practice that enable persons with disabilities to live in the community, with the support of and accessibility to the necessary services and assistance, to live an independent life, to independently decide on their life, to be equally with the others the holders of all human rights and not objects of the legal system, and to be protected against any form of discrimination, neglect, segregation, torture and ill-treatment. In addition, persons who live at institutions are mostly deprived of legal capacity and consequently there is almost no way in which they can decide about themselves, their rights and their status.

Since recently, the Republic of Serbia and its bodies have been showing an intent and initiative to put the question related to the problem of institutionalization in Serbia on the agenda, that is, the problem of placement, life and segregation of persons with disabilities into the institutions for placement throughout Serbia. However, the signs of any serious reform of these systemic states are

yet to be seen. Certain bodies, such as the Ombudsman and the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, as well as organizations of civil society, have been continuously pointing at the necessity for deinstitutionalization.

For the purpose of supervision over the institutions and places where persons are deprived of freedom, institutions of the National prevention mechanism against torture have been organized within the scope of the United Nations prevention and fight against torture. The mandate of the National prevention mechanism, and this is the case in Serbia as well, is to conduct supervision over the state and work at the institutions where persons with disabilities are placed, including also medical institutions and social care institutions, with the aim to prevent prohibited behaviours, torture and ill-treatment.[50]

At this point, we are going to try to make a parallel between the values and states of affairs obtained by observing enumerated persons with disabilities in and out of institutions for collective placement in order to note and conclude certain differences in the context of occurrence and type of problem, education, economic activity, sex and sources of income, and to present them here.

The census activities have recorded that 18 215 persons in total live in the above-mentioned separate forms of collective placement (institutions for the placement of children and youth, facilities for children with disability, institutions for the placement of adults and elderly persons, and institutions for the placement of adult persons with disability, persons with mental disability and mentally ill persons), out of whom 7 931 are men and 10 284 are women. Although this contingent also includes facilities for the placement of elderly persons, 50% of the persons in the contingent are less than 65 years old.

Out of that number, it was reported for 11 543 persons in collective placement that they have some of the difficulties covered by the census. This is the number of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement in the Republic of Serbia, on the basis of the census methodology and on the basis of the above-stipulated study focus.

This number represents 63.4% of all persons placed at institutions for the placement of children and youth, facilities for children with disability, institutions for the placement of elderly persons and institutions for the placement of adult persons with disability. That also means that 36.6% of all persons who are placed and who currently live at the listed types of collective placement do not have any of the difficulties in functioning covered by the census.

Observing the occurrence of the types of problems, we can notice that difficulty in connection with seeing problem was reported in the case of 16.1% of persons with disabilities in collective placement, which also represents 10.2% of all persons who live in collective placement, as well as 0.8% of all persons with disabilities with problem in connection with seeing in the Republic of Serbia.

[50] For more about torture and abuse in the context of persons with disability and for more about the work of the National prevention mechanism, see Ćirić Milovanović, D., Marković, M., "Torture and abuse in the context of persons with disability", MDRI-S, 2013 (in Serbian language only), on: http://www.mdri-s.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/tortura-i-zlostavljanje.pdf

Furthermore, problem in connection with hearing was reported for 15.6% of persons with disabilities in collective placement, which is 9.9% of all persons who live in collective placement, that is, 1.25% of all persons with disabilities with this difficulty in the Republic of Serbia.

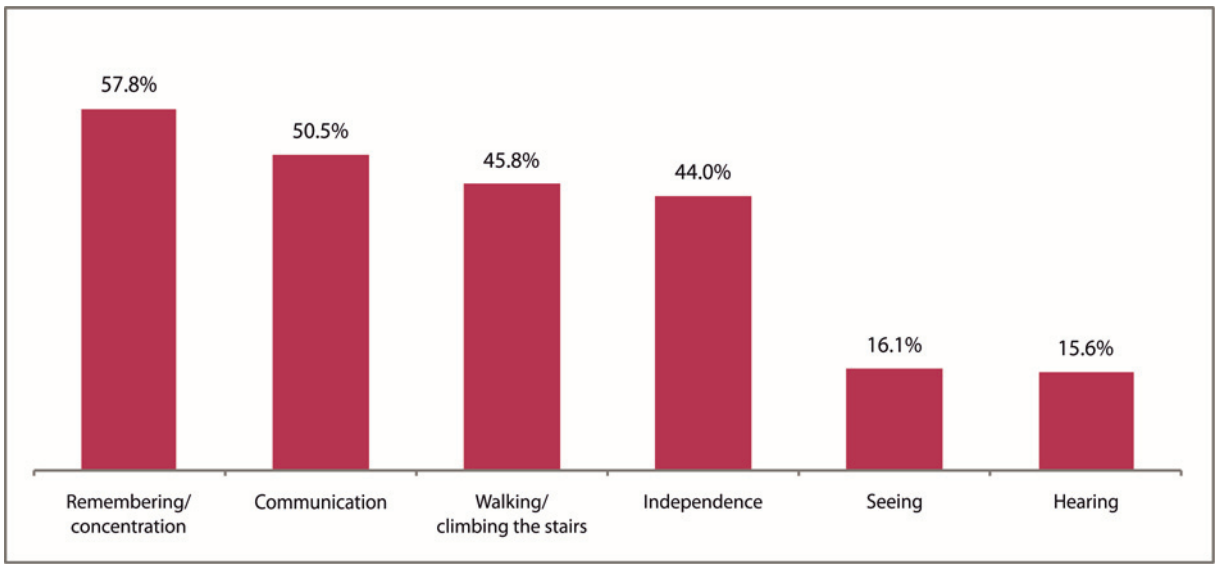
The problem in connection with walking and moving was reported in the case of 47.75% of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement, which at the same time represents 29% of all persons who live in collective placement, that is, 1.55% of all persons with disabilities with problem in walking or moving in the Republic of Serbia.

The most prevalent problem reported in the case of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement is the one in connection with remembering and concentration, in the case of 57.8% of persons with disabilities in collective placement, which at the same time is 36.65% of all persons who live under the conditions of collective placement and 7% of all persons with disabilities with that problem in the Republic of Serbia.

Problem with independent everyday care for oneself was reported in the case of 44% of all persons with disabilities who live in collective placement, which is 27.9% of all persons who live in collective placement and 5.8% of all persons with disabilities with the given difficulty in the Republic of Serbia.

Finally, problem in connection with communication and understanding was reported in the case of as much as 50.5% of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement, which accounts for 32% of all persons who live in collective placement, regardless of the disability status. This number accounts for as much as 10% of all persons with the given problem in the Republic of Serbia, which means that every tenth person with that problem (that is mostly focused on identification of intellectual and psycho-social difficulties) live in some of the institutions for collective placement and not in the community.

Graph 32: Persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement, by occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



The question of education of the persons growing up at social or health care institutions is very problematic. Education is either unavailable or inadequate since it is linked to the very institution at which a person grows up and lives. The low level of education or any form of training within the very institutions maintains and strengthens the segregation and exclusion of the persons from the institutions and is one of the arguments in the movement for deinstitutionalization, that is, for inclusion of persons with disabilities in the regular social flows.

In that context, the situation is as follows.

The biggest number of persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement aged 15 years and over have never joined education system and they constitute persons with no formal education. There are 30.65% of them. That practically means that almost one third of persons with disabilities who live in some of the qualified institutions for collective placement have never received any education. Let us be reminded, the percentage of persons with disabilities at the level of the Republic of Serbia who never went to school is very high and amounts to 12.2% (but, again, incomparably lower in comparison with persons with difficulties who live in collective placement), while the percentage of persons with no formal education in the general population is 2.6%.

The percentage of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement, aged 15 and over, who attended some grade of primary school, but have not finished it is 16.5%. The percentage of persons with disabilities in general in the Republic of Serbia, who did not finish primary school, but attended it, is 32.8%, while in the general population the persons with not completed primary school education account for 11% of the population.

For 17.8% of persons with disabilities in collective placement it was reported that they had completed only primary school education, while the percentage of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia with primary school education is 20.5% and that of the general population is 20.8%.

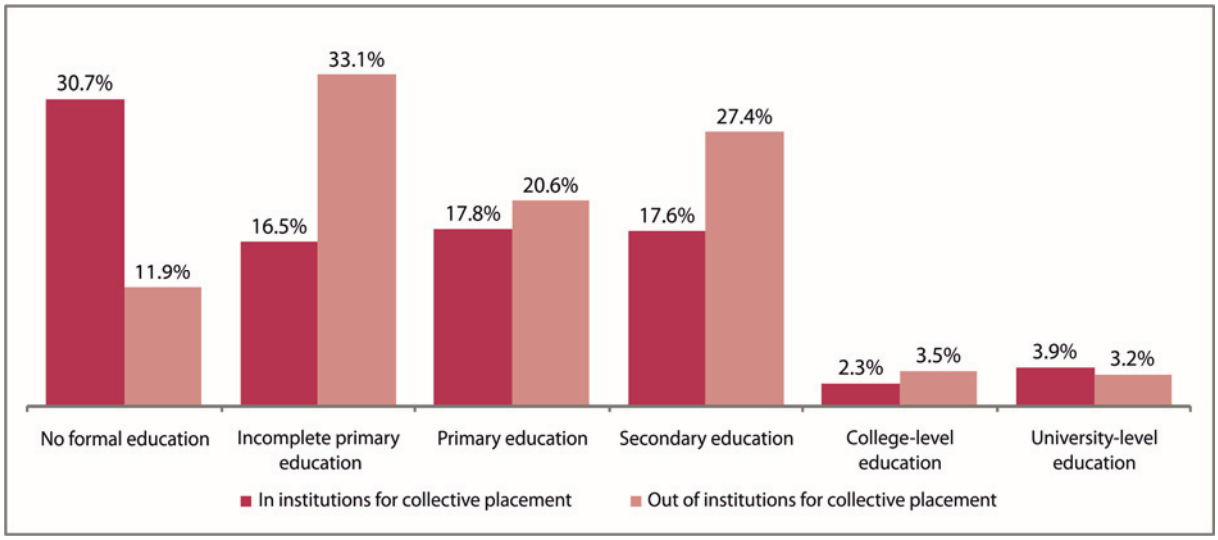
There are 17.6% of persons with disabilities in collective placement who completed secondary education. In the total population with disabilities, there are 27.2% with secondary school education and in the general population there are 48.9% of them.

There are 2.3% of persons with disabilities who completed college-level education, but live at institutions for collective placement, as opposed to 3.4% of the total population with disabilities with college-level education and 5.65% of the general population.

Finally, 3.9% of persons with disabilities who live in collective placement have university-level education. The percentage in the general population is 10.6%.

For the values that concern the highest school attainment among persons who live in a collective, the information on how much time, that is, which periods of their life they have spent within the institution is very significant in order to make a clear differentiation in terms of the reach of education and its availability. Although we do not dispose with such data, the percentage of persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement and who never went to school or have not finished primary school is alarmingly high and reflects the current knowledge of the negative and unfavourable relation between the life at institutions and access to education and its quality.

Graph 33: Persons with disabilities by educational attainment, in and out of institutions for collective placement, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



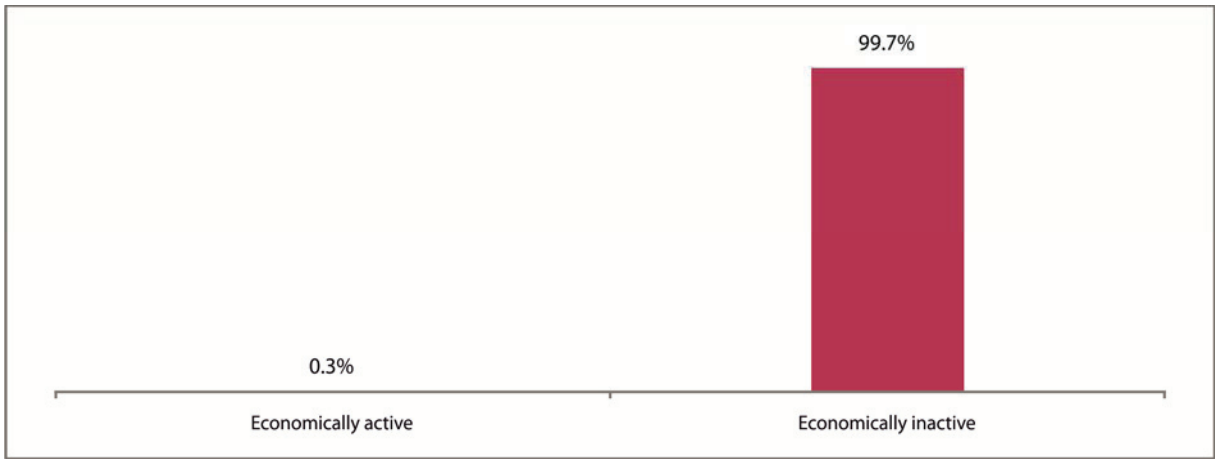
In terms of economic activity of persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement (11 543), there are 20 persons in total who are economically active (who work, who used to work, but do not work now and those who are looking for their first job). That means that the remainder, 11 523 of them, or 99.8% of persons with disabilities placed at institutions for collective placement represent economically inactive population.

Since the given contingent of persons with disabilities who live at institutions also includes residents of the facilities for the placement of elderly persons, the percentage of pensioners is 45%. However, out of them, 22% of the pensioners are less than 65 years old. [51]

The share of persons with disabilities who live at institutions by the categories of economic activity is as presented in the graph below.

[51] From a broader observation of collective housing units, it was found inadequate to exclude institutions for the placement of adults and elderly. The reason for this lies in the fact that, although this type of institution comprises facilities for the elderly, other types of placement for adults (not only the elderly) are also included. Those were also needed to be studied since they often represent a form of social care for adults, regardless of their age. However, this type of placement was excluded from the rest of this study in order to present specific data related to collective housing units where the presence of people with disabilities is much higher, or where the disability is the basis for the placement.

Graph 34: Persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement aged less than 65 years, by economic activity, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



In order to show persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement without an impact of data on persons with disabilities who live at facilities for the placement of elderly persons, we are showing data on age categories and type of problems for this smaller contingent.

The number of persons with disabilities, who live at institutions for collective placement – social care institutions for the placement of children and youth; facilities for children with disability; and institutions for the placement of adult disabled persons, persons with mental disability and mentally ill persons is 6 114.

The distribution by occurrence of age categories is as follows:

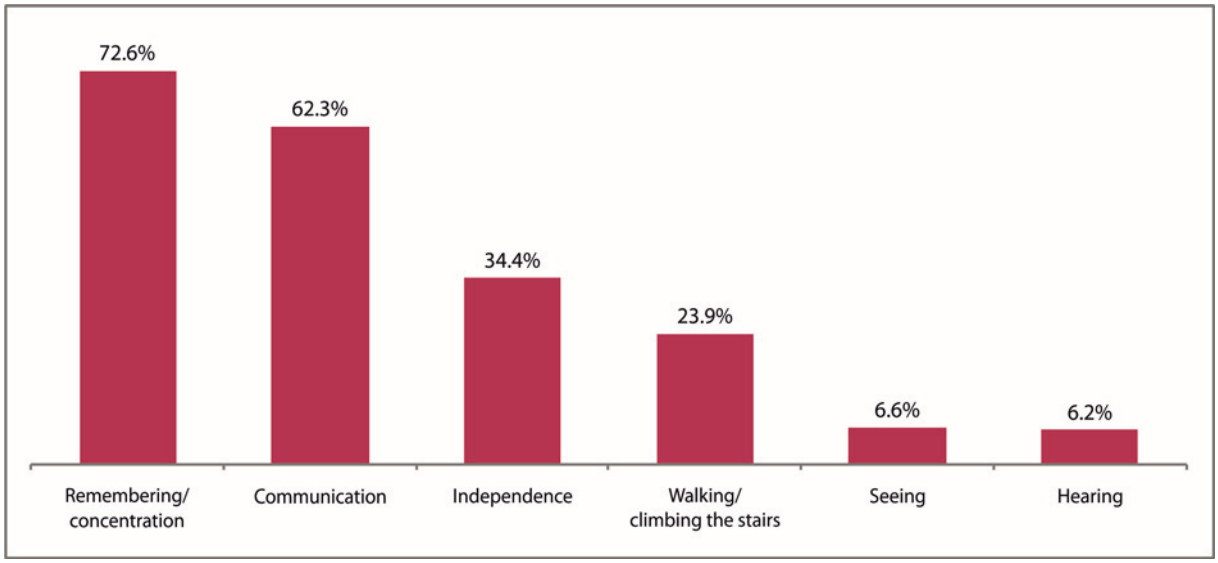
Table 22: Persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement (without facilities for the placement of elderly persons), by age groups, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

Age category	Total	%
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**6114**	**100**
Under 15 years	452	7.4
15–19	323	5.3
20–29	725	11.9
30–39	851	13.9
40–49	1104	18.1
50–59	1398	22.9
60–69	744	12.2
70 years and over	517	8.5

On the basis of what has been presented in the table, we can notice that a total of 4 853 persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement in the Republic of Serbia belong to the age categories from 15 to 60 years, which represents 79.4% of all persons with disabilities at the given types of institutions.

Out of the contingent of 6 114 persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement without facilities for the adults and elderly, for the biggest number of them it was reported that they have occurrence of difficulties that identify mental health problems and these are problem with remembering/concentration and problem with communication/understanding. Problem in connection with remembering and concentration was reported for 4 439 persons, which means that it occurs in the case of 72.6%. Problem in connection with communication and understanding was reported for 3 809 persons, which accounts for 62.3% of this contingent. According to this contingent, the occurrence of all problems in the case of persons with disabilities placed at institutions for collective placement is as presented in the graph below.

Graph 36: Persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement (without facilities for elderly persons), by occurrence of the type of problem, Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



11. Census data in the light of the respondent to the questions on difficulties

In the light of observing the position of persons with disabilities, the data on who provided the answers to the questions aimed at identifying disability by the way of census can be of potential benefit. Indirectly, this piece of data can have an impact on the findings in terms of to which degree persons with disabilities were themselves participants in the census activities, that is, in which way and to which degree they were approached as subjects of the census by the members

of the households in which they live. In this way it is possible to potentially draw conclusions not only on the validity of the provided answers, but also on the degree of inclusion of persons with disabilities, especially with some types of problems, at the plane of the family and broader community.

But, in terms of the contents of the responses and the deviations in the results, there are surveys that show possible differences between the data obtained by the responses of persons with disabilities themselves and the responses provided by other persons (proxies).[52]

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities who do not live at institutions, but in the community (560 237), in 66.9% of the cases the responses were given personally by the persons who were enumerated. In 30.2% of the cases the census questions were answered on behalf of the person with disabilities by a member of the household, while in 2.9% of the cases the responses were given by another person.

If we observe the providers of answers by the type of problem, we come to the following data. In the case of persons with problem in connection with communication and understanding, the persons with reported difficulty answered the questions independently in only 20.65% of the cases (every fifth person), while the responses were given on their behalf in 79.35% of the cases. In the case of problem with independent care for oneself in everyday activities, the carriers of the difficulty answered the census questions in 34% of the cases, while others answered on their behalf in 66% of the cases.

In the case of problem in connection with remembering and concentration, the answers were given on behalf of persons with reported difficulties in 58.35% of the cases, while they personally gave answers in 41.65% of the encounters.

In the case of problems in connection with walking, hearing and seeing, in most of the cases persons with disabilities answered the questions themselves, but still with a high occurrence of cases when the responses were given on their behalf. In the case of problem with walking, persons with disabilities answered personally in 67% of the cases, with hearing in 58.9% of the cases and with seeing in 70% of the encounters with enumerators. The above presented data speak about the fact that persons for whom the difficulties were reported in a limited percentage independently gave the answers regarding the type and degree of problem in their own functioning, while in the case of three problems (remembering, independence and communication) the answers were mostly given on their behalf by other persons. Of course, it is important to bear in mind that there are frequent crossings of the types of problem and that some persons are at the same time carriers of several types of problems, which has an impact on the observing of providers of answers by the type of problems. However, observing the general data at the level of the entire population with disabilities, the above-stated conclusion certainly stands.

[52] See, for instance: Andresen, E. et al, "Reliability and Validity of Disability Questions for US Census 2000", American Journal of Public Health, Vol.90/8, 2000.

When we separately observe persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement (11 543 persons), in the light of providers of answers to the census questions, we come across the following data.

In the case of 22.6% of the enumerated persons with disabilities at institutions for collective placement, the answers to the census questions were given by the person that was being enumerated. A household member gave the answers in 0.6% and another person in 76.9% of the cases. That tells us that in the case of 77.4% of the enumerated persons with disabilities who live at institutions in the Republic of Serbia, the answers to the questions were given on their behalf by somebody else. The "other person" in the context of enumerating persons placed at institutions for collective placement usually means members of the staff that takes care of the residents at the institutions.

If observed by the type of problems, in the case of persons with disabilities with problem in connection with remembering and concentration, another person gave the answers to the census questions in 86.65% of the cases. For persons with problem in connection with communication and understanding, another person gave the answers in 89% of the cases, and in the case of persons with problem with independence in 83.9% of the cases.

In the case of persons with problem with walking, another person gave the answers to the census questions in 69.5%, with hearing in 70.2% and with seeing in 63.5% of the cases.

12. Concluding comments

1. The census conducted in the Republic of Serbia in 2011 included for the first time questions on disability in accordance with the Recommendations of the Washington Group for the censuses taking place around 2010. The questions refer to difficulties in functioning in the case of persons reporting certain state of health in six basic functions. The approach to disability, according to the given census methodology, presents itself as a mixed medico-social model of identification of disability, instead of the medical one which is guided by the identification of the health diagnosis. As opposed to that, the given model is guided by self-reported difficulties in functioning of the respondents themselves.

2. The collection of data on disability by the way of census, on the basis of the Recommendations by the Washington Group, is primarily aimed at filling out a huge void that exists in terms of data on persons with disabilities that are internationally comparable. However, bearing in mind the limitations that exist in such identification of disability, it will not be possible for the census to identify either all the persons with disabilities or the dimensions of social inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, the census methodology will be able to potentially perform the function of predominant identification.

3. The biggest challenge in terms of that identification is recognizing the persons with disabilities of the intellectual and psycho-social type, but also more broadly – difficulties in

connection with mental health. The questions targeting mental health and difficulties occurring in functioning (questions on remembering/concentration and on communication/understanding) were asked rather broadly and they include different forms of health states and difficulties.

4. The basic function of the identification of disability by a census lies in the assessment of equality of opportunities between population with disabilities and the general population or population without disabilities (reported difficulties). Also, with regards to the basic segments of social life covered by the census – education, economic activity (activity and employment/unemployment), and livelihood. In addition, it is also possible to identify the position of women with disabilities within the contingent of persons with disabilities and the general population. The census data provide an opportunity to make a comparison regarding the position of persons with disabilities within a society, and the data and conclusions obtained in that way are then input into the general public for the purpose of further planning, creating policies and implementing in order to address critical points in the position of persons with disabilities in a certain context.

5. The primary goal of this study was to collect, process and present, for the first time, census data obtained by questions in connection with difficulties in functioning. These are data that are both general, by age categories, type of problem and territorial distribution (maps and tables are provided in the enclosures), and data obtained by cross-classifying data on difficulties and available data on education, economic activity, livelihood and position of women in the given context. Also, the study managed to set apart, to the largest possible degree, persons with disabilities who live at institutions for collective placement with an intention to make also this important comparison between that contingent and the contingent of persons with disabilities as a whole (outside of institutions), by the set criteria.

6. In that way, the study has tried, on the one hand, to provide the public – decision makers and creators of policies and regulations, civil society organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, and broader spectrum of national and international stakeholders with data on persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, as they have been obtained and established on the basis of the census methodology. On the other hand, precisely through the combining of the census data, the study draws our focus on the critical points of the persons who experience difficulties in their everyday functioning by emphasizing degrees and forms of inequalities and unequal opportunities of persons with disabilities in the context of education, work and employment (economic activity), degree of independence with regards to livelihood, inequality of sexes in the context of persons with difficulties, and exclusion of persons with disabilities living at institutions for collective placement. These are the grounds that enable further activity of all stakeholders in the field of enhancing the position of persons with disabilities and overcoming evident marginalization, unequal position and unequal opportunities as regards of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia.

8. The observed inequalities are very evident. In the field of education, persons with disabilities show an exceptionally high percentage of not accessing education. Although the reform of the system has started with new legal regulations, the aim of which is to achieve inclusion of persons

with disabilities in the systems of regular education, the currently shown percentage of persons with disabilities who never went to school is very high. The share of women in the total number of persons with disabilities who never accessed education is a cause for alarm.

9. Observing the overall picture as regards persons with disabilities within the system of education, it is possible to conclude that the entire population of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia is victim of long-term neglect of educational inclusion of persons with disabilities on our territories, where the several-decade-long practice of special education or complete exclusion from education resulted in the negative status of persons with disabilities in the context of education, which is confirmed by unequal opportunities in respect to the population with disabilities. Despite the introduced systemic reforms with regards to inclusion of the generations to come into the regular education flows, the problems that survive on the one hand refer to older generations of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia that did not have access to education and, on the other, there are also problems that relate to full and valid inclusion of younger generations, especially when it comes to individual support to pupils with disabilities. Although there are initiatives for better implementation of the introduced inclusion standards that have been instigated by numerous civil society organizations, we would like to underline here that it is necessary to implement and enable support in the education for children with disabilities, as well as that it is important to bring to life practice of education and training of adult persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, for the purpose of their inclusion into the regular social flows with the necessary forms of support and assistance.

10. The persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia show, overall, a significantly lower economic activity in comparison to the general population in the country. The number of economically active persons is much lower and the number of inactive persons is drastically higher, while certain categories by economic activity are prevalent in the population of persons with disabilities. Such state points at an evident inequality of opportunities when it comes to work and employment of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. The introduction of changes into the systems of employment that impose mandatory employment of persons with disabilities and enticement of their inclusion into the flows of the regular labour market have given positive results in a limited scope, but the general data on the state of economic activity in the case of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia still point at a serious inequality between persons with disabilities and the general population, and neglect of persons with disabilities and development of their potentials and capacities in this regard.

11. With regards to livelihood, persons with disabilities are mostly pensioners (both throughout older and younger age groups) and dependents or passive persons, which points at the general status of persons with disabilities in Serbia where, on account of systemic flows, they are mostly focused on the position of passive objects and dependents who are not socially included.

12. The position of women within the overall contingent of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia is visibly less favourable than that of men with disabilities. This means that, along with all the inequalities and unfavourable circumstances regarding the status of all persons

with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia, women with disabilities are in an additionally more miserable position with regards to education, economic activity and the general economic and social position.

13. The persons with disabilities who are placed/live at institutions for social and health care can be considered as one of the most marginalized social groups in Serbia. It is numerous measures of segregation and exclusion from almost all social flows, massive deprivation of rights and in some cases even forms of violence and abuse that lead to such a position and this is corroborated by numerous pieces of literature. With regards to all observed criteria, persons at institutions are far greater victims of inequality of opportunities, social exclusion and neglect than persons with disabilities who live in the community. Although numerous international sources and instances call for immediate abandoning of practice of placement and life of persons with disabilities at institutions, in the Republic of Serbia there are still no effects of the intention to implement deinstitutionalization conscientiously, properly and with full respect for the achieved international standards, although some initiative are visible.

14. Persons with disabilities are victims of massive deprivation of legal capacity which is testified by numerous studies, researches of judicial practice and data from the relevant services and civil society organizations.[53] In that way, persons with disabilities are deprived of their rights, they are made objects instead of subjects of the legal system, they lose basic human rights and become subject to various forms of abuse and ultimate marginalization.[54] Such practice mirrors not only the attitude of the system, but also the attitude of the population towards persons with disabilities and is frequently conditioned by the requirements of obsolete, but still active, standards in social protection. In those terms, persons with mental difficulties are hit the hardest. The deprivation of legal capacity further leads to the loss of right and legitimacy with regards to education, work and employment, doing business and general social inclusion of persons with disabilities (the prism of this study), as well as with regards to many other aspects in the field of family and private life, political rights, property rights and many other key aspects.

[53] See, for instance, publication "Practicing universality of rights", of the Mental Disability Rights Initiative MDRI-S, 2013, on: http://www.mdri-s.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/practicing-universality-of-rights.pdf

[54] For more on legal capacity as the determinant of the position of persons with disability, see Markovic, M., "Legal capacity as a universal human right and a determinant of social status of people with mental disability", Stanovništvo, 2/2012.

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Table 1: Persons with difficulties who do not live at institutions, by the respondent and the type of difficulty, by regions, the 2011 Census

Region	Total	Problems with					
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/ concentration	independence	communication
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**560237**	**237595**	**142844**	**334748**	**89356**	**83105**	**52369**
Person being enumerated	374698	166277	84161	224427	37217	28229	10815
Household member	169370	65651	52849	100456	46538	49191	36634
Another person	16169	5667	5834	9865	5601	5685	4920
SRBIJA – SEVER	253807	103417	60233	152801	36688	36343	22096
Person being enumerated	172460	73594	36361	104448	14983	12299	4360
Household member	74354	27471	21617	43949	19403	21489	15734
Another person	6993	2352	2255	4404	2302	2555	2002
Beogradski region	**96180**	**37906**	**23262**	**57844**	**14250**	**14030**	**8751**
Person being enumerated	63666	26397	13744	38549	5510	4508	1688
Household member	29745	10632	8710	17598	7855	8565	6307
Another person	2769	877	808	1697	885	957	756
Region Vojvodine	**157627**	**65511**	**36971**	**94957**	**22438**	**22313**	**13345**
Person being enumerated	108794	47197	22617	65899	9473	7791	2672
Household member	44609	16839	12907	26351	11548	12924	9427
Another person	4224	1475	1447	2707	1417	1598	1246
SRBIJA – JUG	306430	134178	82611	181947	52668	46762	30273
Person being enumerated	202238	92683	47800	119979	22234	15930	6455
Household member	95016	38180	31232	56507	27135	27702	20900
Another person	9176	3315	3579	5461	3299	3130	2918
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	**161291**	**70666**	**43199**	**95149**	**26679**	**24984**	**16034**
Person being enumerated	106515	49105	25150	62826	11349	8760	3560
Household member	49860	19805	16164	29397	13572	14505	10847
Another person	4916	1756	1885	2926	1758	1719	1627
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	**145139**	**63512**	**39412**	**86798**	**25989**	**21778**	**14239**
Person being enumerated	95723	43578	22650	57153	10885	7170	2895
Household member	45156	18375	15068	27110	13563	13197	10053
Another person	4260	1559	1694	2535	1541	1411	1291
Region Kosovo i Metohija	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

Table 2: Persons with difficulties by sources of livelihood,

Region	Total	Earnings or other income on the basis of work	Pension	Income from property	Social benefits
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**571780**	**38724**	**352700**	**12055**	**28090**
Male	238940	25194	145413	6524	12645
Female	332840	13530	207287	5531	15445
Problems with seeing	239454	18722	145935	5142	11155
Male	95479	11739	57877	2772	4504
Female	143975	6983	88058	2370	6651
Problems with hearing	144648	8648	95148	2911	6623
Male	68298	6380	46206	1826	2875
Female	76350	2268	48942	1085	3748
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	340029	15643	223932	7142	17059
Male	127474	9928	84240	3503	7189
Female	212555	5715	139692	3639	9870
Problems with remembering/ concentration	96032	2469	53526	1336	7433
Male	39549	1684	21595	733	3136
Female	56483	785	31931	603	4297
Problems with independence	88188	785	53860	1066	7977
Male	34849	547	21809	532	3231
Female	53339	238	32051	534	4746
Problems with communication	58202	1422	27896	583	6068
Male	27259	949	12729	353	2869
Female	30943	473	15167	230	3199
SRBIJA – SEVER	261155	17842	161131	6462	13213
Male	107312	11317	63575	3183	6088
Female	153843	6525	97556	3279	7125
Problems with seeing	104780	8538	63243	2578	5217
Male	40453	5149	23478	1230	2108
Female	64327	3389	39765	1348	3109
Problems with hearing	61458	3892	40725	1537	2754
Male	28800	2808	19075	893	1233
Female	32658	1084	21650	644	1521
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	156320	6974	104113	4057	7944
Male	57921	4430	37721	1828	3472
Female	98399	2544	66392	2229	4472
Problems with remembering/ concentration	40705	955	22805	708	3025
Male	16960	661	9016	357	1297
Female	23745	294	13789	351	1728

by sex and regions, the 2011 Census

Scholarship for pupils/ students, student credit	Loan/ savings	Unemployment benefits	Dependent person	Other	Region
61	**1494**	**2281**	**117434**	**18941**	**REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**
32	945	1622	34923	11642	Male
29	549	659	82511	7299	Female
31	657	1013	48147	8652	Problems with seeing
15	400	689	12278	5205	Male
16	257	324	35869	3447	Female
7	322	468	25992	4529	Problems with hearing
1	217	383	7504	2906	Male
6	105	85	18488	1623	Female
26	810	1109	64304	10004	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
17	493	790	15588	5726	Male
9	317	319	48716	4278	Female
7	217	245	27626	3173	Problems with remembering/ concentration
1	136	181	10379	1704	Male
6	81	64	17247	1469	Female
10	117	103	22219	2051	Problems with independence
4	72	77	7639	938	Male
6	45	26	14580	1113	Female
5	86	95	20299	1748	Problems with communication
1	63	70	9231	994	Male
4	23	25	11068	754	Female
33	682	1086	52288	8418	SRBIJA – SEVER
16	426	789	16579	5339	Male
17	256	297	35709	3079	Female
16	281	445	20716	3746	Problems with seeing
9	173	289	5691	2326	Male
7	108	156	15025	1420	Female
2	125	220	10360	1843	Problems with hearing
0	95	186	3244	1266	Male
2	30	34	7116	577	Female
16	382	551	27832	4451	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
8	228	406	7181	2647	Male
8	154	145	20651	1804	Female
3	85	124	11739	1261	Problems with remembering/ concentration
1	58	95	4747	728	Male
2	27	29	6992	533	Female

Table 2: Persons with difficulties by sources of livelihood,

Region	Total	Earnings or other income on the basis of work	Pension	Income from property	Social benefits
Problems with independence	39740	291	24913	677	3256
Male	15630	220	9758	321	1357
Female	24110	71	15155	356	1899
Problems with communication	25759	613	12487	327	2481
Male	12170	398	5587	190	1241
Female	13589	215	6900	137	1240
Beogradski region	**98424**	**6589**	**67737**	**625**	**3651**
Male	39837	3928	26218	369	1705
Female	58587	2661	41519	256	1946
Problems with seeing	38348	2974	26030	257	1237
Male	14631	1700	9523	134	508
Female	23717	1274	16507	123	729
Problems with hearing	23719	1468	17321	144	701
Male	10986	989	8049	92	291
Female	12733	479	9272	52	410
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	59161	2655	43415	353	2111
Male	21602	1564	15380	202	917
Female	37559	1091	28035	151	1194
Problems with remembering/ concentration	15108	385	9767	65	828
Male	6144	251	3770	35	350
Female	8964	134	5997	30	478
Problems with independence	15094	124	10399	47	987
Male	6004	86	4068	27	418
Female	9090	38	6331	20	569
Problems with communication	9837	256	5310	34	944
Male	4629	158	2312	19	496
Female	5208	98	2998	15	448
Region Vojvodine	**162731**	**11253**	**93394**	**5837**	**9562**
Male	67475	7389	37357	2814	4383
Female	95256	3864	56037	3023	5179
Problems with seeing	66432	5564	37213	2321	3980
Male	25822	3449	13955	1096	1600
Female	40610	2115	23258	1225	2380
Problems with hearing	37739	2424	23404	1393	2053
Male	17814	1819	11026	801	942
Female	19925	605	12378	592	1111
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	97159	4319	60698	3704	5833
Male	36319	2866	22341	1626	2555
Female	60840	1453	38357	2078	3278

by sex and regions, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Scholarship for pupils/ students, student credit	Loan/ savings	Unemployment benefits	Dependent person	Other	Region
5	46	50	9610	892	Problems with independence
1	29	39	3473	432	Male
4	17	11	6137	460	Female
3	34	41	9039	734	Problems with communication
0	26	29	4268	431	Male
3	8	12	4771	303	Female
14	**259**	**452**	**16493**	**2604**	**Beogradski region**
7	164	321	5487	1638	Male
7	95	131	11006	966	Female
8	113	180	6445	1104	Problems with seeing
5	71	109	1890	691	Male
3	42	71	4555	413	Female
1	48	104	3385	547	Problems with hearing
0	37	91	1058	379	Male
1	11	13	2327	168	Female
5	147	216	8894	1365	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
2	88	148	2487	814	Male
3	59	68	6407	551	Female
0	29	39	3573	422	Problems with remembering/ concentration
0	19	28	1446	245	Male
0	10	11	2127	177	Female
2	15	18	3229	273	Problems with independence
1	9	13	1244	138	Male
1	6	5	1985	135	Female
1	12	17	3003	260	Problems with communication
0	9	13	1458	164	Male
1	3	4	1545	96	Female
19	**423**	**634**	**35795**	**5814**	**Region Vojvodine**
9	262	468	11092	3701	Male
10	161	166	24703	2113	Female
8	168	265	14271	2642	Problems with seeing
4	102	180	3801	1635	Male
4	66	85	10470	1007	Female
1	77	116	6975	1296	Problems with hearing
0	58	95	2186	887	Male
1	19	21	4789	409	Female
11	235	335	18938	3086	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
6	140	258	4694	1833	Male
5	95	77	14244	1253	Female

Table 2: Persons with difficulties by sources of livelihood,

Region	Total	Earnings or other income on the basis of work	Pension	Income from property	Social benefits
Problems with remembering/ concentration	25597	570	13038	643	2197
Male	10816	410	5246	322	947
Female	14781	160	7792	321	1250
Problems with independence	24646	167	14514	630	2269
Male	9626	134	5690	294	939
Female	15020	33	8824	336	1330
Problems with communication	15922	357	7177	293	1537
Male	7541	240	3275	171	745
Female	8381	117	3902	122	792
SRBIJA – JUG	310625	20882	191569	5593	14877
Male	131628	13877	81838	3341	6557
Female	178997	7005	109731	2252	8320
Problems with seeing	134674	10184	82692	2564	5938
Male	55026	6590	34399	1542	2396
Female	79648	3594	48293	1022	3542
Problems with hearing	83190	4756	54423	1374	3869
Male	39498	3572	27131	933	1642
Female	43692	1184	27292	441	2227
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	183709	8669	119819	3085	9115
Male	69553	5498	46519	1675	3717
Female	114156	3171	73300	1410	5398
Problems with remembering/ concentration	55327	1514	30721	628	4408
Male	22589	1023	12579	376	1839
Female	32738	491	18142	252	2569
Problems with independence	48448	494	28947	389	4721
Male	19219	327	12051	211	1874
Female	29229	167	16896	178	2847
Problems with communication	32443	809	15409	256	3587
Male	15089	551	7142	163	1628
Female	17354	258	8267	93	1959
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	**162976**	**11831**	**98694**	**3551**	**8329**
Male	69163	7874	42355	2090	3596
Female	93813	3957	56339	1461	4733
Problems with seeing	70873	5811	42566	1614	3361
Male	29037	3762	17819	963	1296
Female	41836	2049	24747	651	2065

by sex and regions, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Scholarship for pupils/ students, student credit	Loan/ savings	Unemployment benefits	Dependent person	Other	Region
					Problems with remembering/ concentration
3	56	85	8166	839	
1	39	67	3301	483	Male
2	17	18	4865	356	Female
3	31	32	6381	619	Problems with independence
0	20	26	2229	294	Male
3	11	6	4152	325	Female
2	22	24	6036	474	Problems with communication
0	17	16	2810	267	Male
2	5	8	3226	207	Female
28	812	1195	65146	10523	SRBIJA – JUG
16	519	833	18344	6303	Male
12	293	362	46802	4220	Female
15	376	568	27431	4906	Problems with seeing
6	227	400	6587	2879	Male
9	149	168	20844	2027	Female
5	197	248	15632	2686	Problems with hearing
1	122	197	4260	1640	Male
4	75	51	11372	1046	Female
					Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
10	428	558	36472	5553	
9	265	384	8407	3079	Male
1	163	174	28065	2474	Female
					Problems with remembering/ concentration
4	132	121	15887	1912	
0	78	86	5632	976	Male
4	54	35	10255	936	Female
5	71	53	12609	1159	Problems with independence
3	43	38	4166	506	Male
2	28	15	8443	653	Female
2	52	54	11260	1014	Problems with communication
1	37	41	4963	563	Male
1	15	13	6297	451	Female
15	**418**	**715**	**34189**	**5234**	**Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije**
6	273	513	9319	3137	Male
9	145	202	24870	2097	Female
11	189	364	14507	2450	Problems with seeing
3	112	259	3371	1452	Male
8	77	105	11136	998	Female

Table 2: Persons with difficulties by sources of livelihood,

Region	Total	Earnings or other income on the basis of work	Pension	Income from property	Social benefits
Problems with hearing	43420	2691	27841	857	2227
Male	20630	2005	13937	596	911
Female	22790	686	13904	261	1316
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	95874	4840	61270	2029	5162
Male	36286	3084	23793	1075	2073
Female	59588	1756	37477	954	3089
Problems with remembering/ concentration	27719	819	15108	407	2404
Male	11250	561	6230	237	988
Female	16469	258	8878	170	1416
Problems with independence	25526	315	14926	273	2771
Male	10072	209	6257	148	1099
Female	15454	106	8669	125	1672
Problems with communication	16640	480	7842	170	2016
Male	7724	330	3700	106	920
Female	8916	150	4142	64	1096
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	**147649**	**9051**	**92875**	**2042**	**6548**
Male	62465	6003	39483	1251	2961
Female	85184	3048	53392	791	3587
Problems with seeing	63801	4373	40126	950	2577
Male	25989	2828	16580	579	1100
Female	37812	1545	23546	371	1477
Problems with hearing	39770	2065	26582	517	1642
Male	18868	1567	13194	337	731
Female	20902	498	13388	180	911
Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs	87835	3829	58549	1056	3953
Male	33267	2414	22726	600	1644
Female	54568	1415	35823	456	2309
Problems with remembering/ concentration	27608	695	15613	221	2004
Male	11339	462	6349	139	851
Female	16269	233	9264	82	1153
Problems with independence	22922	179	14021	116	1950
Male	9147	118	5794	63	775
Female	13775	61	8227	53	1175
Problems with communication	15803	329	7567	86	1571
Male	7365	221	3442	57	708
Female	8438	108	4125	29	863
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...

by sex and regions, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Scholarship for pupils/ students, student credit	Loan/ savings	Unemployment benefits	Dependent person	Other	Region
2	101	141	8267	1293	Problems with hearing
0	60	115	2220	786	Male
2	41	26	6047	507	Female
5	220	323	19267	2758	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
4	133	230	4369	1525	Male
1	87	93	14898	1233	Female
3	69	68	7944	897	Problems with remembering/ concentration
0	41	48	2700	445	Male
3	28	20	5244	452	Female
2	44	31	6563	601	Problems with independence
1	30	21	2048	259	Male
1	14	10	4515	342	Female
1	34	32	5566	499	Problems with communication
0	27	23	2334	284	Male
1	7	9	3232	215	Female
13	**394**	**480**	**30957**	**5289**	**Region Južne i Istočne Srbije**
10	246	320	9025	3166	Male
3	148	160	21932	2123	Female
4	187	204	12924	2456	Problems with seeing
3	115	141	3216	1427	Male
1	72	63	9708	1029	Female
3	96	107	7365	1393	Problems with hearing
1	62	82	2040	854	Male
2	34	25	5325	539	Female
5	208	235	17205	2795	Problems with walking/climbing up the stairs
5	132	154	4038	1554	Male
0	76	81	13167	1241	Female
1	63	53	7943	1015	Problems with remembering/ concentration
0	37	38	2932	531	Male
1	26	15	5011	484	Female
3	27	22	6046	558	Problems with independence
2	13	17	2118	247	Male
1	14	5	3928	311	Female
1	18	22	5694	515	Problems with communication
1	10	18	2629	279	Male
0	8	4	3065	236	Female
...	...	...	...	...	**Region Kosovo i Metohija**

Table 3: Persons with difficulties who do not live at institutions, aged 15 and over, by the type of problem, school attainment, by regions, the 2011 Census

	Total	Problems with					
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remem-bering/ conce-ntration	indepe-ndence	commu-nication
SRBIJA – SEVER	250499	102106	59660	151824	35803	35365	20828
With no formal education	20294	8329	6333	12651	6187	5696	4711
Incomplete primary school education	67068	28034	18281	44928	10329	10858	5073
Primary school education	53493	22283	11261	31621	7205	6610	3825
Secondary education	85184	34306	18327	48197	9359	8930	5508
College-level education	11051	4325	2502	6537	1164	1323	628
University-level education	12522	4552	2712	7402	1290	1685	800
Unknown	887	277	244	488	269	263	283
Beogradski region	**94920**	**37416**	**23029**	**57430**	**13878**	**13602**	**8208**
With no formal education	6075	2440	1961	3757	2048	1932	1635
Incomplete primary school education	16718	7054	4879	11180	2896	2813	1379
Primary school education	19424	7799	4367	11644	2993	2640	1655
Secondary education	37724	14743	8382	21841	4293	4208	2520
College-level education	6017	2311	1400	3630	626	695	322
University-level education	8502	2934	1916	5129	885	1174	537
Unknown	460	135	124	249	137	140	160
Region Vojvodine	**155579**	**64690**	**36631**	**94394**	**21925**	**21763**	**12620**
With no formal education	14219	5889	4372	8894	4139	3764	3076
Incomplete primary school education	50350	20980	13402	33748	7433	8045	3694
Primary school education	34069	14484	6894	19977	4212	3970	2170
Secondary education	47460	19563	9945	26356	5066	4722	2988
College-level education	5034	2014	1102	2907	538	628	306
University-level education	4020	1618	796	2273	405	511	263
Unknown	427	142	120	239	132	123	123
SRBIJA – JUG	303266	133031	82093	180910	51758	45715	29074
With no formal education	45349	20376	17158	28744	14306	12564	9815
Incomplete primary school education	116293	51828	33557	74136	19423	17632	8809
Primary school education	60604	26364	13080	34564	8655	6931	4464
Secondary education	66560	28529	14879	35375	7582	6561	4701
College-level education	8058	3389	1889	4544	858	962	495
University-level education	5098	2064	1096	2776	505	670	379
Unknown	1304	481	434	771	429	395	411
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	**159674**	**70111**	**42940**	**94618**	**26228**	**24423**	**15424**
With no formal education	24715	11150	9333	15940	7572	6975	5318
Incomplete primary school education	60472	26913	17251	38197	9458	9087	4467
Primary school education	31054	13532	6643	17547	4313	3692	2363
Secondary education	35986	15445	7976	18823	3993	3614	2603
College-level education	4226	1778	978	2346	428	523	271
University-level education	2570	1052	550	1374	254	325	201
Unknown	651	241	209	391	210	207	201
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	**143592**	**62920**	**39153**	**86292**	**25530**	**21292**	**13650**
With no formal education	20634	9226	7825	12804	6734	5589	4497
Incomplete primary school education	55821	24915	16306	35939	9965	8545	4342
Primary school education	29550	12832	6437	17017	4342	3239	2101
Secondary education	30574	13084	6903	16552	3589	2947	2098
College-level education	3832	1611	911	2198	430	439	224
University-level education	2528	1012	546	1402	251	345	178
Unknown	653	240	225	380	219	188	210
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	**571780**	**239454**	**144648**	**340029**	**96032**	**88188**	**58202**	**92692**
SRBIJA – SEVER	261155	104780	61458	156320	40705	39740	25759	38763
Beogradski region	**98424**	**38348**	**23719**	**59161**	**15108**	**15094**	**9837**	**14507**
Beogradska oblast (Grad Beograd)	**98424**	**38348**	**23719**	**59161**	**15108**	**15094**	**9837**	**14507**
Barajevo	2382	985	583	1412	362	352	219	361
Voždovac	9129	3511	2208	5487	1433	1434	936	1350
Vračar	3084	1052	737	2044	438	523	330	503
Grocka	4780	1966	1208	2792	794	705	498	723
Zvezdara	8309	3248	1862	5235	1291	1321	832	1249
Zemun	9515	3395	2264	5762	1542	1689	1065	1425
Lazarevac	3924	1702	1038	2241	612	545	339	591
Mladenovac	4758	2034	1330	2689	838	679	448	776
Novi Beograd	10863	3808	2549	6785	1558	1770	1010	1536
Obrenovac	5312	2304	1335	3122	820	776	487	814
Palilula	10432	4345	2415	6137	1579	1471	940	1448
Rakovica	5996	2333	1436	3593	941	889	583	858
Savski venac	2272	806	511	1429	414	487	295	417
Sopot	1915	842	558	1118	303	249	159	305
Stari grad	2827	1002	670	1792	370	448	244	389
Surčin	3028	1369	776	1671	412	400	271	422
Čukarica	9898	3646	2239	5852	1401	1356	1181	1340
Beograd (settlement)	**63441**	**23548**	**14817**	**39155**	**9712**	**10303**	**6367**	**9335**
Region Vojvodine	**162731**	**66432**	**37739**	**97159**	**25597**	**24646**	**15922**	**24256**
Zapadnobačka oblast	**18063**	**7312**	**4089**	**11331**	**2599**	**2652**	**1498**	**2623**
Apatin	2943	1196	722	1804	369	412	213	410
Kula	4195	1760	980	2615	687	684	352	674
Odžaci	3073	1380	779	1862	465	491	266	509
Sombor	7852	2976	1608	5050	1078	1065	667	1030
Južnobanatska oblast	**24289**	**9206**	**5445**	**13738**	**4613**	**3617**	**3042**	**3472**
Alibunar	1676	686	445	1011	276	271	167	281
Bela Crkva	1729	758	379	992	299	269	177	261
Vršac	4762	1759	1016	2737	1073	706	784	677
Kovačica	2044	767	456	1251	271	274	167	247
Kovin	3456	1285	757	1807	547	443	695	492
Opovo	798	332	191	437	118	128	75	104
Pančevo	8088	3103	1891	4766	1266	1311	833	1177
Plandište	1736	516	310	737	763	215	144	233

Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
Južnobačka oblast	**44623**	**18097**	**10167**	**27086**	**6932**	**7147**	**4606**	**6894**
Grad Novi Sad	*21197*	*8297*	*4960*	*12901*	*3565*	*3553*	*2420*	*3425*
Novi Sad	18990	7446	4436	11555	3252	3242	2226	3126
Petrovaradin	2207	851	524	1346	313	311	194	299
Bač	1350	510	274	839	182	192	108	173
Bačka Palanka	4681	1946	1099	2819	669	695	432	680
Bački Petrovac	1161	409	261	751	149	172	91	149
Beočin	1258	508	271	763	164	142	108	159
Bečej	3214	1292	635	1968	465	554	299	446
Vrbas	3770	1716	913	2302	518	556	318	603
Žabalj	2523	1103	544	1395	495	482	365	485
Srbobran	1363	616	265	792	198	191	128	180
Sremski Karlovci	659	262	149	428	78	114	46	98
Temerin	1897	741	434	1205	247	295	172	279
Titel	1550	697	362	923	202	201	119	217
Severnobanatska oblast	**14438**	**5950**	**3408**	**8728**	**2092**	**2234**	**1263**	**2182**
Ada	1601	629	329	907	274	283	211	245
Kanjiža	1773	645	350	1081	237	269	162	209
Kikinda	6614	2898	1743	4015	970	1003	524	1096
Novi Kneževac	1128	396	232	709	167	184	100	154
Senta	2029	816	450	1231	254	318	159	281
Čoka	1293	566	304	785	190	177	107	197
Severnobačka oblast	**17131**	**7130**	**3694**	**10292**	**2587**	**2701**	**1671**	**2578**
Bačka Topola	3306	1375	734	1993	462	550	331	508
Mali Idjoš	1223	515	311	766	165	194	83	193
Subotica	12602	5240	2649	7533	1960	1957	1257	1877
Srednjobanatska oblast	**17399**	**7247**	**4174**	**10305**	**2905**	**2561**	**1538**	**2631**
Žitište	1815	758	387	1155	253	251	136	271
Zrenjanin	10726	4442	2661	6403	1744	1654	1001	1672
Nova Crnja	1102	505	287	660	169	169	104	170
Novi Bečej	2499	1010	534	1356	570	296	188	340
Sečanj	1257	532	305	731	169	191	109	178
Sremska oblast	**26788**	**11490**	**6762**	**15679**	**3869**	**3734**	**2304**	**3876**
Inđija	4292	1864	1021	2617	628	614	373	635
Irig	1014	429	232	624	130	158	97	151
Pećinci	1305	518	300	767	160	182	117	165
Ruma	5043	2119	1332	2990	871	781	465	802

Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
Sremska Mitrovica	7116	3127	1856	4028	1064	932	613	1045
Stara Pazova	4562	1929	1130	2643	586	648	380	609
Šid	3456	1504	891	2010	430	419	259	469
SRBIJA – JUG	310625	134674	83190	183709	55327	48448	32443	53929
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	**162976**	**70873**	**43420**	**95874**	**27719**	**25526**	**16640**	**27647**
Zlatiborska oblast	21882	9693	6244	13397	3650	3411	2124	3987
Arilje	1668	759	514	1054	327	305	159	350
Bajina Bašta	1821	706	553	1015	255	268	191	269
Kosjerić	1083	439	320	611	157	143	89	150
Nova Varoš	1704	887	524	1035	308	308	171	373
Priboj	2368	1209	664	1385	391	304	213	443
Prijepolje	3215	1563	895	2076	619	534	322	694
Sjenica	1759	847	564	1104	319	278	191	365
Užice	4754	1819	1292	2956	703	709	457	744
Čajetina	1226	570	326	755	200	179	104	220
Kolubarska oblast	**12749**	**5432**	**3409**	**7295**	**2045**	**2047**	**1303**	**2082**
Valjevo	6056	2542	1633	3468	1002	1053	648	1010
Lajkovac	1038	467	262	599	161	154	98	180
Ljig	1099	450	278	644	179	197	119	181
Osečina	998	431	276	545	150	137	96	142
Ub	2300	996	634	1270	379	347	240	373
Mačvanska oblast	**25110**	**11012**	**6845**	**14069**	**4493**	**3771**	**2591**	**4179**
Bogatić	2279	925	573	1221	379	339	252	317
Vladimirci	1725	761	447	991	309	235	176	273
Koceljeva	1054	463	270	591	181	178	132	175
Krupanj	1718	812	511	976	332	279	209	334
Loznica	6530	2943	1877	3732	1179	956	650	1164
Ljubovija	957	392	285	543	183	157	128	176
Mali Zvornik	1237	606	395	694	232	197	112	239
Šabac	9610	4110	2487	5321	1698	1430	932	1501
Moravička oblast	**15080**	**6379**	**3714**	**9091**	**2224**	**2502**	**1490**	**2400**
Gornji Milanovac	3363	1380	800	2045	487	549	300	520
Ivanjica	2160	917	571	1363	390	435	273	430
Lučani	1772	771	502	1030	244	274	155	277
Čačak	7785	3311	1841	4653	1103	1244	762	1173

Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
Pomoravska oblast	**19736**	**8397**	**5232**	**11804**	**3488**	**3114**	**1997**	**3433**
Despotovac	1712	686	399	969	284	292	183	265
Jagodina	6687	2932	1836	3867	1165	1013	665	1142
Paraćin	4438	1876	1192	2683	843	752	487	837
Rekovac	1702	779	475	1154	308	276	171	350
Svilajnac	2067	756	481	1270	357	301	202	300
Ćuprija	3130	1368	849	1861	531	480	289	539
Rasinska oblast	**23355**	**10411**	**6200**	**14033**	**3889**	**3536**	**2253**	**4107**
Aleksandrovac	3029	1500	830	1836	497	431	268	585
Brus	1905	903	571	1175	343	314	215	400
Varvarin	2244	1034	590	1382	354	337	210	416
Kruševac	11630	5084	3103	6868	1989	1762	1119	1982
Trstenik	3605	1477	876	2205	549	530	348	551
Ćićevac	942	413	230	567	157	162	93	173
Raška oblast	**21404**	**9541**	**5664**	**12614**	**3969**	**3446**	**2601**	**3773**
Vrnjačka Banja	2423	1093	601	1497	387	350	204	396
Kraljevo	10975	5014	2776	6443	1815	1681	1100	1825
Novi Pazar	4320	1860	1181	2580	829	762	573	788
Raška	2275	1078	725	1344	414	365	259	465
Tutin	1411	496	381	750	524	288	465	299
Šumadijska oblast	**23660**	**10008**	**6112**	**13571**	**3961**	**3699**	**2281**	**3686**
Aranđelovac	3622	1537	966	2180	513	530	320	553
Batočina	1163	532	281	705	176	175	87	184
Knić	1450	635	358	850	192	240	123	228
Kragujevac	13317	5461	3444	7387	2473	2125	1374	2062
Lapovo	802	381	216	470	145	111	75	140
Rača	1191	496	322	717	178	213	118	202
Topola	2115	966	525	1262	284	305	184	317
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	**147649**	**63801**	**39770**	**87835**	**27608**	**22922**	**15803**	**26282**
Borska oblast	12531	5225	3341	7796	2115	1851	1148	2147
Bor	4552	1929	1154	2897	771	660	379	796
Kladovo	1835	768	497	1061	277	254	195	272
Majdanpek	2168	987	583	1263	343	247	168	335
Negotin	3976	1541	1107	2575	724	690	406	744

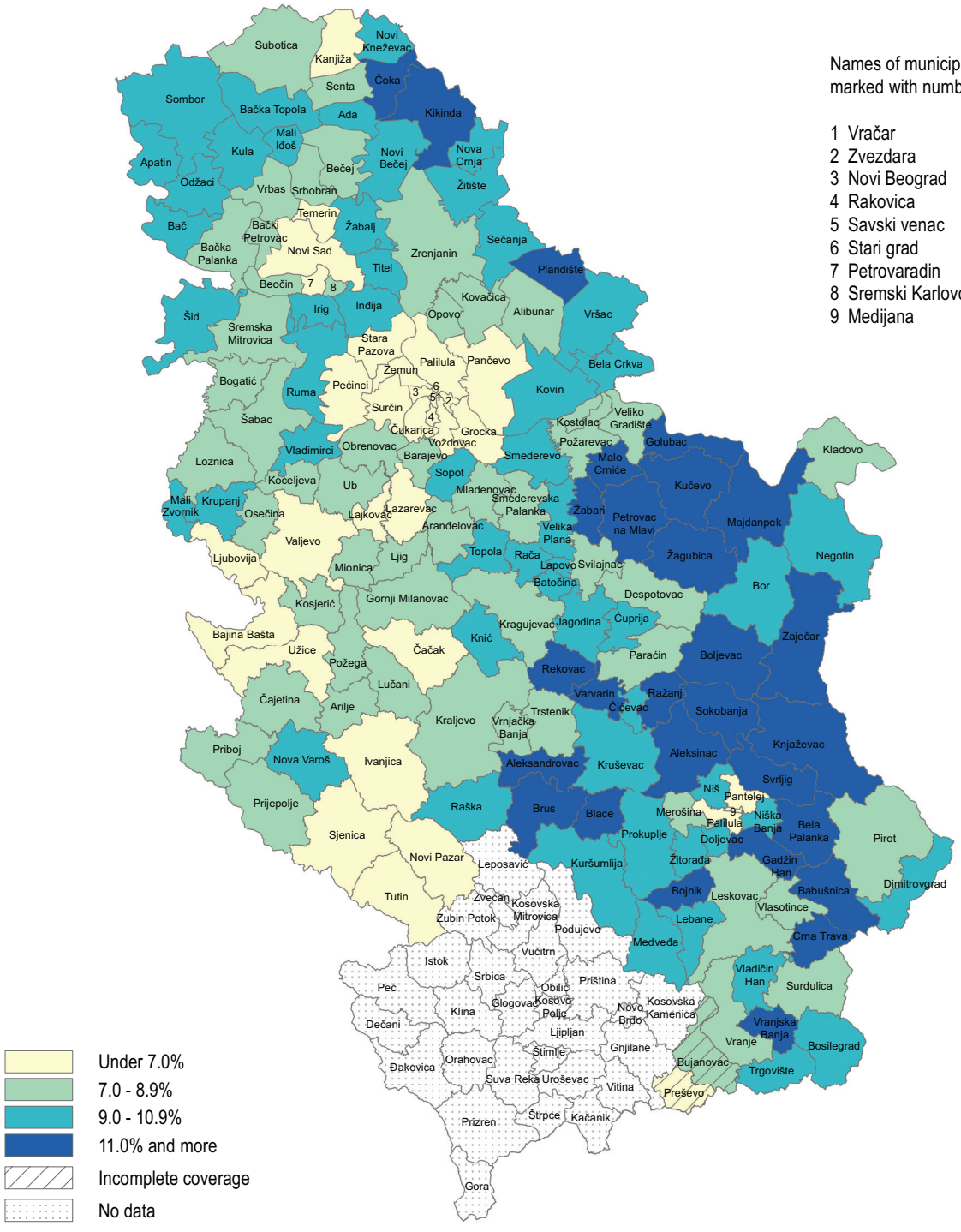
Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
Braničevska oblast	**18965**	**7843**	**4882**	**11432**	**4049**	**3170**	**2347**	**3654**
Grad Požarevac	*6090*	*2539*	*1602*	*3614*	*1071*	*818*	*590*	*964*
Požarevac	4989	2072	1315	2961	899	666	479	801
Kostolac	1101	467	287	653	172	152	111	163
Veliko Gradište	1413	566	345	819	245	208	129	209
Golubac	1116	519	292	710	235	165	112	217
Žabari	1484	642	368	938	263	194	109	236
Žagubica	1625	752	506	976	314	246	139	327
Kučevo	1934	802	568	1238	432	313	211	406
Malo Crniće	1355	584	345	826	289	212	141	258
Petrovac na Mlavi	3948	1439	856	2311	1200	1014	916	1037
Zaječarska oblast	**13800**	**5805**	**3732**	**8665**	**2451**	**2170**	**1279**	**2461**
Boljevac	1760	775	515	1122	301	243	130	327
Zaječar	6599	2861	1712	4062	1148	1029	571	1130
Knjaževac	3574	1467	1023	2203	691	601	401	676
Sokobanja	1867	702	482	1278	311	297	177	328
Jablanička oblast	**19657**	**8725**	**5530**	**11537**	**3925**	**3093**	**2157**	**3680**
Bojnik	1386	657	400	782	269	198	135	250
Vlasotince	2414	1037	649	1394	460	395	258	409
Lebane	2106	966	614	1180	461	333	267	412
Leskovac	12729	5602	3554	7525	2527	1995	1366	2377
Medveđa	776	369	244	499	161	136	99	188
Crna Trava	246	94	69	157	47	36	32	44
Nišavska oblast	**32966**	**13934**	**8703**	**19597**	**6146**	**5138**	**3883**	**5715**
Grad Niš	*19190*	*7830*	*4994*	*11513*	*3669*	*3007*	*2377*	*3289*
Medijana	5617	2182	1424	3562	896	965	609	944
Niška Banja	1512	660	410	933	302	215	142	282
Palilula	4924	2087	1327	2905	878	794	578	846
Pantelej	3724	1548	1033	2244	631	586	377	636
Crveni krst	3413	1353	800	1869	962	447	671	581
Aleksinac	6100	2716	1523	3505	1126	965	775	1039
Gadžin Han	1451	650	414	868	261	202	108	249
Doljevac	1861	852	517	1078	371	335	220	365
Merošina	1192	574	340	628	176	155	119	185
Ražanj	1181	505	336	729	183	181	114	215
Svrljig	1991	807	579	1276	360	293	170	373
Settlement Niš	**11672**	**4618**	**3001**	**7169**	**1906**	**1929**	**1296**	**1922**

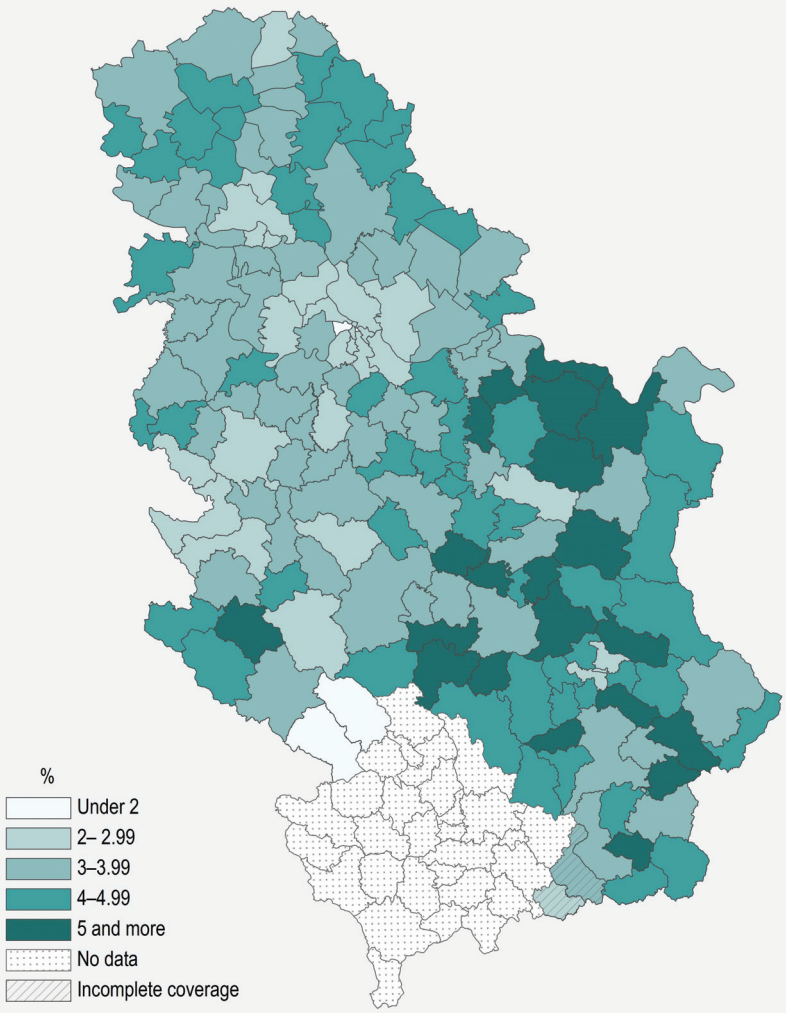
Table 4: Persons with difficulties by the type of problem, by municipalities and cities, the 2011 Census (cont.)

Region Area *City* – municipality	Total	Problems with						
		seeing	hearing	walking/ climbing up the stairs	remembering/concentration	independence	communication	persons who reported three or more difficulties
Pirotska oblast	**8287**	**3497**	**2147**	**4826**	**1408**	**1355**	**865**	**1368**
Babušnica	1673	705	454	1027	271	246	149	287
Bela Palanka	1357	590	405	817	257	233	161	277
Dimitrovgrad	1051	453	252	626	173	182	100	183
Pirot	4206	1749	1036	2356	707	694	455	621
Podunavska oblast	**18532**	**8108**	**4835**	**10856**	**3126**	**2672**	**1696**	**3011**
Velika Plana	3874	1663	1025	2318	660	658	397	658
Smederevo	10185	4532	2579	5937	1797	1362	905	1651
Smederevska Palanka	4473	1913	1231	2601	669	652	394	702
Pčinjska oblast	**13675**	**6470**	**3951**	**7828**	**2745**	**2152**	**1469**	**2631**
Grad Vranje	*7007*	*3417*	*1989*	*4044*	*1407*	*1016*	*705*	*1335*
Vranje	5949	2927	1684	3453	1185	883	602	1138
Vranjska Banja	1058	490	305	591	222	133	103	197
Bosilegrad	880	398	275	564	189	176	107	201
Bujanovac	1382	673	411	700	271	213	153	252
Vladičin Han	1904	872	548	1055	385	302	202	344
Preševo	189	72	46	109	45	44	30	36
Surdulica	1810	793	519	1066	334	330	225	353
Trgovište	503	245	163	290	114	71	47	110
Toplička oblast	**9236**	**4194**	**2649**	**5298**	**1643**	**1321**	**959**	**1615**
Blace	1390	630	395	789	255	209	159	246
Žitorađa	1664	746	502	944	335	242	197	309
Kuršumlija	1912	892	585	1068	346	231	195	327
Prokuplje	4270	1926	1167	2497	707	639	408	733
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Map 1: Persons with disabilities (% in total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Map 2: Persons with disabilities - problem with sight (% in total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

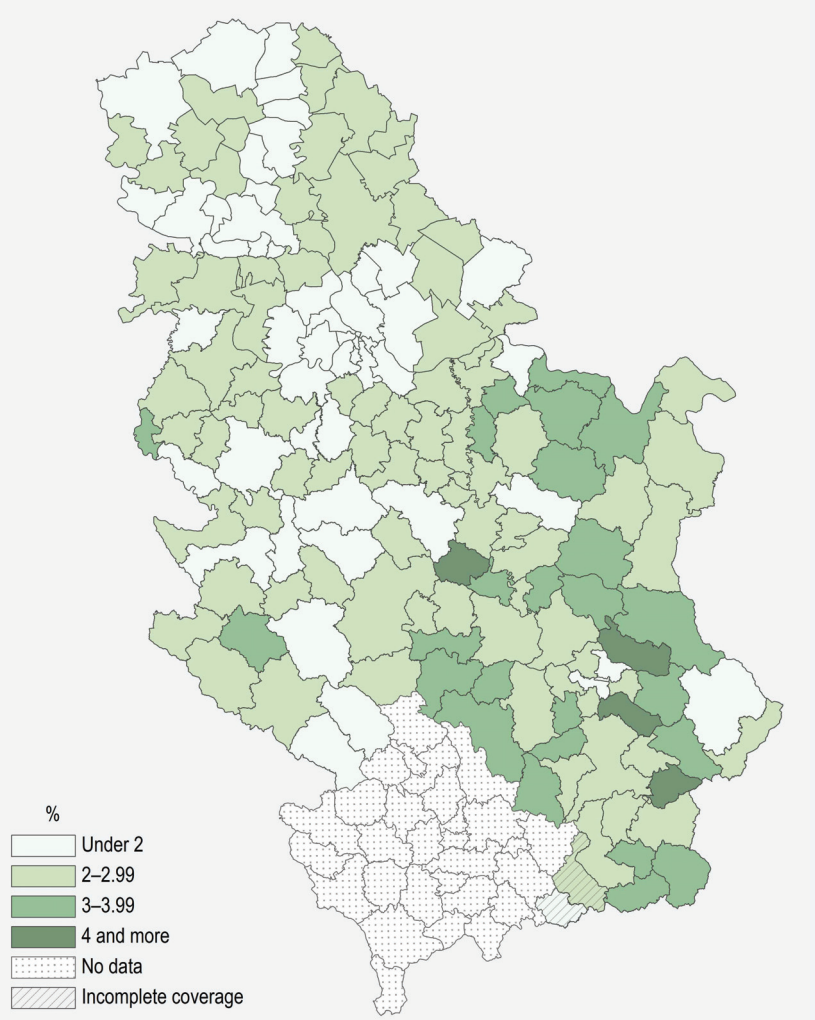


Republic of Serbia 3.33%

Highest share (%)	
Gadžin Han	7.75
Rekovac	7.05
Golubac	6.23
Boljevac	5.96
Bojnik	5.92

Lowest share (%)	
Tutin	1.59
Novi Beograd	1.78
Novi Pazar	1.85
Vračar	1.87
Čukarica	2.01

Map 3: Persons with disabilities - problem with hearing (% total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

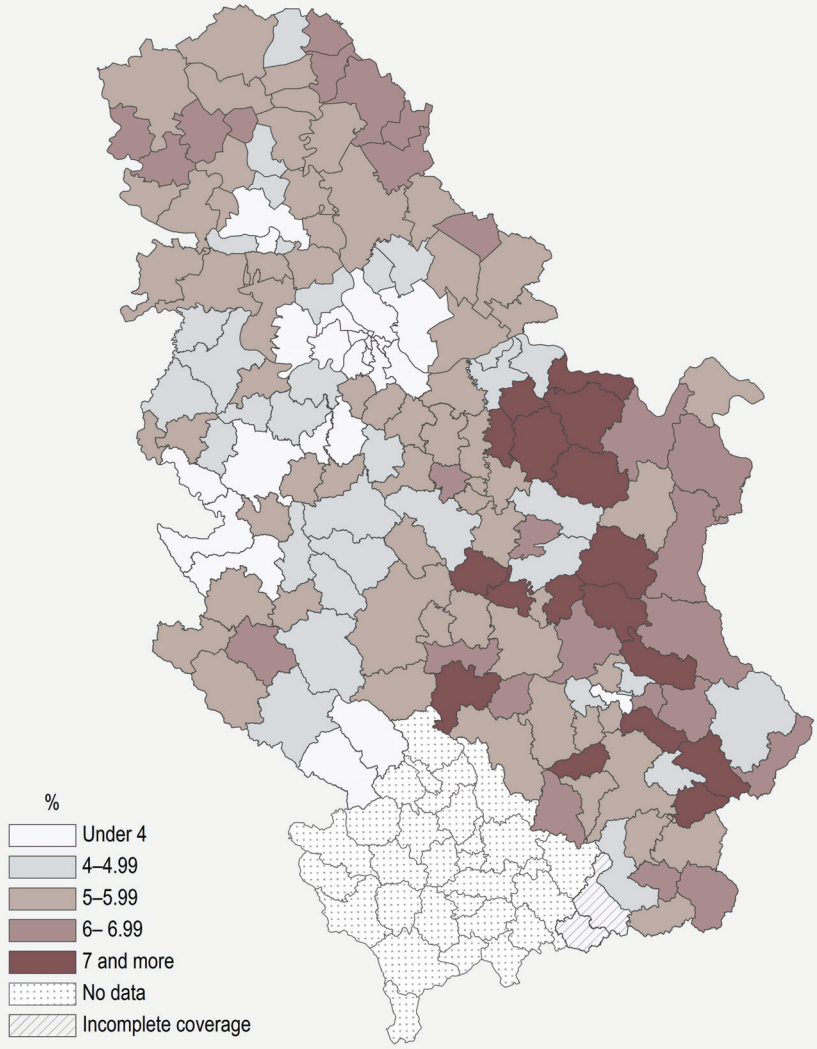


Republic of Serbia 2.01%

Highest share (%)	
Gadžin Han	4.94
Rekovac	4.30
Crna Trava	4.15
Svrljig	4.06
Žagubica	3.97

Lowest share (%)	
Novi Pazar	1.18
Novi Beograd	1.19
Tutin	1.22
Zvezdara	1.23
Čukarica	1.24

Map 4: Persons with disabilities - problem with walking/climbing the stairs (% total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

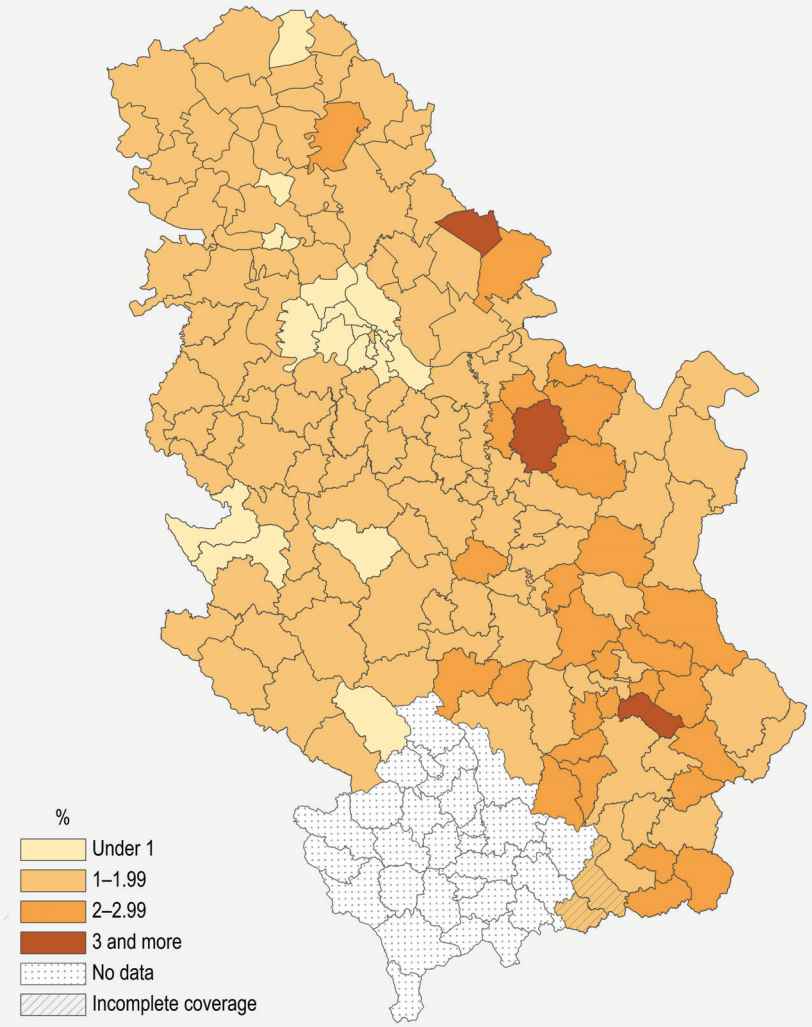


Republic of Serbia 4.73%

Highest share (%)	
Rekovac	10.44
Gadžin Han	10.35
Crna Trava	9.44
Svrljig	8.96
Boljevac	8.63

Lowest share (%)	
Tutin	2.41
Novi Pazar	2.57
Novi Beograd	3.16
Čukarica	3.23
Rakovica	3.31

Map 5: Persons with disabilities - problem with remembering/concentration (% total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011

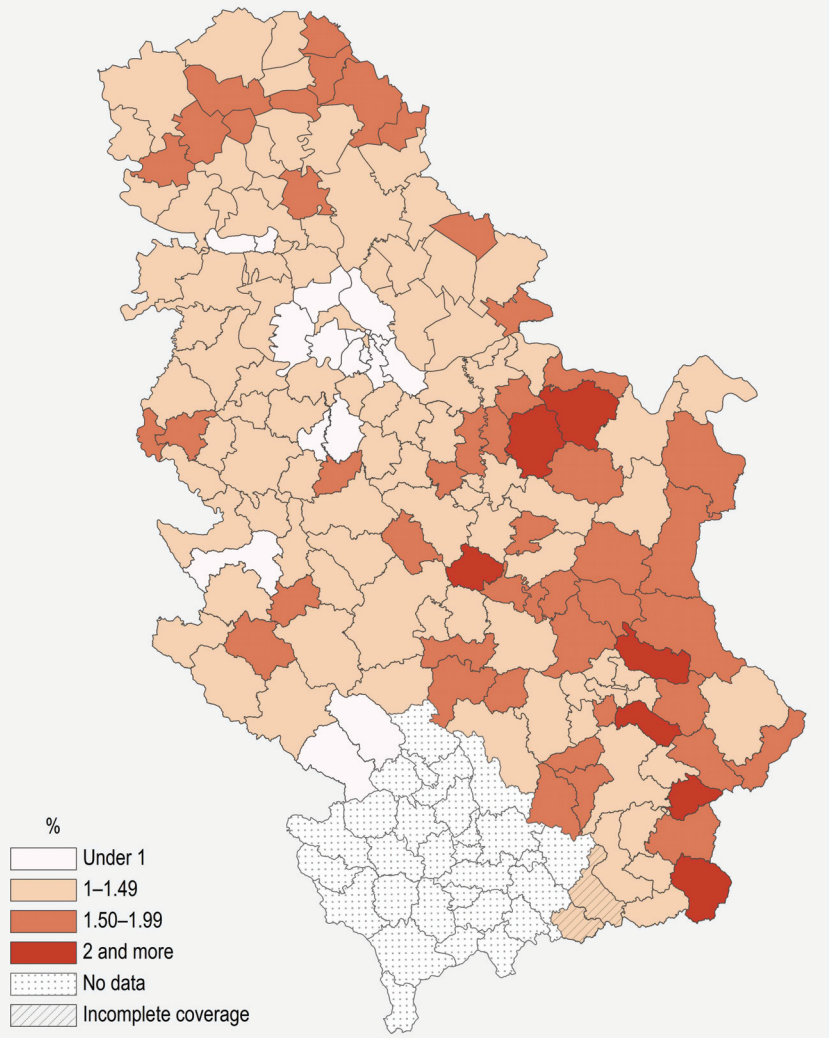


Republic of Serbia 1.34%

Highest share (%)	
Planište	6.73
Petrovac na Mlavi	3.84
Gadžin Han	3.11
Crveni Krst	2.98
Crna Trava	2.83

Lowest share (%)	
Novi Beograd	0.73
Stari Grad	0.76
Čukarica	0.77
Vračar	0.78
Pećinci	0.81

Map 6: Persons with disabilities - problem with independent care for oneself (% total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census

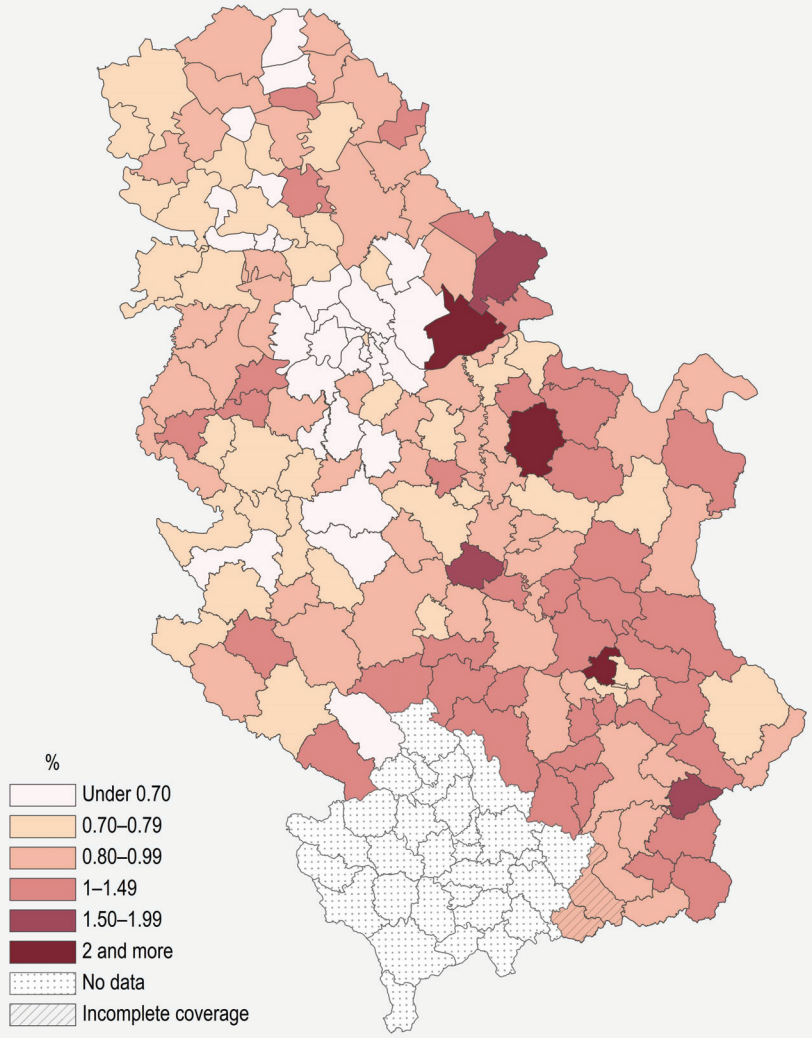


Republic of Serbia 1.23%

Highest share (%)	
Petrovac na Mlavi	3.24
Rekovac	2.50
Gadžin Han	2.41
Bosilegrad	2.17
Crna Trava	2.16

Lowest share (%)	
Čukarica	0.75
Novi Pazar	0.76
Rakovica	0.82
Novi Beograd	0.83
Grocka	0.84

Map 7: Persons with disabilities - problem with communication and understanding (% total population), by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia, the 2011 Census



Republic of Serbia 0.81%

Highest share (%)	
Petrovac na Mlavi	2.93
Crveni Krst	2.08
Kovin	2.06
Crna Trava	1.92
Rekovac	1.55

Lowest share (%)	
Novi Beograd	0.47
Stari Grad	0.50
Sremski Karlovci	0.53
Rakovica	0.54
Palilula (Beograd)	0.54

Forms P-1 and P-2

Data from this form are secret, and they will be used only for statistical purposes

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Form P-1

Law on Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011, („Official Journal of the RS", number 104/09 and 24/11)

2 ☐☐☐☐☐ Municipality ☐☐☐☐☐ Enumeration area ☐☐☐ Dwelling ☐☐☐ Household ☐☐ Person

СРБИЈА 2011 ПОПИС

☐ Cyrillic
☐ Latin

1. FORENAME

SURNAME

SEX AND AGE

2. SEX 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

3. DATE OF BIRTH (URNC Uniform Register Number of Citizen)

☐☐ day ☐☐ month ☐☐☐ year ☐☐☐☐☐☐ other 6 digits of URNC

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

4. IS THE PERSON PERMANENT RESIDENT OF THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

1 ☐ Yes → **question 5.** 2 ☐ No → **question 6.**

5. IS THE PERSON PRESENT IN THE PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THE CRITICAL MOMENT OF CENSUS

1 ☐ Yes → **question 11.** 2 ☐ No → **question 6.**

6. REASON OF ABSENCE / PRESENCE
(prescribe from column 10 of List of persons) ☐☐

7. DURATION OF ABSENCE / PRESENCE

Less than 1 year *(number of months)* ☐☐ → **question 8.**

1 year and longer *(number of years)* ☐☐ → **question 9.**

8. HOW LONG DOES THE PERSON INTEND TO BE ABSENT / PRESENT

Less than 1 year *(number of months)* ☐☐

1 ☐ 1 year and longer

9. FREQUENCY OF RETURNING TO THE PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

1 ☐ Weekly
2 ☐ Rarely

10. PLACE IN WHICH ABSENCE PERSON IS / PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF TEMPORARILY PRESENT PERSON

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
settlement
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
municipality / foreign country

MIGRATIONS

11. PLACE OF BIRTH

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
settlement
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
municipality / foreign country

12. MOTHER'S PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF PERSON'S BIRTH

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
settlement
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
municipality / foreign country

13. IS THE PERSON FROM AP KOSOVO AND METOHIA INTERNALLY DISPLACED AFTER THE 24TH MARCH OF 1999

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

On question 14. answer should be written only for person who, at the question 4, marked code 1.

14. DOES THE PERSON CONTINUOUSLY FROM BIRTH LIVE IN THE PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

1 ☐ Yes → **question 15.** 2 ☐ No

a) Where did the person come from

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
settlement
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
municipality / foreign country

b) Date of arrival ☐☐ month ☐☐☐☐ year

00000001

15. HAS THE PERSON EVER LIVED/RESIDED OUTSIDE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA CONTINUOUSLY ONE YEAR AND LONGER

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person is abroad

} **question 16.**

→ **a) Year of arrival / return to Serbia** ☐☐☐☐

→ **b) Country in which the person have lived**

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

→ **c) The main reason of arrival / return to Serbia**

1 ☐ Work
2 ☐ Family reasons
3 ☐ School
4 ☐ Forced migration
5 ☐ Agreement on readmission
6 ☐ Other

16. CITIZENSHIP

1 ☐ Republic of Serbia
2 ☐ Republic of Serbia and other country
3 ☐ Other country
4 ☐ Without citizenship

→

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

name of the other country

MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY

17. MARITAL STATUS

1 ☐ Single
2 ☐ Married (live together) → **question 19.**
3 ☐ Married (do not live together)
4 ☐ Widow / widower
5 ☐ Divorced

18. DOES THE PERSON LIVE IN AN CONSENSUAL UNION

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

On questions 19. and 20. answers should be written only for female person.

19. NUMBER OF LIVE BORN CHILDREN
(including children who are not alive) ☐☐

20. YEARS OF BIRTH FOR LIVE-BORN CHILDREN

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
the first child | the second child | the third child

For more than 3 live-born children write year of birth for the youngest child → ☐☐☐☐

ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

21. NATIONAL AFFILIATION
(according to the Ar. 47 of the Constitution of RS, person is not obliged to declare)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

22. MOTHER TONGUE

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

23. RELIGION
(according to the Ar. 43 of the Constitution of RS, person is not obliged to declare)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

EDUCATION

On question 24. and 25. answer shouldn't be written for children younger than 15 years

24. THE HIGHEST SCHOOL COMPLETED

1 ☐ Without school
2 ☐ 1-3 grades of primary school
3 ☐ 4 grades of primary school
4 ☐ 5-7 grades of primary school
5 ☐ Primary school (8 grades)
6 ☐ Secondary school lasting two years or shorter
7 ☐ Three-year secondary school
8 ☐ Four-year secondary school
9 ☐ Specialization after the secondary school
10 ☐ High school
11 ☐ Higher school / faculty / academy

→

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

type of secondary / high / higher school / faculty / academy

On question 25. answer should be written only for those person who, at the question 24, marked code 11.

25. ACHIEVED QUALIFICATIONS

1 ☐ Basic academic / professional studies (I degree)
2 ☐ Graduate / master / specialist
3 ☐ Master of science
4 ☐ Doctor of science

26. THE SCHOOL WHICH PERSON ATTENDS

1 ☐ Does not attend school → **question 28.**
2 ☐ Preparatory pre-school program
3 ☐ Primary school
4 ☐ Secondary school
5 ☐ Specialization after the secondary school
6 ☐ Studies of I degree (basic academic / professional)
7 ☐ Studies of II degree (graduate master / specialist)
8 ☐ Doctoral academic studies

27. WHERE DOES THE PERSON ATTEND SCHOOL

settlement

municipality / foreign country

On questions 28. and 29. answers should be written only for person age 10 years and more.

28. IS THE PERSON LITERATE

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

29. WHICH OF THE MENTIONED ACTIVITIES DOES PERSON KNOW TO PERFORM ON THE COMPUTER

multiple answers are possible

1 ☐ Text processing
2 ☐ Creating tables
3 ☐ Sending and receiving electronic mail
4 ☐ Using Internet
5 ☐ None of mentioned

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

On questions from 30. to 39. answers should be written only for person age 15 years and more.

30. DID THE PERSON ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS (FROM 24. TO 30. SEPTEMBER), AT LEAST ONE HOUR, PERFORM ANY KIND OF PAID WORK (IN MONEY OR KIND), OR HAVE BEEN WORKING AS AN UNPAID PERSON IN THE SHOP OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR ON THE FAMILY LAND

1 ☐ Yes → **question 36.** 2 ☐ No → **question 31.**

31. DOES THE PERSON HAVE PAID JOB FROM WHICH WAS ABSENT DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DUE TO SICKNESS, VACATION OR SOME OTHER REASON, AND ON WHICH WILL RETURN AFTER THE EXPIRED ABSENCE

1 ☐ Yes → **question 36.** 2 ☐ No → **question 32.**

32. DID THE PERSON, FOUR WEEKS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS, ACTIVELY SEARCH FOR WORK OR TRIED TO BEGIN ITS OWN WORK

1 ☐ Yes → **question 33.** 2 ☐ No → **question 35.**

33. COULD THE PERSON START WORKING IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS IF A JOB WOULD BE OFFERED TO HIM

1 ☐ Yes → **question 34.** 2 ☐ No → **question 35.**

34. HAS THE PERSON EVER WORKED

1 ☐ Yes → **question 36.** 2 ☐ No → **question 40.**

35. WHICH CATEGORY DOES INACTIVE PERSON BELONGS

1 ☐ Pensioner
2 ☐ Person who performs only house works in its own household
3 ☐ Pupil / student
4 ☐ Person with income from property
5 ☐ Person incapable for working
6 ☐ Other

→ **question 40.**

36. OCCUPATION

37. STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

1 ☐ Employed person (in any kind of property sector - private, state, etc.)
2 ☐ Employer (employs at least one person)
3 ☐ Own-account worker
4 ☐ Individual farmer
5 ☐ Contributing (unpaid) member in the shop of family household member
6 ☐ Contributing (unpaid) member on the family land
7 ☐ Working on the base of a contract, authorial, agreement on mediation and representation, etc.
8 ☐ Member cooperatives
9 ☐ Other

38. INDUSTRY

Code of industry →

a) Full name of enterprise, shop, institution, etc.

On question 39. answer should be written only for those persons who, at the question 30. or 31, marked code 1.

39. PLACE OF WORK

1 ☐ At home
2 ☐ On agricultural land
3 ☐ Without permanent place of work
4 ☐ Abroad
5 ☐ Outside of the house, on permanent address

settlement

municipality

street

house number

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD

40. SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD IN THE LAST YEAR

multiple answers are possible

1 ☐ Salary or other allowance based on work
2 ☐ Pension
3 ☐ Incomes from property (renting house, dwelling, shop, land, etc.)
4 ☐ Social welfare (child benefit, materially provision, etc.)
5 ☐ Scholarship for pupils / students, student loan
6 ☐ Loan / savings
7 ☐ Financial compensation for unemployed persons
8 ☐ Dependant person
9 ☐ Other

a) If person has more than one source of livelihood write code of the main source → ☐

On question 41. answer should be written only for person, who at the question 40, marked code 8.

41. GUARDIAN STATUS

1 ☐ Performing agricultural work
2 ☐ Performing non-agricultural work
3 ☐ Pensioner or person with other personal income
4 ☐ Working / living abroad
5 ☐ Legal entity

MEANS OF TRAVEL

On question 42. answer should be written only for person who, at the question 26. marked some code from 2 to 8, and/or at the question 30. or 31. marked code 1.

42. TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK / SCHOOL

two answers are possible

1 ☐ Car
2 ☐ Bus / tram / trolley
3 ☐ Intercity bus
4 ☐ Train
5 ☐ Bicycle / motorcycle
6 ☐ On foot
7 ☐ Other
8 ☐ Does not travel (work/attend school at home)

FUNCTIONING AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

43. DOES THE PERSON, AND TO WHICH EXTEND, HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN ACCOMPLISHING EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES AT HOME / SCHOOL / WORK DUE TO SOME PROBLEM WITH

a) Seeing (whether person wear glasses or not)

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Does not want to answer

b) Hearing (whether person have hearing aid or not)

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Does not want to answer

c) Walking or climbing up the stairs

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Does not want to answer

d) Remembering / concentrating

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Does not want to answer

e) Independence with clothing/feeding/maintaining personal hygiene

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Не жели да одговори

f) Communication (speaking, mutual understanding of people with the environment)

1 ☐ No, no difficulty
2 ☐ Yes, some difficulty
3 ☐ Yes, a lot of difficulty
4 ☐ Yes, completely prevented
5 ☐ Does not want to answer

On question 44. answer should be written only for person who, at the question 43/c marked code 2, 3 or 4.

44. DOES THE PERSON USE SOME OF THE MENTIONED TOOLS

(multiple answers are possible)

1 ☐ Electro wheelchairs
2 ☐ Mechanic wheelchairs
3 ☐ Crutch
4 ☐ Walker
5 ☐ Prostheses and other ortotic tools
6 ☐ Nothing of the above mentioned

45. WHO DID PROVIDE DATA

1 ☐ Enumerated person
2 ☐ Member of the household
3 ☐ Other person

FILLED BY STATISTICS

Relation with the reference person of the household ☐☐ Ordinal number of the family ☐ Status in the family ☐

Data from this form are secret, and they will be used only for statistical purposes

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING

Form P-2

Law on Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011, („Official Journal of the RS", number 104/09 and 24/2011

1 Municipality | Enumeration area | Dwelling | Household | Building

☐ Cyrillic
☐ Latin

Settlement

Street

house number

1. THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS FILLED OUT FOR:

1 ☐ Private household
2 ☐ Institutional household
3 ☐ Empty dwelling
4 ☐ Housing unit with only temporarily present persons
5 ☐ Homeless

(3–5: Section "DATA ON DWELLING")

DATA ON HOUSEHOLD

2. TENURE STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1 ☐ Ownership
2 ☐ Rent
3 ☐ Subtenant (boarder)
4 ☐ Kinship (lives at parents, children or relatives)
5 ☐ Other

3. DOES THE HOUSEHOLD OWN A COMPUTER

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

DATA ON AGRICULTURE

4. TOTAL LAND OWNED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD ha a

From that:

4.1. Agricultural land ha a

4.2. Area under the forest ha a

5. DOES THE HOUSEHOLD USE/WORK
(own and rented):

5.1. Arable land / gardens 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
5.2. Orchards 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
5.3. Vineyards 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
5.4. Meadows / pastures 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
5.5. Other agricultural land 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

6. TOTAL UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL LAND OF THE HOUSEHOLD ha a

7. HOUSEHOLD GROWS
(write a number)

7.1. Cattle
7.2. Pigs
7.3. Sheep, goats
7.4. Horses
7.5. Poultry
7.6. Beehives

8. DOES THE HOUSEHOLD OCCASIONALLY OR PERMANENTLY SELL ITS OWN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(livestock, farming, fruit, vegetable and vineyard products including mushrooms, strawberries, watermelons, flowers etc.)

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

9. IF THE HOUSEHOLD USES FISHPONDS, WRITE AN AREA ha a

FOR THE ENUMERATOR

10. IS THE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN ITS OWN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Mark code 1
*when the answer on question 6. has been written or any other data on question 7. has been written or it was marked **code 1** at the question 8.*

*In all other cases, mark **code 2***

In the column 10 of the Controller, it is OBLIGATORY to write code 1 or code 2 depending on the answer on question 10.

1 1

0000001

LIST OF PERSONS (state as of 30th September 2011 at 12:00 PM)

First, write members of the household, and than temporarily present persons.

Under number 01 write reference person of the household, and then members of his/her family; then members of all other families in the household (if they exist), members of the household that do not belong to any of the families, and at the end persons who are not members of the household (temporarily present persons).

Ordinal number	Forename and surname	Name of one parent	Name of married/ consensual partner	Person is	
				member of the household	temporarily present
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01				☐	☐
02				☐	☐
03				☐	☐
04				☐	☐
05				☐	☐
06				☐	☐
07				☐	☐
08				☐	☐
09				☐	☐
10				☐	☐
11				☐	☐
12				☐	☐
13				☐	☐
14				☐	☐
15				☐	☐
16				☐	☐
17				☐	☐
18				☐	☐
19				☐	☐
20				☐	☐

***HOUSEHOLD* is any kind of family or other type of community with persons who live together and mutually spend their incomes for basic vital needs** (habitation, nutrition, etc.), whether all members are constantly in the place where household is or some of them are temporarily living in some other settlement, or abroad, due to work, schooling or some other reasons.

Household is also every person who lives alone, and who is not member of some other household, so called **single member household,** disregarding if he / she lives in separate or mutual housing unit, hotel for single persons or as a lodger.

Household is also so called **collective household** which is a household composed of persons who live in social welfare institutions for children and adults, in monasteries, convents, hospitals for incurable patients, etc.

FAMILY is a community consisting only of marriage or consensual couple, or parents (one or both) and their children.

CHILD Is every person, regardless of age and marital status, who lives in the household with one or both parents, only if he/she is not married and has not a consensual partner or own child in that household.

TEMPORARILY PRESENT PERSON *i*s a person who is in the place of enumeration, because of working, schooling or some other reason, and he/she is a resident of some other settlement in the Republic of Serbia or some foreign country where he/she has a household.

Relation with the head of the household		Ordinal number of the family	Status in the family	Reason of absence/ presence
relation	code			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Column 10 Reason of absence/presence

For members of the household who are temporarily absent from the place of permanent residence write code for reason of absence, having in mind whether absent person is in the Republic of Serbia or abroad. For present members of the household column 10 should stay empty.

For temporarily present persons in the place of enumeration write code for reason of presence.

Reason of absence / presence in the country

Work..... 1
School..... 2
Family reasons..... 3
Other reasons
(business trip, medical treatman,prison sentence, etc) 4

Reason of absence abroad

Working abroad for a foreign employer or working independently 5
Sent for work at diplomatic, consular or other representative offices or enterprise abroad, international organization, etc..... 6
Residing abroad as a member of household (family) of person absent from reason 5 7
Residing abroad as a member of household (family) of person absent from reason 6 8
Studying abroad..... 9
Other reasons
(in guests, tourist or business trip, professional training, etc)..... 10

Relation to the reference person

Reference person of the household..... **1**
Husband / wife..... **2**
Consensual partner..... **3**
Son / daughter..... **4**
Father/ mother..... **5**
Brother / sister..... **6**
Husband's parents..... **7**
Wife's parents..... **8**
Grandfather / grandmother..... **9**
Grandson / granddaughter..... **10**
Son / daughter in law..... **11**
Step son / step daughter..... **12**
Other relatives..... **13**
(uncle, aunt, etc)
Non - relatives..... **00**

Person is not member of the household / temporarily present person.....**88**

Ordinal number of the family

For all members of the first family..... 1
For all members of the second family.. 2
For all members of the third family..... 3

If more than 3 families live in the household, assign ordinal numbers for each family down to the last family in the household..

For all persons who do not belong to any of families..... 0

Status in the family

Husband - wife..... 1
Consensual partner..... 2
Mutual child..... 3
Mother with child / children..... 4
Father with child / children..... 5
Child living with only one parent..... 6
Child of only female partner / wife..... 7
Child of only male partner / husband..... 8

Person doesn't belong to the family..... 0

DATA ON DWELLING

1. TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

1 ☐ Conventional dwelling
2 ☐ Occupied business premises
3 ☐ Premises occupied from necessity
4 ☐ Collective housing unit

2. TYPE OF COLLECTIVE HOUSING UNIT
(answer should be written only if, at the question 1, code 4 was marked)

1 ☐ Hotel
2 ☐ Student, pupil home or boarding school
3 ☐ Institution of social welfare for children and youth
4 ☐ Home for disabled children and youth
5 ☐ Institution of social welfare for adult persons
6 ☐ Institution for invalid persons, disabled and mentally ill adult persons
7 ☐ Religious institution
8 ☐ Shelters for children and adults
9 ☐ Other institutions
10 ☐ Half-permanent or temporal construction (barrack, camp, etc.)

The end

3. OCCUPANCY STATUS OF THE DWELLING

1 ☐ Only for living
2 ☐ For living and performing activities
3 ☐ Only for performing activities
4 ☐ Temporarily unoccupied
5 ☐ Abandoned
6 ☐ For vacation and recreation in weekend house
7 ☐ For vacation and recreation in family house
8 ☐ For vacation and recreation in other type of building
9 ☐ Used during seasonal agricultural works

4. AREA OF USEFUL FLOOR SPACE (m^2) ☐☐☐

5. NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE DWELLING
(with the area of 4 m^2 and more) ☐☐

6. AREA OF THE KITCHEN (m^2) ☐☐

7. BATHROOM IN THE DWELLING

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

8. TOILET IN THE DWELLING (in the special room or in the bathroom)

1 ☐ Toilet with flush
2 ☐ Toilet without flush
3 ☐ Without toilet

9. INSTALLATION IN THE DWELLING

a) Electrical energy

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b) Water supply system

1 ☐ Connected to the public water system
2 ☐ Connected to the other types of system (local, rural, etc.)
3 ☐ Connected to the water pump
4 ☐ Exist, but not connected
5 ☐ Do not exist

c) Sewerage disposal system

1 ☐ Connected to the public sewerage system
2 ☐ Connected to the cesspit
3 ☐ Exist, but not connected
4 ☐ Do not exist

d) Central heating

1 ☐ From a community heating centre
2 ☐ From an installation in the building (or in the housing unit)
3 ☐ Do not exist

e) Piped gas (for gas which is delivered through the net)

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

10. TYPE OF ENERGY USED FOR HEATING OF THE DWELLING

(for dwellings for which at the question 9/d marked code 1 answer should be written only if dwellings are reheated).

(multiple answers are possible)

1 ☐ Coal
2 ☐ Wood and similar
3 ☐ Oil fuels
4 ☐ Gaseous fuels
5 ☐ Electricity
6 ☐ Other type of energy

11. PROPERTY OF THE DWELLING

1 ☐ One person private property
2 ☐ Two or more persons private property (co-ownership)
3 ☐ Public (state) property
4 ☐ Other types of property

12. FLOOR ON WHICH THE DWELLING IS ☐☐
(ground floor 0, first floor 1, second floor 2, etc. cellar 60, basement 70, attic 80)

13. THE DWELLING IS POSITIONED ONLY ON ONE FLOOR (LEVEL)

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

DATA ON BUILDING

14. YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING ☐☐☐☐

15. TYPE OF BUILDING

1 ☐ Detached building with one dwelling
2 ☐ Detached building with two dwellings (one above the other)
3 ☐ Semi-detached building (two attached dwellings)
4 ☐ Row (or terraced) building (with at least three attached dwellings, each with separate entrances)
5 ☐ Residential building with 3-9 dwellings
6 ☐ Residential building with 10 and more dwellings
7 ☐ Other residential building
8 ☐ Non-residential building

16. MATERIALS OF EXTERNAL BUILDING WALLS

1 ☐ Hard material
2 ☐ Weak material

FILLED BY STATISTICS

Number of enumerated households in the dwelling ☐
Number of enumerated persons in the dwelling ☐☐
Number of enumerated members of the household ☐☐

The 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Serbia

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SERBIA

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Selection from the reviews

„The author has created a comprehensive study that will serve all levels of interest groups – governments and decision-makers, civil society organizations, and other national and international entities – in their future work, whether it is theoretical or practical and activist, legislative or any other, when it comes to this marginalized and vulnerable social category of people".

Professor Dragan Vukmirović, PhD

„This study overpasses the analytical character related to data about persons with disabilities, since, while assessing the realization of the principle of "equality of opportunity" the author reveals the most important areas for political action aimed at improving the position of persons with disabilities. He does this, in addition to using the Census 2011 results, by consulting more legislative sources, policy documents, reports, documents related to the indicators and standards, relevant studies and articles published in scientific journals, in the country as well as abroad. It should be highlighted that the author approached the analysis of the subject matter with awareness of the research challenges and restrictions related to this phenomenon".

Professor Mirjana Rašević, Phd

„Having in mind that the continuous data on the position and life of persons with disabilities in Serbia are not available, which presents a great challenge and constraint dealing with issues of relevance for this marginalized and vulnerable population, this monograph work is an extremely important source of new data, that the author successfully introduced and put into the context of social policies, legal framework and national and international standards concerning persons with disabilities".

Professor Zorica Mršević, Phd

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