

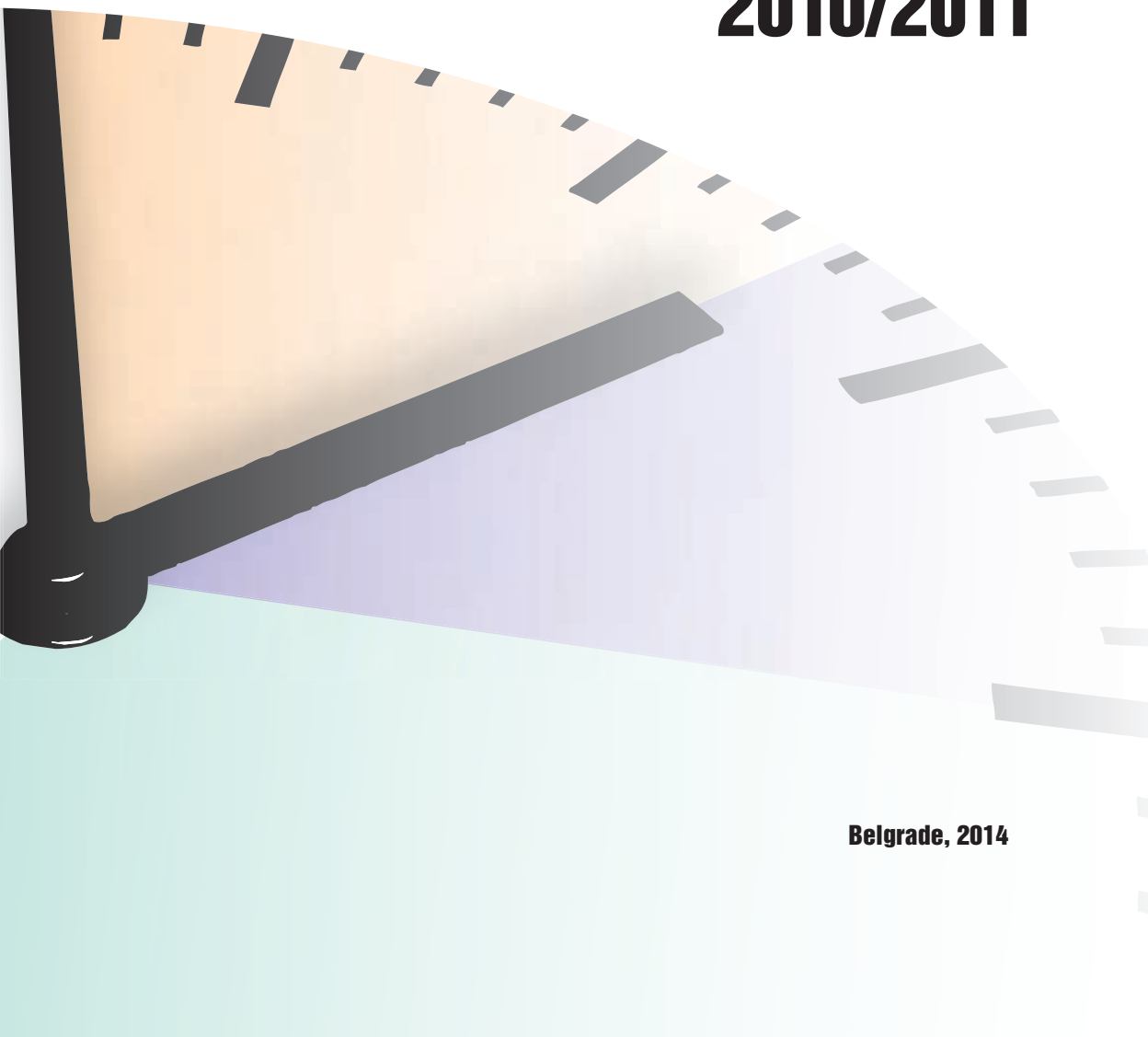
Како три генерације користе време у Републици Србији, 2010/2011.

How Three Generations
Use Their Time in the
Republic of Serbia,
2010/2011



Београд/Belgrade, 2014

HOW THREE GENERATIONS USE THEIR TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, 2010/2011



Belgrade, 2014



**HOW THREE GENERATIONS
USE THEIR TIME IN THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA,
2010/2011**

Publisher

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
Milana Rakića 5, Beograd
Phone: +381 (0)11 2412 922; Fax: +381 (0)11 2411 260

For the publisher

Professor Dragan Vukmirović, PhD

Prepared by

Dragana Đoković — Papić
Jovanka Stojanović

Data processing

Vesna Pantelić
Vladica Janković

Proofreading

Bogdana Milošević (Serbian)
Dr. Sheila Sofrenović (English)

Translation from Serbian

Jasna Mitić

Design

Rastko Toholj

Print

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Circulation 300

Belgrade, 2014

Using of data from this publication
is subject to quoting the source.

Table of Contents

Preface78
Acknowledgements79
INTERPRETATION OF DATA	81
Basic statistical measures	82
HOW THE THREE GENERATIONS USE THEIR TIME?	84
HOW THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USE THEIR TIME?	87
How young people use their time?	88
HOW THE MIDDLE-AGED GENERATION USE THEIR TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA?	108
How people aged 30 to 64 spend their time?	109
HOW THE OLDER GENERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USE THEIR TIME?	126
How the older generation spend their time?	127

PREFACE

The publication *How Three Generations Use Their Time in the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011* is based on data collected in a Time Use Survey. The Survey was conducted throughout the territory of the Republic of Serbia over a one-year period from 15 February 2010 to the end of February 2011. Since 1999, certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija have not been available to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, so they are not included in the total data coverage for the Republic of Serbia.

The main goal of this Survey is to show how men and women use their time, where the biggest and smallest differences lie, who does unpaid housework and who does not, and what is the average amount of time spent by women and men on some common daily activities?

The Time Use Survey yielded a lot of data that may be processed and analysed in many different ways. In processing these data, it is possible to create a picture of how certain population groups and categories in the Republic of Serbia use their time. This and diverse other information emerged from the Survey and analysis of this data presents a challenge for analysts, researchers, journalists, students, and statisticians.

The collected data are a valuable source of information that should help in developing and implementing social policies related to labour and the division of labour, culture, sport, the living conditions of young people and elderly people, etc. Awareness of the potential of time use surveys is increasing because they can provide a unique tool in measuring unpaid work and completing labour statistics.

The Survey is also very important from the perspective of gender equality because it contains data on the participation of women and men in common daily activities. Over recent decades, the Time Use Survey has evolved into a research instrument for observing and evaluating a wide range of social phenomena in many countries, and especially for analysing the unpaid work of women in the household.

The purpose of the guidelines on the Harmonised European Time Use Survey — HETUS from 2008 was to secure a unified approach to the process of collecting, processing and presenting data. The Time Use Survey data in Serbia are comparable with surveys in other European countries since the survey was conducted in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat. And with this survey and additional analysis, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia confirms that it remains persistent in its efforts on harmonization and improving of the national statistics.



Director of the Statistical Office
of the Republic of Serbia,
Professor Dragan Vukmirović, PhD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We owe an immense debt of gratitude to consultant Klas Rydenstam, one of the founders of the Harmonised European Time Use Survey (HETUS) approach, and to Richard Öhrvall, who generously shared their knowledge and skills with employees in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia during a series of seminars devoted to the methodological preparation, processing and analysis of data. We are, likewise, grateful to representatives of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Statistics Sweden (SCB), who made the holding of these seminars possible and also provided financial assistance for field activities and preparation of this publication.

The survey was preceded by a pilot survey and during this period, all the survey instruments were tested. The pilot survey was conducted during the summer 2009, with the financial support of the European Union (EU) through a project of the United Nations Development Programme in Serbia (UNDP). With their energy, determination and competence, Dragana Petrović and Tatjana Stanojević-Miladinović helped initiate this survey and actively fought for its implementation and promotion. We also owe thanks to the survey participants, as well as members of households throughout Serbia because without their diaries, this publication would not have been possible.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

What kind of data is collected in the Time Use Survey?

Time use data were collected through time diaries. Respondents recorded their activities in the diaries using their own words and indicating the beginning and end of their activities. Each respondent had to fill in two diaries for two pre-selected days. In the time diary, they had to record all their activities within 24 hours divided into ten-minute intervals and starting at 4 a.m. Based on these data, it is possible to calculate how much each of the recorded episodes lasted and who performed it. With the time diary as the main survey tool, four domains were registered:

1. Main activity: what did you do?
2. Parallel activity: did you do anything else? If so, what?
3. Location and mode of transport: where were you and how did you travel?
4. Who was with you? Were you alone or with somebody that you know?

Picture 1 gives a sample of a completed time diary for the period from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. The respondents used their own words to record activities divided into ten-minute intervals as their main activity, then their parallel activity, where they did that activity and with whom. All activities were then encoded and entered into the application by the staff of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

Picture 1.
Time diary
sample

2/8		Шта сте радили?	Шта сте још радили?	Где сте били?	Да ли сте били сами или са неким кога познајете?
Р. бр.	Време	Забележите главну активност за сваких 10-минутни период од 07.00 до 10.00! <small>Унесите само једну, главну активност на овој линији! Правите разлику између путовања и активности које је разлог за то путовање.</small>	Забележите најважнију паралелну активност. <small>Наведите да ли сте користили компјутер или интернет у главној или паралелној активности. Не треба да бележите коришћење компјутера или интернета после радног времена.</small>	Попуњава статистику <small>На пример код објекта, издржавају, у школи, на радном месту, пешке, аутомобилом, коњиком, бициклом, на мотору.</small>	Попуњава статистику <small>Сави / сама, партнер, родитељ, члан до 6 година, други члан, друга особа коју познајете.</small>
19	07.00 - 07.10	УСТАЛА		код куће	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20	07.10 - 07.20	ИСКУШИЛАМ СЕ			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21	07.20 - 07.30	ПИЈЕМ КАФУ	ГЛЕДАМ ТВ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22	07.30 - 07.40	ПРОБУДИЛА ДЕЦУ			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23	07.40 - 07.50	ПОРУЧИВАЛА	РАЗГОВАРАМ СА ПОР.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24	07.50 - 08.00	↓	↓		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25	08.00 - 08.10	ПОСПРЕНИЛА СТО	САЉУКАМ РАДИО		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26	08.10 - 08.20	СБУДЛА ДЕЦУ	РАЗГОВАРАМ СА ДЕЦУ	↓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
27	08.20 - 08.30	ОДВЕЛА У СЕБАНИЦУ	— II —	ПЕШКЕ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
28	08.30 - 08.40	ОТИШЛА У ПРОДАВНИЦУ		— II —	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29	08.40 - 08.50	У ПРОДАВНИЦУ		ПРОДАВНИЦА	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	08.50 - 09.00	ВРАТИЛА СЕ КУЛИ	ПРИЧАЛА СА КОМШИЦИЈУМ	ПЕШКЕ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31	09.00 - 09.10	САЉУКА НАМИРАЊИЈЕ		код куће	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
32	09.10 - 09.20	РАЗГОВАРАМ ТЕЛЕФОНОМ		— II —	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
33	09.20 - 09.30	ОТИШЛА САОД КОМШИЦИЈЕ	РАЗГОВАРАЛЕ	код комшиције	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
34	09.30 - 09.40	— I —	ПИЈЕМ КАФУ	— II —	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
35	09.40 - 09.50	СРЕТНАЛА РУЧАК	САЉУКА РАДИО	код куће	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
36	09.50 - 10.00	↓	↓	— II —	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Basic statistical measures

In this report, the three basic survey measures were used and need to be carefully interpreted:

1. **Average time** — represents all time for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons in the survey;
2. **Proportion of “doers”** — represents the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity / the number of persons (Participation rate);
3. **Average time for “doers”** — represents all time for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity.

All measurements can be calculated for many different population groups based on the data collected from the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire. Using the example of the paid work activity for women, we show how the **average time** is calculated. For all diaries filled in by women, the duration of all episodes of paid work was added up. Some women contributed many hours of paid work, while others who did not work at all during the diary day did not contribute to the sum total.

The total time all women spent doing paid work was divided by the total number of diaries filled in by women, regardless of whether or not they performed any paid work. This measure contains no information on the distribution of the number of hours of paid work within the population group. Entirely different distributions of activities may produce the same average values. Take, for example, paid work for a period of four hours a day. If all women work four hours a day, the result will be four hours a day. The result will be the same if half of the women work eight hours, and the other half do not work at all. If the average values for two population groups are different, this means that individuals from one population group spend more time in paid work than the others.

Some information on distribution within the group is contained in the **participation rate**, which indicates the proportion of individuals who spend some time on the activity. If the proportion is 100 percent, everyone carried out some paid work, if it is 50 percent, half of them did. If two population groups have the same average time, but the participation rates are different, we can conclude that individuals belonging to the population group with the lowest participation rate worked longer.

Finally, there is a third measure, the average time for “doers”. This is an average time that refers only to those performing the activity.

For example, as is shown in Table A, the average time (first measure) and the average time for “doers” (third measure) are the same for sleep because all respondents wrote down this activity. This means that the value of the second measure is 100 percent.

For example, in paid work, women spent an average time of two hours and nine minutes. The activity of paid work was recorded in the diary by almost one in three women (31 percent), and the average time women spent on paid work was six hours and 55 minutes.

**Table A. Presentation of data according to basic survey measures:
population 15 years and over, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011**

Measurement	Hours and percent			
	Sleep		Paid work	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average time				
(All time — for all persons in the study — spent on the activity / number of persons in the study)	11:13	11:05	02:09	03:47
Proportion of “doers”				
(The number of persons who spent some time doing the activity / the number of persons)	100	100	31	47
Average time for “doers”				
All time for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity	11:13	11:05	06:55	08:00

Symbols:

♀ Women

♂ Men

HOW THE THREE GENERATIONS USE THEIR TIME?

Each person uses their time in their own unique way. There are a lot of influencing factors. The day of a single mother is completely different from the day of a retired person, just as the day of an unemployed person is different from the day of a person in employment or the day of a young person compared to that of an older person.

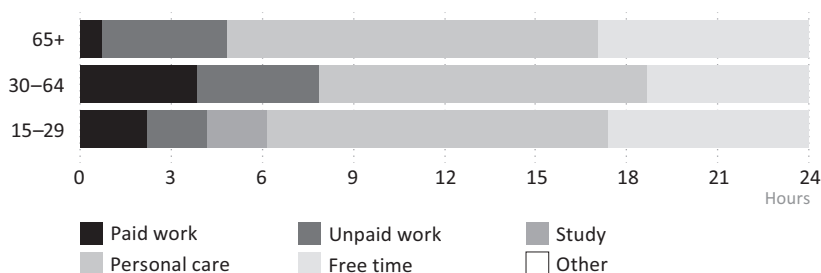
In this publication, we will present the way in which three generations: young people, middle-aged people and elderly people use their time within a 24-hour period.

By the younger generation in this publication, we mean persons aged between 15 and 29, the middle-aged — between 30 and 64 years, and the older population — people aged 64 years and over.

In order to facilitate presentation of the data, activities are grouped into six main activities: paid work, unpaid work, learning, personal needs, leisure and other activities, which include activities related to unspecified activities and travel.

In order to compare the three generations, their daily activities are divided into work, personal needs and leisure. 'Work' includes paid work, unpaid work or study, and these data are presented in Graph A.

Graph A. Average time spent on activities: population by age groups, all days, the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Young people in Serbia, e.g. persons aged 15–29, spend a daily average of just over six hours on some kind of work, of which more than two hours of paid work, less than two hours of unpaid work and two hours of learning. They spend most of the day on personal care (sleep, food and drink, personal hygiene, etc.), a little above 11 hours. The remaining time can be called free time and young people spend a daily average of six and a half hours on these activities.

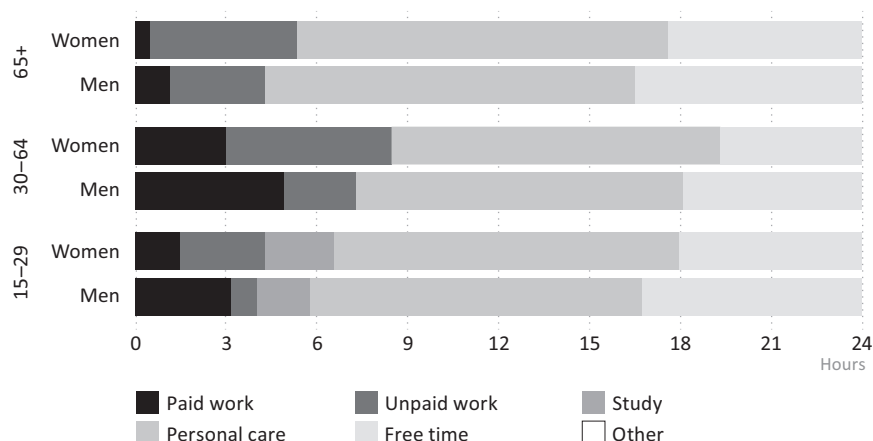
When considering the middle-aged population, i.e. respondents aged 30–64, they spend a daily average of almost eight hours, on paid work, which is to be expected, and four hours on unpaid work. They spend less than eleven hours on personal care and a little more than five hours on free time.

As for the older generation, i.e. persons aged 65 and over, they spend most of their time, more than 12 hours, on personal care and seven hours on leisure activities, while they spend five hours on some kind of work. The ratio between paid and unpaid work is different from the ratios for the other generations because they spend 46 minutes on paid work and over four hours on unpaid work.

The Survey will focus on analysing the differences between the genders because this study represents an inexhaustible source of information that can be used in making decisions, plans and policies, as well as monitoring changes in daily activities between the genders over time.

Graph B shows the activity of three generations by gender. This survey has unfortunately confirmed the stereotypes that apply to this geographic area. Regardless of whether they are employed or not, or what age group they belong to, women spend twice as much time working at home as men, and only half the time on paid work as their male counterparts.

Graph B. Average time spent on activities, population by age groups and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The total sum and the ratio of time spent on paid and unpaid work performed by women and men are quite impressive. For the purpose of analysis, we merged paid and unpaid work, which, in this report, we will call 'total work'.

Young women on a daily average spend six and half hours on total work and men five hours and 45 minutes, with one difference — women spend three hours on unpaid work and men on paid work.

The population of Serbia aged between 30 and 64, as is to be expected, spend most of their daily time on some kind of work, whether paid or unpaid, with women spending almost eight and a half hours and men a little over seven hours on work.

If we look at paid work only, men spend on average of almost two hours more than women on this work — nearly five hours, and women a little under three hours. The work of women in paid work does not relieve them of housework. They continue to assume primary responsibility for housework. Women spend on average of almost five and a half hours per day on unpaid work, but men a little less than two and a half hours. Therefore, women spend twice as much time on unpaid activities as men.

It can be concluded that, regardless of their employment, women do the housework, which, for employed women, constitutes a so-called second shift.

Compared to the other age groups, older people spend the least time on paid work as they are mainly retired. Regarding unpaid work, there is little difference between the genders. Women on average spend less than five hours on unpaid work, and men one hour and a half less.

Those over 65 "spend" most of their time on personal care, which include basic and necessary activities such as sleeping, eating or drinking and personal hygiene. They sleep a little longer and they spend more time on meals compared to the other age groups. Young men spend about 11 hours and young women half an hour more on personal care. The 30–64 population category spend almost 11 hours on personal care and this applies to both men and women.

It is up to us to decide how we spend free time. By 'free time' we mean time spent with family and friends, doing sports, going to the cinema, watching TV, reading, etc.

As is only to be expected, persons aged 65 years and over have a lot of free time with men spending seven and a half hours on leisure activities, and women one hour less — six and a half hours. They are the 'leading' generation in this regard, followed by the younger generation (young men spending a little over seven hours on free time, and young women six hours) The middle generation has the least free time for leisure: six hours for men and four hours and 45 minutes for women.

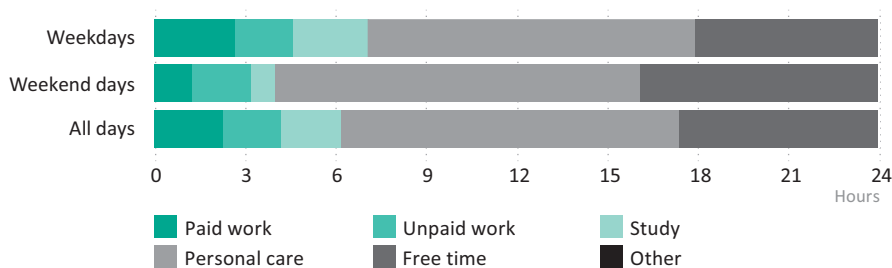
Therefore, we can conclude that, regardless of their age, men have more free time during the day than women, a daily average of at least one hour.

HOW THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USE THEIR TIME?

In this chapter, we will talk about young people and their activities, how they spend their time during the day, when, where and with whom.

Graph 1.1. Data for the activities on which young people aged 15 to 29 spend their time on weekdays, at weekend days and in total.

Graph 1.1. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Time devoted to paid work, which in this Survey means time spent on main and second job, lunch break, travel to and from work, and other work-related activities, yields a daily average of less than three hours on weekdays for young people with just over one hour at weekend days. On average, young people in Serbia spend a little more than two hours a day on paid work.

Unpaid work, which this Survey takes to mean cooking, cleaning and housekeeping, laundry and ironing, household repairs, shopping, taking care of children and adults, travel related to unpaid work and similar activities, gives us figures of less than two hours

per day for young people, there being virtually no difference between time use on weekdays and at weekend days.

The next activity shown is study and study-related activities that include time spent in classes and lectures at school or university, doing home assignments, studying during free time, travel related to study and other study activities. Young people in Serbia spend most of their time studying on weekdays — two and a half hours, and least at weekends — less than an hour. On average, young people study for two hours per day.

Personal care includes sleeping, time spent eating and drinking, taking a bath, dressing, but also taking a nap, lying ill in bed and other personal care activities. Young people spend almost half a day on these activities. On weekdays, this time is less than 11 hours, but at weekend days just over 12 hours. On average, young people spend a little under 11 and a half an hour a day on personal care.

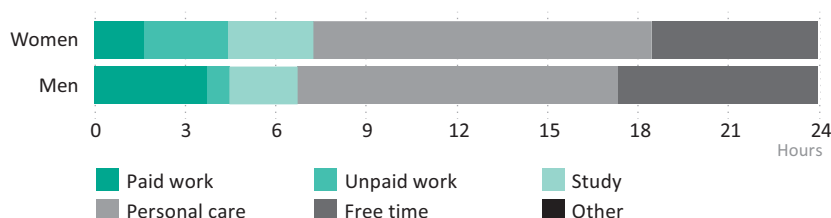
Free time activities include time spent on socialising with friends and family, entertainment, culture or sports activities, watching TV, resting, reading books and periodicals, working at a computer or playing video games, as well as time spent on similar activities and travel related to these activities. On weekdays, young people spend a little over six hours on leisure activities, but at weekends this increases by more than two hours to almost eight hours! If we look at all the days of the week, young people spend an average of just under seven hours on leisure activities.

Activities under 'Other', will not be analysed in this report because they represent small values and effects.

How young people use their time?

When we consider recorded activities by sex only on weekdays for persons aged 15 to 29, in Graph 1.2. immediate differences in performing paid and unpaid work are noticeable. Young women spend less than two hours on paid work, whereas young men spent more than twice that time — almost four hours. On the other hand, on weekdays, young women spend nearly three hours on unpaid work, and young men less than one hour.

Graph 1.2. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



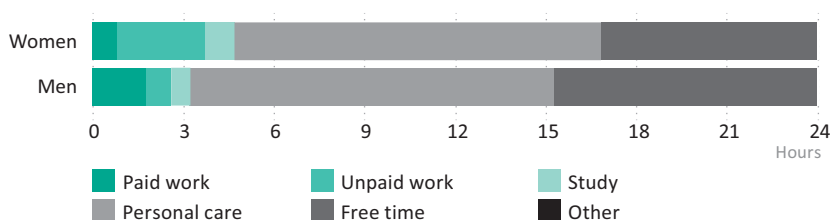
Furthermore, in studying young women were more conscientious. They spent almost three hours on study, as much as they spent in unpaid activities, while young men were studying a little more than two hours, or half an hour less than young women.

On the other hand, on their personal care, on weekdays young women spent half an hour more than young men. On personal care, young women spent 11 hours, compared to the 10 and a half hours young men spent on average on these activities.

On weekdays, young women spent less than six hours on leisure activities, and young men an hour longer — almost seven hours!

In main activities during non-working days, weekend days, there is a relatively great difference among young people by gender. For example, at weekends, young women spent an average of less than an hour on these activities and young man almost two hours!

Graph 1.3. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 1.3. reveals important differences in the duration of unpaid work. Young men spend less than an hour on these activities, while girls spend three times more time. This means that gender differences in the performance of unpaid activities, mostly housework, are also visible in the younger generation because girls spend an eighth of a weekend doing unpaid activities and housework.

As for studying during the weekend, young women spend more time on this activity than young men. Young women study for a daily average of one hour at weekends, and young men a little over half an hour.

The least differences between young people on a gender basis are visible in personal care. Young women spend only six minutes more than young men at weekends on sleeping, personal hygiene, meals, etc.

On the other hand, young men spend almost nine hours on socialising, sport, relaxing, etc., while young women spend an average of just over seven hours on these activities at weekends.

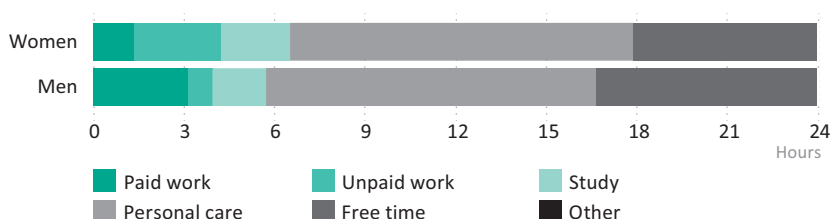
Graph 1.4. gives data for time use by the 15–29 age group for all days, for working days and weekend days, by sex. It transpires that young men spend an average of just over three hours on paid activities, unlike young women who spend an hour and a half.

However, young women spend almost three hours on unpaid work, as opposed to young men who spend less than one hour on this work.

As on weekdays, so also at weekends, young women study for half an hour longer than young men. Young women on average spend more than two hours on study-related activities, but young men less than two hours.

The smallest differences between the sexes relate to personal care activities — half an hour — because, according to Time Use Survey data, young women spend a little more than 11 hours, and young men around 11 hours on these activities.

Graph 1.4. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



As for leisure activities, young men spend one hour more on these in comparison to young women. The Time Use Survey data show that young men spend more than seven hours on leisure unlike young women who spend just over six hours on these activities.

Table 1.1. presents data for young people aged 15 to 29 for selected activities for all days. The data are presented through the three basic time use survey measures and gender differences can be noticed right from the very first activity. Young women spend an hour and a half on paid work, but young men more than twice that time. One in five young women recorded these activities, and four out of ten young men. It is interesting that when looking at the average time of those who perform paid work, this difference in duration is reduced and young women spend only 40 minutes less in comparison to young men.

On average, young women spent less than three hours on unpaid work, and young men less than an hour. 84 percent of young women and 55 percent of young men did unpaid work. All in all, the great participation of girls in unpaid work activities increased the time of those who perform these activities by half an hour (less than three hours to less than three and a half hours). On average, young men spent less than one hour on unpaid activities, and those who did perform them — an hour and a half.

As for study, young women spent an average of just over two hours studying, while young men spent less than two hours. More than one third of the young women recorded some study activity, but only just over a quarter of the young men. According to the measure of average time for doers, regardless of whether it was on a weekday or

at a weekend, the young women spent almost six hours in study, and young men spent fifteen minutes more.

Table 1.1. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on basic activities and average time for doers: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	01:27	03:10	21	42	06:53	07:33
Unpaid work	02:49	00:50	84	55	03:22	01:31
Study	02:15	01:44	38	28	05:56	06:12
Personal care	11:24	10:57	100	100	11:24	10:57
Free time	06:02	07:16	99	100	06:07	07:16
Other	00:00	00:00	4	5	00:24	00:15

Since the personal care and free time activities were recorded by a significant percentage of young women and young men, there is almost no difference between the first and third measure (the average time spent on activities and the average time for doers).

More detailed time use by the younger generation

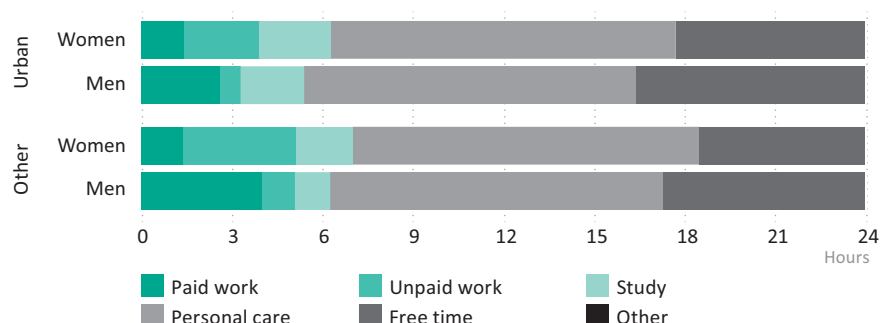
The Time Use Survey data provide an opportunity to analyse by the type of settlement in which the person lives, alone or with other members of their household, as well as by their education.

Graph 1.5. presents data on the average time that young people aged 15 to 29 spend in selected activities by type of settlement.

On average, young women spend about an hour and a half in paid work, and the difference in time spent on paid activities among young women in urban and rural settlements is small — about 8 minutes in favour of young women from urban areas. Young men in urban settlements spend less than three hours on paid work and in other settlements, one hour more — four hours. The difference can be also attributed to activities related to agriculture, which this survey treats as paid work.

As regards unpaid work, girls from urban areas spend two and a half hours on these activities, and girls from the other areas one hour more. The amount of time, i.e. number of hours spent on unpaid activities, and the difference in time spent by young men from different types of settlements is smaller than the difference between the young women. Young men in urban areas spend less than 45 minutes and young men from other settlements little more than one hour on unpaid activities.

Graph 1.5. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by type of settlement and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The category of studying by gender and type of settlement yields interesting results for young people. Young women from urban settlements spend just under two and a half hours studying, while young women from other settlements spend two hours in study. Young men from urban areas spend the same amount of time on study, while those from other areas spend the least time studying of all the compared categories — a little over an hour!

Personal care is the category in which there are almost no differences in gender and type of settlement, the time spent on these activities being about 11 and a half hours for girls and 11 hours for young men. On the other hand, young people from urban areas spend more time on leisure activities than young people from other areas. Young women aged between 15 and 29 from urban areas spend more than six hours on these activities, and young women from other areas five and a half hours. Young men spend more time on these activities than young women. Young men from urban areas spend a little more than seven and a half hours, which is almost an hour more than young men from other areas.

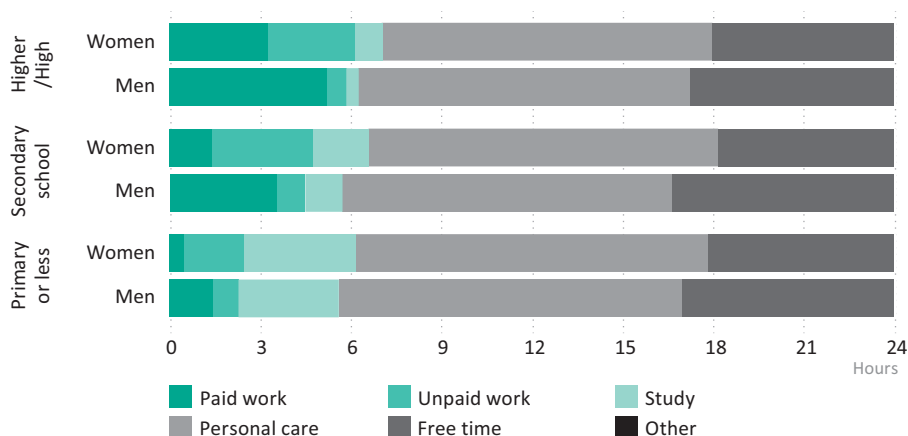
According to the data in Graph 1.6. the level of education plays an important part in the use of time by young people in Serbia. In fact, those who completed higher education by their 29th birthday spend more time on paid work.

Young men with a higher degree spend more than five hours on paid work, unlike young women who spend more than three hours. The two hours difference in paid work is also observed in young people who have finished secondary school where the young men spend a little more than three and a half hours on paid work, and young women one hour and a half. The least time is spent on paid work by people with in lower education — one and a half hours for young men and half an hour for girls. These differences can be explained by the fact that they are still at school and will be confirmed in the relationship to study activities, as well as by the lower employment of young people with a lower education level.

The majority of those engaged in unpaid work are persons of both sexes with a high school education, and the minority are girls with primary school education and young

men with the higher education. This applies to both young men and young women. Young women with higher education spend an average of less than three hours a day on unpaid work, and young men somewhat over half an hour. Girls with a high school education spend three hours and 13 minutes performing unpaid work, and young men less than one hour. Girls with completed primary school as their highest education level, devote two hours to unpaid work, and young men around 45 minutes.

Graph 1.6. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by highest completed level of education and sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Given the age group we have chosen and the data yielded, the level of education of young people is in direct correlation with the activity of study. Young women with the highest level of education spend less than an hour studying, and young men only half an hour! Young women with secondary education study on average less than two hours per day, and young men a little over an hour. As expected, the girls who have completed primary school only spend the most time studying — more than three and a half hours. Young men spend more than three hours in study, i.e. twenty minutes less than the girls. Girls with primary school education devote most time to personal care but as the educational level rises, they spend less time on these activities. It is the same with young men, and the smallest difference between the genders is noticed in higher education (only three minutes, in favour of the men!). As for young people with primary education, the difference is about twenty minutes in favour of the girls, while girls with a high school education spend more than half an hour more on personal care compared to young men with the same level of education.

Young men who have completed high school enjoy most free time (almost seven and a half hours), but young men with a higher education degree — less than seven hours. As for leisure, girls who have completed elementary school spend most time on leisure —

more than six hours, and the least by those who have completed secondary education (almost six hours).

Table 1.2. contains data on the average time spent on travel related to some activities, on the participation of the population in the activity and the number of hours by sex and by means of transport. During the day, young people spend a daily average of less than two hours on travel related to various activities.

According to the Table, young women spend an average of one hour walking and this applies to four out of five young women. On average, young men spend seven minutes less than girls walking. Two thirds of the young men recorded this activity, which explains why the average time for doers for young men is a little higher than for young women.

Table 1.2. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on travel activities and average time for doers: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours and percent					
	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Travelling on foot	00:59	00:52	81	68	01:13	01:17
Travelling by public transport	00:24	00:21	32	26	01:16	01:23
Travelling by passenger car	00:17	00:24	27	36	01:06	01:08
Travelling by bicycle	00:00	00:04	3	7	00:33	01:04
Other or unspecified private transport mode	00:01	00:04	2	5	01:07	01:33
Travel total	01:44	01:47	94	95	01:50	01:53

The following means of transportation for young women is public transport. They spend an average of just under half an hour on public transport and since one third of them use public transport, the average time girls spend in public transport is more than one hour. Young men spend on average three minutes less than young women, but given that only a quarter of them use public transport, the average time for those who do is longer — about an hour and a half.

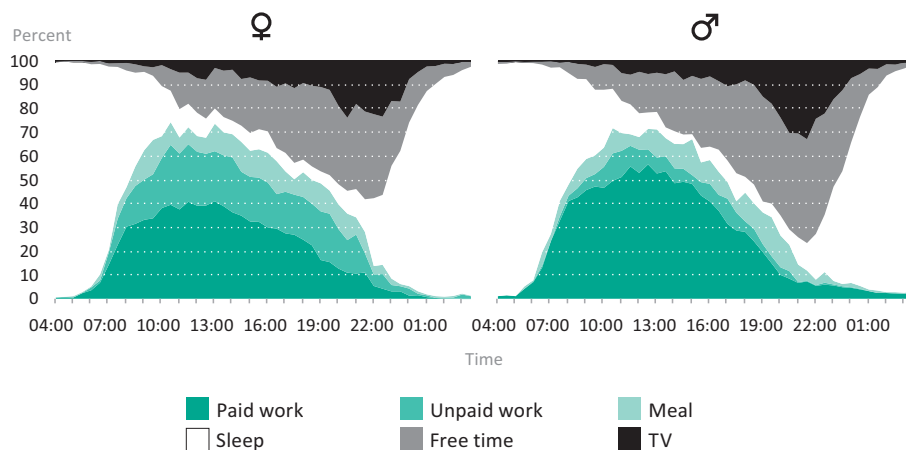
On average, young women spend just over 15 minutes driving a car, and young men less than half an hour. One in four young women, and one in three young men, spends time driving a car, and the difference in the average time for doers is small — just two minutes.

Young people and their daily rhythm

The daily rhythm represents a virtual overview of the daily activities of women and men in the Republic of Serbia over a 24-hour period. It shows how the selected activities of a population group are distributed at different times of the day. In their time diaries, respondents recorded the beginning and the end of each activity or episode, which is how we obtained information on what activities were performed and when during the day. The recorded information on activities and their time duration were transferred onto a graph, which illustrates the schedule of activities at different times of the day. The graphical representation begins at 4:00 h when the vast majority of the population is asleep.

The horizontal axis shows this 24-hour period from 4:00 in the morning. The vertical axis, from 0 to 100 percent, shows what percentage of the population performs each activity at a particular time. In the daily rhythm tempograms, seven categories of activities are shown. Paid work and study are merged into one category — paid work. The other individual categories are: unpaid work, meals, sleep (which includes personal hygiene, dressing and other personal needs), free time, watching TV as an individual activity, and other activities. Thus, each separate coloured area in the graph represents one category of activity.

Tempogram 1.1. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia 2010/2011



These tempograms show how the population of the Republic of Serbia of both sexes aged between 15 and 29 perform daily activities, on weekdays over a period of 24 hours, so that individual activities can be visually compared between the sexes.

The division between paid and unpaid work can be seen very clearly on these tempograms. During the day, from early morning until 17.00 hours, young men have a greater participation — from 6 to 17 percent — in paid work. During the evening, the difference still persists, but it is smaller — from one to four percent. It is interesting that in the evening, and only during the period from 19:30 to 21:30, the percentage of young women taking part in is higher than that of young men. The difference in favour of young women is small — between one and four percent.

During the day, there is a higher percentage of young women engaged in unpaid work from early in the morning until late at night. The difference is generally from 10 to 17 percent and slightly lower in the evening.

With regard to free time, young men have more time for leisure activities than young women the whole day. The biggest difference is noted in the evening after 22:00 — from nine to thirteen percent.

From 21:00 to 21:30, one out of every three young men watches TV, compared to one in every five young women.

On weekdays, young people usually get up between 7:30 and 8:00, when almost 50 percent start their day. The girls go to bed a little bit earlier — around 23:00, and the young men half an hour later, at 23:30.

It is interesting that one in ten young residents of the Republic of Serbia is still asleep at noon, and the same number stays awake to 2.00 after midnight.

On a weekend, the picture is completely different (Tempogram 1.2.). The reason is that most young people who work or attend school, perform these activities on weekdays. At weekends, they normally have more time for leisure activities, such as socialising with family and friends or other leisure activities.

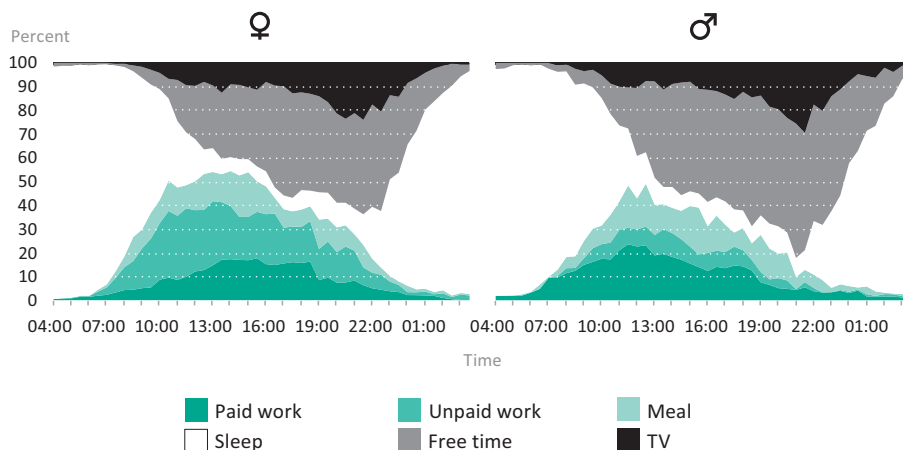
Usually at weekend days people sleep longer and half the young population awake around 10:00 in the morning. That is the result of going to bed later and the data show that only about half of them are in bed after midnight. At 2:00 in the morning, 20 percent of young people are still awake. Food is consumed all day long.

Women's unpaid work dominates throughout the day, from early morning until late at night and a higher percentage of young women than young men perform some type of housework, especially in the period from 9:00 in the morning until 21:00 in the evening (between 10–21 percent).

Young men have more free time than women, especially in the period from 13:00 to 16:00, and in the evening from 19:00 to 21:00, the difference is between 10 and 16 percent.

Both sexes spend most of their free time watching TV, mainly in the evening, when every fourth girl and every third young man is tuned in to the box.

**Tempogram 1.2. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day:
population aged 15–29, by sex, weekend days, Republic of Serbia 2010/2011**



The younger generation and paid and unpaid work

The majority of people perform an everyday activity that could be classified as productive work. For the purpose of this analysis, we will merge paid and unpaid work and call it 'total work'. Activities performed at home, such as cooking, cleaning, washing the dishes, etc. can also be categorised as a form of productive work.

Graph 1.7. shows data on how many hours young men and women spend in total work. This is divided into paid and unpaid work, according to whether we are looking at weekdays, weekend days, or analysing all days.

On weekdays, young men spend a little more time than girls in some sort of work — about four and a half hours per day for both young men and women. But young men are in a better position than girls because they spend more than four-fifths of their time on paid work, while young women spend just over a third.

At weekends, girls spend more than three and a half hours on some form of work, while young men spend more than two and a half hours. The ratio of paid and unpaid work is more favourable for young men because they spend less than one third of their time on unpaid work compared to young women who spend almost four-fifths of their time. As for the time spent on paid and unpaid work, girls spend more than 45 minutes on paid work, which is the time young men spend on unpaid work at weekend days.

All in all, regardless of whether it is a weekday or weekend day, young women spend a daily average of just over four hours a day on unpaid work, while young men spend exactly four hours. Again, the ratio of paid and unpaid work is in favour of young men, because they spend one-fifth of their time on unpaid activities, while girls spend nearly two-thirds of their time.

Graph 1.7. Average time spent on total work: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekdays, weekends, and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

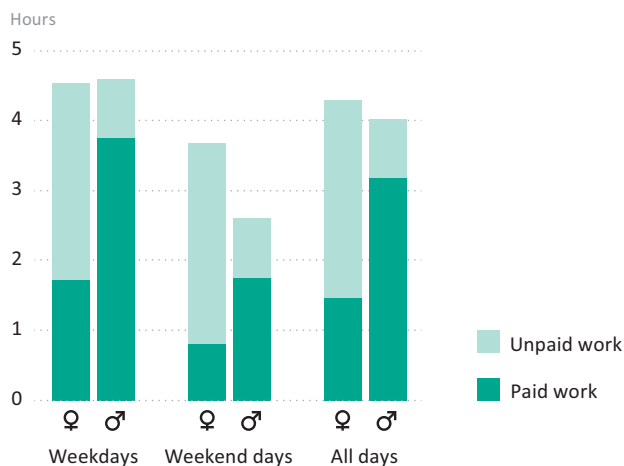


Table 1.3. contains data on three basic measures relating to the activities of paid and unpaid work by sex. Data are shown for all days, for weekdays and for weekend days.

Table 1.3. Average time, the proportion of doers who spent time on activities of paid and unpaid work and the average time for doers: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours and percent					
	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	01:27	03:10	21	42	06:53	07:33
Unpaid work	02:49	00:50	84	55	03:22	01:31

When it comes to measuring average times, there are some noticeable differences between the sexes. Young women spend one hour and a half per day on paid work, regardless of whether it is a weekday or weekend, while young men spend more than three hours. One out of five young women recorded paid work in their diary, and almost one in two young men. But when we look at the average time for doers, the differences are smaller. Those young women who spend their time on paid work spent nearly seven hours a day doing so, and young men half an hour more.

As for unpaid work, young women on average spent almost three hours performing some kind of unpaid, housework, while young men in same line of employment spent less than an hour. More than four-fifths of the young women recorded unpaid work in

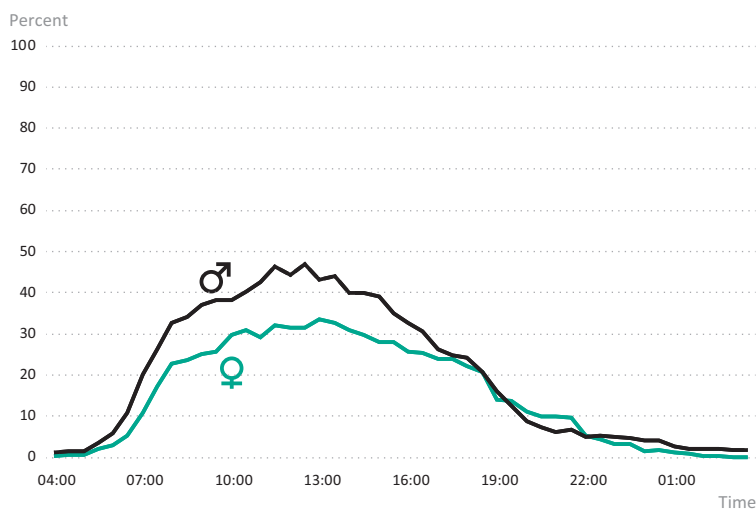
their diaries, as did just over 50 percent of the young men. Young women doing unpaid work spent an average of almost three and a half hours on this activity, while young men spent on average an hour and a half.

Analysing the time of day when young people usually participated in paid work in the Republic of Serbia, it was noticed that the participation of young men is greater all day long, except in the evening (from 19:30 to 22:00) when young women, due to work in sales, registered a higher participation.

Between 11:30 and 13:00 hours, almost every second young man and every third young woman recorded some kind of paid work.

The greatest percentual difference in participation in paid work between young men and women was at 12:30 when 15 percent more young men than young women engaged in paid work. It is interesting, however, that at 21:00, four percent more young women were involved in paid work than young men and that at 22:00 almost the same percentage of young men and women spent their time in paid work — five percent.

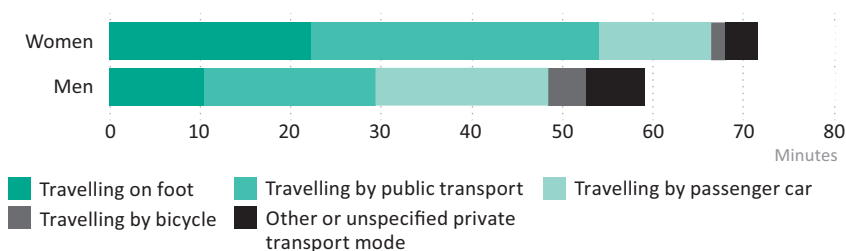
Graph 1.8. Paid work: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



This survey provides data on how much time people spend travelling to and from work and what means of transport they use. Graph 1.9. shows that young women who travel to and from work every weekday spend 72 minutes travelling. Those who use public transport spend more than half an hour, i.e. 13 minutes more than young men. When walking to and from work, young women spend an average of 23 minutes on foot.

When driving a car to and from work, young women spend an average of 12 minutes at the wheel, about three minutes using other means of transport (motorbike, boat, etc.), and one and a half minutes riding a bicycle.

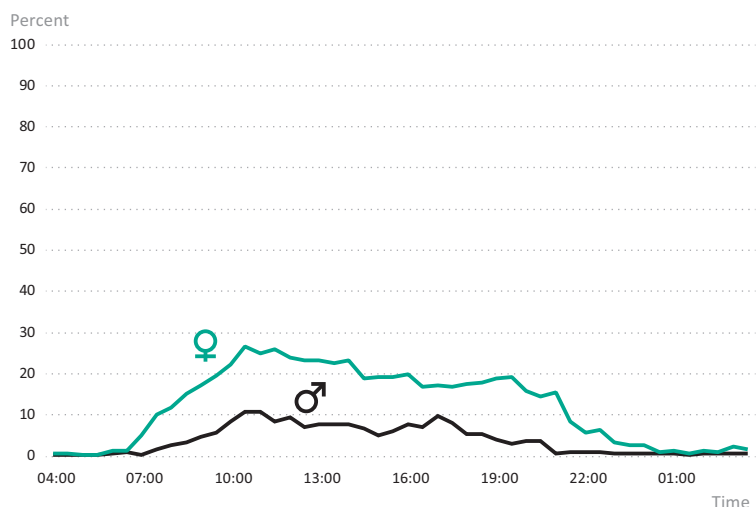
Graph 1.9. Average time spent in travel to and from work: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Young men spend on average almost one hour travelling to and from work and the most common means of transport is a car, followed by public transport (around 19 minutes). The third category was walking, followed by other means of transport and cycling.

As regards young people’s participation in unpaid work, Graph 1.10. shows a greater participation by young women compared to young men during the day. It is interesting that during the first two hours of recording activities in the time diaries (from 04:00), no one recorded an activity or unpaid work.

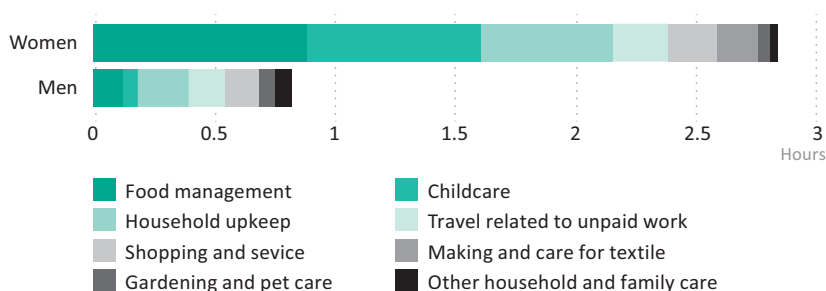
Graph 1.10. Unpaid work: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Between 22 and 26 percent of young women aged between 15 and 29 perform some kind of unpaid work in the period from 10:00 to 14:30. During this period, the percentage of young men involved in unpaid activities is the highest, but their participation in these activities is much smaller — between seven and ten percent! The graph reveals a difference in the ratio, which stays the same during the afternoon and evening, but the share of unpaid work by young women falls below 15 percent after 21:30 in the evening. The biggest difference in the ratio of unpaid work performed by young men and women is visible at 11:30 when 17 percent more young women than young men participated in unpaid work. It is interesting that young men never had a larger share in unpaid activities than girls and that the smallest differences in their participation in unpaid work are to be seen early in the morning.

It is young women who mainly participate in unpaid work. Graph 1.11. offers data on the type of unpaid work, and how much time young men and women spend on these activities. In other words, Graph 1.11. contains data on the average time young people spend on unpaid activities, but the activities themselves are shown on activity level 2.

Graph 1.11. Average time spent on unpaid activities: two-digit level of activities, population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Generally speaking, young women spend almost three hours per day on unpaid activities, which is over three times more than young men. In addition to the difference in the time spent participating in these activities among young people of both sexes, the data also show a different structure of activities between them.

Young women spend almost a third of their time, just under one hour, on food management, and nearly 45 minutes on childcare because almost one fifth have a child under the age of six. Young women spend a little over half an hour on household upkeep, so they spend a daily average of just over two hours on these three activities. By contrast, young men spend a daily average of less than half an hour during the day and this is mostly on household upkeep — 13 minutes, six minutes on food management and only three minutes on childcare!

Similarly, as for other activities, young women spend 13 minutes on travel related to unpaid work, 12 minutes on shopping and services, and 10 minutes in the production and care of textiles. Young men spend nine and seven minutes respectively on the first two activities, but no time at all on the last one.

The younger generation and personal care

Personal care, as already mentioned, covers sleeping, meals, personal hygiene, dressing, makeup, shaving and other personal activities. These are activities that we all perform as individuals every day.

Most of the day, nearly half of the time, is spent on personal care. Table 1.4. shows that the time spent on personal care is a little over 11 hours. The difference between young men and women is small — only half an hour because they devote almost the same amount of time to this activity — young women an average of 11 and half hours, and young men almost 11 hours.

On average, young people in Serbia sleep about eight and a half hours, i.e., young men and women spent slightly more than a third of their day sleeping.

Table 1.4. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on personal care activities and average time for doers: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours and percent					
	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care	11:24	10:57	100	100	11:24	10:57
Sleep	08:39	08:30	100	100	08:39	08:30
Eating	01:32	01:29	100	99	01:33	01:31
Drinking coffee	00:25	00:21	54	44	00:47	00:48
Other personal care	01:10	00:56	99	97	01:10	00:58

When it comes to food and drink, young people on average spend an hour and a half on this daily activity. Since the Time Use Survey in the Republic of Serbia allowed for the inclusion of some specific national activity, the national habit of drinking coffee was added. The data show that young women spend a daily average of 25 minutes drinking coffee, and young men only slightly less — 21 minutes. It is interesting that 10 percent more women than men recorded this activity (54 or 44 percent, and 47 or 48 percent of males), but that there was almost no difference in the time spent drinking coffee among the young people who recorded this activity in their diaries. Young women spent 47 minutes drinking coffee and young men spent 48.

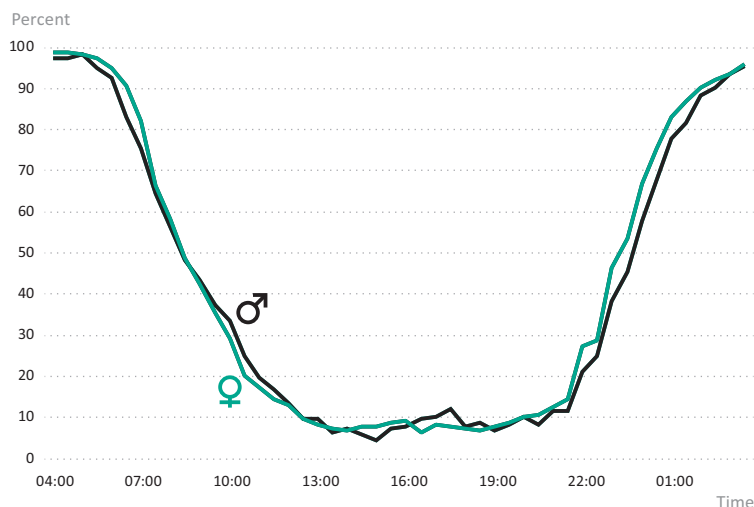
Young people spend an average of one hour on other personal care activities such as dressing, washing etc, with young women spending an average of 15 minutes longer than young men.

Graph 1.12. shows the percentage of young men and women who at different times during the 24-hour period spent time sleeping or taking care of personal hygiene.

At 4:00 in the morning, the highest percentage of the young population is asleep. Only a small percentage is awake, performing some other activity. The gender difference is slight. Young men and women wake up and go to bed at the same time. At 7:00 in the morning, about 82 percent of young women are still asleep, but one hour later, at 8:00, this percentage is smaller — 58 percent. About 75 percent of young men are asleep at 7:00, and 56 percent at 8:00.

As for going to bed, one young woman in four and one young man in five recorded going to bed at 22:00. An hour later, at 23:00, 45 percent of young women and 38 percent of young men recorded the same activity. At midnight, the percentage is much higher — 66 percent of young women and 57 percent of young men. But at 1:00 after midnight, almost one in four young men is still awake (23 percent), and nearly one in six young women (17 percent).

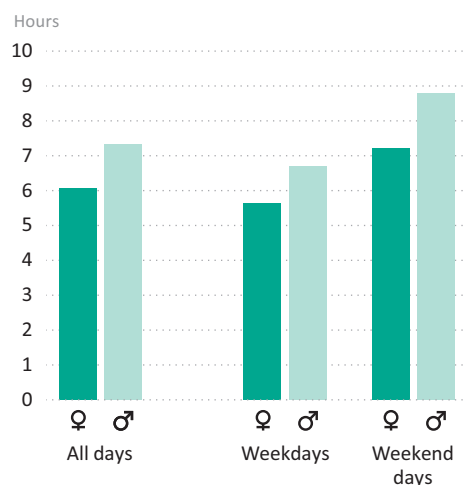
Graph 1.12. Sleep and personal care: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The younger generation and free time

We can choose how we will spend free time — watching TV, doing sports, going to the cinema or spending time with our friends.

Graph 1.13. Average time spent on free activities: population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, weekdays and weekends, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



On average, young women have just over six hours of free time per day (six hours and two minutes), while young men have more than one hour more to spend on leisure activities (seven hours and 16 minutes).

As for free time on weekdays from Monday to Friday, compared to weekend days, young women again have less free time than young men.

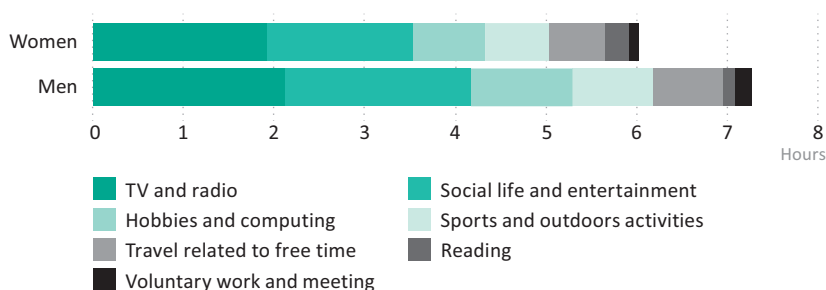
This difference is one hour on weekdays, while at weekend days the difference is an hour and a half in favour of young men. It is interesting that at weekends young women spend the same amount of time on leisure activities as young men on weekdays.

Graph 1.14. shows individual leisure activities (activity code levels 1 and 2) and we notice that young people in Serbia spend most of their free time watching TV. On average, young women watch TV for less than two hours, while young men spend 14 minutes longer in front of the box.

Another activity on which young people spend their free time is social life and entertainment. Young women spend an average of more than an hour and a half socializing, and young men spend two hours. As expected, young men spend more time doing sports than young women. On average, girls spend 42 minutes on physical activities, and young men 53 minutes. Most time is devoted to walking, the gender difference here being very small.

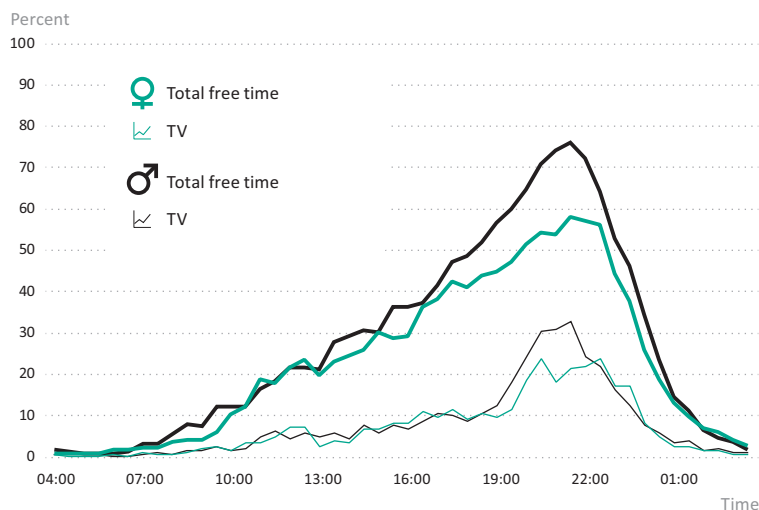
Girls spend almost twice as much time reading as young men. Young women prefer to read a book while young people of both sexes on average spend the same amount of time on reading. On hobbies and work at a computer, young men average one hour, and young women 45 minutes.

Graph 1.14. Average time spent on free activities: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 15–29, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 1.15. shows data on how many young women and men spend their time in leisure activities, what percentage watch TV and what time is spent on leisure activities on working days.

Graph 1.15. Total free time and watching TV: population aged 15–29, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The percentage of young women and men who spend their time in leisure activities gradually increases throughout the day. Since the data refer to weekdays, i.e. Monday to Friday, it is obvious that young people have a lot of free time during the week.

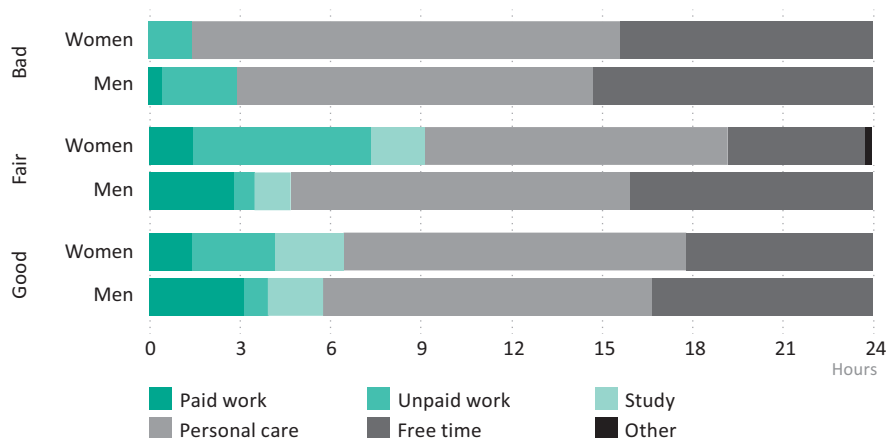
For example, at 10:00, one in ten young men and women spend time on leisure, but only one percent of them watch TV. The percentage of young people involved in leisure activities rises throughout the day; at noon one in five and at 15.00 one in three representatives of both sexes is engaged in leisure activities. During the evening, participation continues to grow until 21:30 when 58 percent of young women and 76 percent of young men spend time on some leisure activity. In the evening, one in five young women and one in three young men watch TV. After that time, the percentage of young people engaged in leisure activities decreases and at midnight 26 percent of young women and 34 percent of young men are still making use of their free time performing some other leisure activity, while eight percent of both young men and women continue to watch TV.

The younger generation and health care

One of the questions in the individual questionnaire in the Time Use Survey was a personal evaluation of the individual's general state of health. For the purpose of this analysis we merged the responses 'very good' and 'good' into 'a good state of health' and bad and very bad into 'a bad state of health'.

Graph 1.16. shows the main activities of young people that concern a personal evaluation of their general state of health. The graph shows that the length of the time spent doing paid or unpaid work depends mainly on an evaluation of the health of young people, but it should be noted that a small number of young people who evaluated their condition as medium or bad did not constitute a sufficient number for detailed data analysis.

Graph 1.16. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by state of health and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



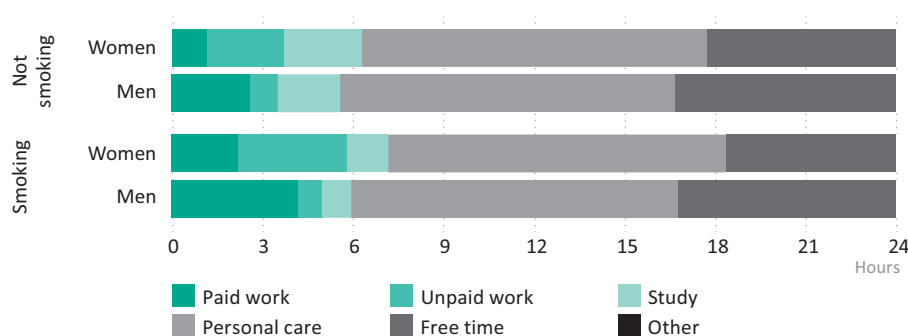
However, even among young people who described their state of health as good there is some difference between the sexes. Thus, these young men spent more than three hours in paid work, while their female counterparts spent half of that time — an hour and a half. Young women spend almost three hours doing unpaid work, and young men spend less than one hour (48 minutes). It is interesting that when we sum up paid and unpaid work, the difference between young women and young men is only 10 minutes in favour of the women, and this is the smallest difference when comparing representatives of the three generations who described their state of health as good.

All other activities by the young people who declared that they enjoyed good health follow the pattern that has already emerged — young women are more conscientious in studying, they spend more time on personal care, but less time on leisure. It is interesting that the young women studied half an hour longer than young men, that they spent same amount of time on personal care, but that the young men spent over one hour more on leisure activities.

Another health-related question concerned smoking and Graph 1.17. shows the basic activities of young people according to whether the person smokes cigarettes or not, no matter whether the person smokes on a daily basis or occasionally or does not smoke at all (here the categories of people who used to smoke or had never smoked cigarettes were merged).

The data show that people, who declared themselves as smokers spend more time at work, both paid and unpaid, compared to young people who do not smoke. Young women who smoke spent one hour longer on paid and unpaid work than those who live a healthier life. Young men who smoke spent an hour and a half longer than those who don't smoke on paid work and the same time on unpaid work.

Graph 1.17. Average time spent on activities: population aged 15–29, by cigarette consumption and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



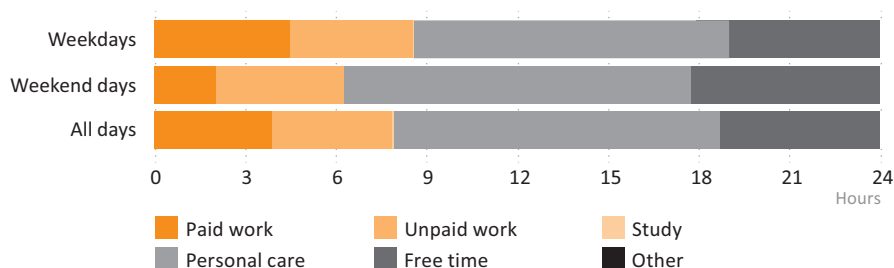
On the other hand, non-smokers spend more time on average in study, young men as much as an hour and a half, and young women one hour longer. It is interesting that young people who live a healthier life spend more time on personal care and they also devote more time to leisure activities.

HOW THE MIDDLE-AGED GENERATION USE THEIR TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA?

In this chapter, we will present the middle-aged generation and their activities and show how middle-aged people spend their time during the day and at night.

Graph 2.1. gives data for the activities on which people aged 30 to 64 spend their time on weekdays, at weekend days and for all days.

Graph 2.1. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Middle-aged people spend more than four and a half hours on paid work on weekdays and more than two hours at weekend days, making a daily average of almost four hours, regardless of whether it is a weekday or a weekend.

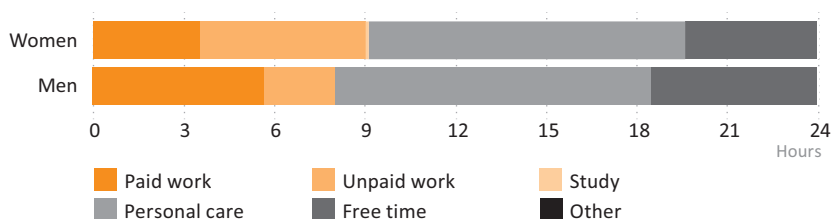
On the other hand, people in the prime of life in the Republic of Serbia spend an average of four hours on unpaid work, with a difference of nine minutes between weekdays and weekend days, in favour of weekends.

As might be expected, they spend very little time on average in study.

How people aged 30 to 64 spend their time?

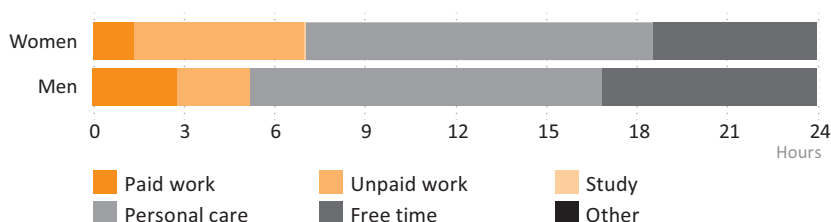
Graph 2.2. contains data on the average time spent on the six main activities surveyed during the week by the sex of respondents. The data show that middle-aged women spend more than three and a half hours on paid work, while men spend over two hours more than women — more than five and a half hours. Women spend almost as much time, or a little less than five and a half hours on unpaid work, while men spend an average of less than two and a half hours on unpaid work.

Graph 2.2. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Both women and men spend an average of 10 and an half hour on personal care, the difference being about 6 minutes in favour of women. On the other hand, men spend almost five and a half hours on leisure activities during the week, whereas women spend more than an hour less than men on leisure.

Graph 2.3. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

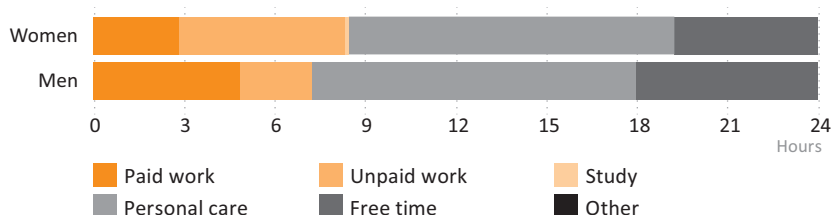


Regarding personal care, middle-aged men spend eight minutes longer on this at weekends than women (around 11 and a half hours), and the difference is even greater for leisure activities. Men spend more time on leisure activities — just over seven hours, which is one hour more than women.

Graph 2.4. shows data on the use of time by people aged between 30 and 64 by gender for all days, weekdays and weekend days. According to this data, men spend on average almost five hours on paid activities, and women almost three hours.

As for unpaid work, women spend a daily average of nearly five and a half hours, which is more than twice as much as men — two and a half hours.

Graph 2.4. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The time spent on personal care reveals that the differences between the sexes are very small — women spend three minutes more. As for leisure activities, men enjoy these for almost six hours — more than an hour longer than women of the same age.

Table 2.1. presents data for selected activities, for all days, by sex for persons aged 30 to 64 years. The basic measures of the Time Use Survey show that middle-aged people spend most of their time on work, both paid and unpaid. Women spend an average of three hours on paid work and men five hours. Given that the percentage of women who performed paid activities is 41 percent (and 58 percent of men), it increases the average time for doers and the differences between the sexes are less. So those women who perform paid work spent more than seven hours on this activity, while men spent almost eight and a half hours.

As regards unpaid work, on average, women did housework or other unpaid work for five and a half hours, and the vast majority of women (98 percent) performed some other unpaid activities. Therefore, the difference between the first and third measure is very slight — only five minutes. On the other hand, four out of five men recorded some unpaid work, and that is the reason why the average time for doers increased to three hours instead of two and a half hours.

The data related to study for persons aged 30 to 64 also indicate the importance of the meaning of these three main measures because there were significant differences between average time and average time for doers, but because of the fact that only one percent of respondents recorded study activities (30 persons in all!) this measure will not be analysed further.

The vast majority of respondents recorded personal care and leisure activities. Therefore, there is almost no difference between the first and the third measure. However, we can

see that middle-aged women spent three minutes longer on personal care, while men spent just over one hour more on free time and leisure activities.

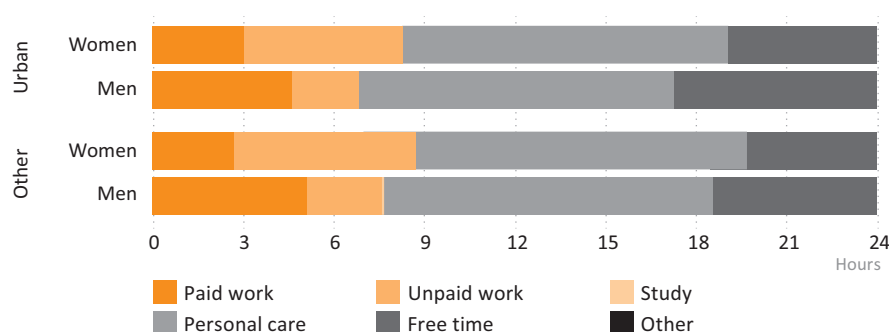
Table 2.1. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on basic activities and average time for doers: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	02:57	04:52	41	58	07:16	08:27
Unpaid work	05:29	02:22	98	80	05:34	02:58
Study	00:01	00:01	1	1	02:07	03:38
Personal care	10:48	10:45	100	100	10:48	10:45
Free time	04:42	05:55	99	100	04:46	05:57
Other	00:01	00:01	5	5	00:25	00:34

More detailed time use by the middle-aged generation

Graph 2.5. offers data on the average time spent on selected activities by the middle-aged, by sex and type of settlement.

Graph 2.5. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by type of settlement and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Women between the ages of 30 and 64, regardless of whether they live in urban or other areas, on average daily spend three hours on paid work. The difference is 13 minutes in

favour of women from urban settlements. Once again, we remind ourselves that paid work activities also include work on a farm belonging to the family.

On the other hand, there is a bigger difference among men because people from other settlements spend half an hour longer on paid work (over five hours) compared to middle-aged men from urban settlements (four and a half hours).

As for unpaid work, men from other settlements spend a little more time on this than representatives of the middle generation living in the city, while women from other settlements spend nearly 45 minutes more on unpaid work than women from urban settlements.

As far as study by the middle generation is concerned, the graph shows their values to be insignificant.

The smallest differences between respondents by type of settlement and gender are noticed in personal care. People from non-urban settlements spend 12 minutes on this activity. People from other settlements spend only 12 minutes longer on personal care than urban dwellers! The difference between the sexes in both groups was three minutes in favour of women.

Like young people aged 15 to 29, middle-aged men were “busier” in their free time and leisure activities, and men from urban settlements spend almost an hour more than those from other settlements (almost six and a half hours versus five and a half hours). These differences are the same among women as regards leisure activities, with women from urban settlements spending almost 45 minutes more on leisure than women from other settlements (almost five hours versus more than four hours).

Graph 2.6. shows the main activities by highest level of education and gender. As for paid activities for men, most time is spent on these by men with secondary education (more than five hours), followed by those with primary school or lower education (less than five hours), and the least time is spent doing paid work by the most highly educated (more than four hours).

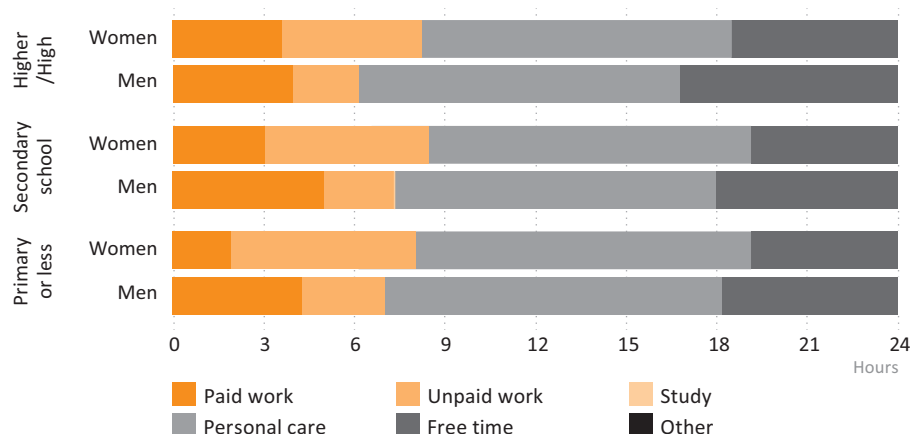
When analysing paid work for middle-aged women, it can be noted that the least time is spent by women with the lowest education level (just over two hours), but the time spent on these activities increases with women’s education level (a little more than three hours for women with secondary education, and more than three and a half hours for those with advanced or higher education).

As for unpaid work for both women and men, it emerged that more educated people spend less time on these activities. Men spend between a little more than two and a half hours (those with the lowest education) to just over two hours (men with the highest education). If we analyse the data for women by education level, even bigger differences are seen. Less educated women spend an average of more than six hours on unpaid work, women with secondary education five and a half hours, and the most highly educated women a little over four and a half hours per day.

The same rule applies to the time spent on personal care — a person with a higher level of education, spends less time on these activities. Women with primary school education or no education and those with secondary education spend more time on personal care than

men (five and two minutes, respectively). Only women with the highest education level spend less time on personal care than men with the same education level (14 minutes).

Graph 2.6. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by highest completed level of education and sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Values for leisure activities reveal an opposite trend — a more highly educated person spends more time on leisure and this rule applies to both men and women. The most educated women have more than five hours available for leisure, sports or cultural activities, followed by women with secondary education who have more than four and a half of free time, and those with primary education — four and a half hours.

On the other hand, men set aside a little more time for these activities, and the most highly educated men have the greatest amount of free time — seven hours. On average, men with secondary education spend more than five and a half hours on leisure activities, while those with primary education — five and a half hours. Interestingly, the differences by gender and education level vary from a little over one hour for women with elementary and secondary education by comparison with men with the same education level to over 100 minutes for women with the highest education level compared to men with the same level!

Table 2.2. contains three basic measures by gender from the Time Use Survey: data on the average time spent on travel related to any of the activities, the proportion of doers and the average time for doers, as well as the means of transport used during travel.

Middle-aged women spend an average of just over an hour on travel, whereas men spend nearly an hour and a half. Since 85 percent of the women participated in travel, the average time for those who travelled increased to almost an hour and a half, while for men with a 93 percent participation in this activity, the average time increased by only seven minutes.

Both men and women spend about the same amount of time walking and there is little difference in this mode of travel, so the differences in the average time for doers are minimal.

Table 2.2. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on travel activities and average time for doers: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Travelling on foot	00:38	00:40	70	64	00:55	01:03
Travelling by public transport	00:13	00:09	16	12	01:22	01:17
Travelling by passenger car	00:13	00:28	21	39	01:03	01:14
Travelling by bicycle	00:03	00:05	8	10	00:41	00:52
Other or unspecified private transport mode	00:01	00:05	2	8	01:00	01:07
Travel total	01:09	01:28	85	93	01:21	01:35

One in five women, on average, spend 13 minutes driving a car and the average time spent on this activity for those women who drives exceed one hour. Men spend an average of less than half an hour driving a car. Two out of five men recorded this activity and those who did spent an average of one hour and 14 minutes behind the wheel.

Middle-aged women spend the same average time on public transport and since 16 percent recorded this activity, the average time for doers is one hour and 22 minutes. On average, every middle-aged man spends nine minutes on public transport. 12 percent of men recorded this activity and those who did, spend one hour and seven minutes on public transport.

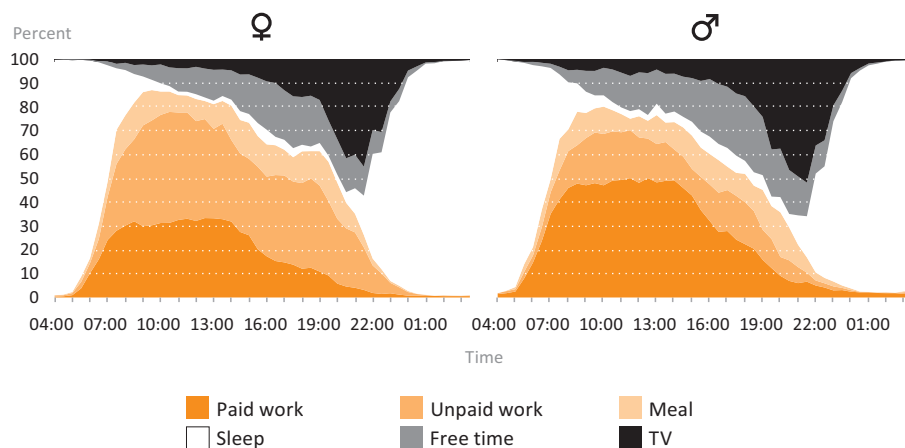
Cycling occupied are women for three minutes daily on average. Eight percent of them used a bicycle and it took them less than 45 minutes. Men, with an average of five minutes and a ten percent participation in cycling, scored an average of 52 minutes for this means of travel.

Other means of transportation come bottom of the list. Middle-aged women spend an average of just one minute on these and only two percent of women recorded using them, whereas they spend about one hour on other means of transport. As for middle-aged men, they spend five minutes using other means of transport, about eight percent recorded this and they spent an average of one hour and seven minutes travelling by other means of transport.

The middle-aged generation and their daily rhythm

Tempograms 2.1. and 2.2. describe how the population of the Republic of Serbia of both sexes aged 30 to 64 use their time. At first glance, we can see the difference between genders in time and total work distribution, i.e. between the paid and unpaid work of men and women. The first tempogram, which shows the daily activities of the female and male population, refers to weekdays, from Monday to Friday.

Tempogram 2.1. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



HOW THE MIDDLE-AGED GENERATION USE THEIR TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA?

At 6:00 o'clock, one out of ten middle-aged women is engaged in paid work, and at 07:00 one in four. One-third of women, the highest percentage, recorded some kind of paid work in the period from 11:00 to 14:00. In the period from 10:00 to 13:00, three out of four women performed some kind of work, whether paid or unpaid. At 10:30 every other woman performed some kind of unpaid work.

On the other hand, from 11:00 to 14:00 every second man is engaged in paid work and from 09:00 to 12:30 one out of five men performed some kind of unpaid work. All in all, the most intense period for men's work is the period from 10:00 to 12:00 when seven out of ten men perform some kind of work, whether paid or unpaid.

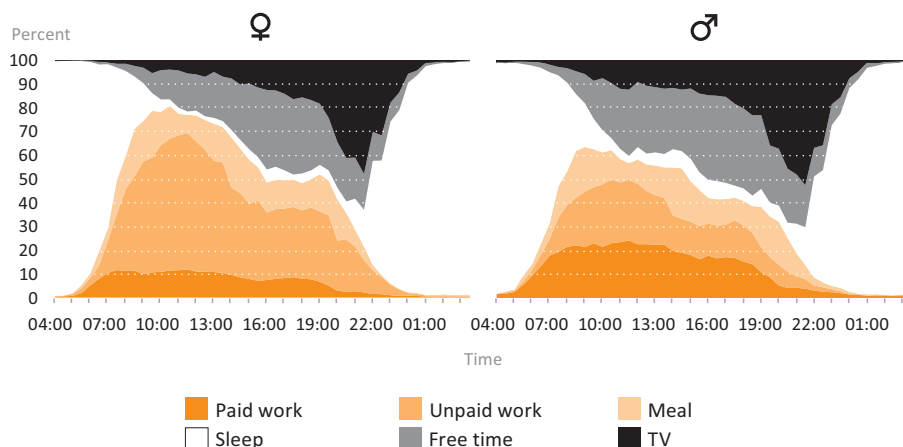
This graphical presentation of the average workday of middle-aged women and men in the Republic of Serbia shows that over the entire day, some kind of food and drink is consumed. It is interesting that at 4:00, no person recorded either eating or drinking. At 19:30, every sixth woman and at 20:00, every fifth men aged from 30 to 64 eats or drinks.

Women have less free time than men and we can see that from the period between 16:00 and 19:00 where most people recorded leisure activities. One in five women recorded these activities (at 18:30 — 21 percent), while every fourth man did the same

(at 18:30 — 2 percent). At around 21:00, four out of ten women watch TV and five out of ten men. If we take free time and watching TV together, at the same time about 55 percent of women and 65 percent of men recorded this activity.

At weekends, one out of nine women performs paid work during the morning, while from 8:30 to 13:30 only one man in four does the same Tempogram 2.2.). While one man in four performs some unpaid work from 09:00 to 12:30, one woman in two does the same. If we analyse total work, during the weekend from 10:00 to 12:30, two-thirds of women and about half the number of middle-aged men spend their time doing some kind of work.

Tempogram 2.2. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekends, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



At around 7:30, one in two men and women wake up and have already finished their morning activities. The data show that at 14:00, about 20 percent of both men and women eat or drink, although food and drink are consumed throughout the day.

In the period from 16:00 to 18:00, every third woman participates in some free time activity. During the afternoon and evening watching TV is the most popular leisure pursuit and at 21:30, almost one in two women (47 percent) spend their time in front of the box. One third of men are also engaged in leisure activities from 16:00 to 19:00 and at the same time as women, more than half the men watch TV (52 percent).

Middle-aged generation and paid and unpaid work

Graph 2.7. shows data for the gender distribution of total work by the middle-aged generation in the Republic of Serbia, for weekdays, weekend days, and all days.

Graph 2.7. shows data on paid and unpaid work by the middle-aged generation by sex and days.

On weekdays, women spent most of their time in work — nine hours, and more than half of that time on unpaid work (60 percent). Men spend eight hours working on weekdays, but more than half of that time goes on paid work.

At weekends, women work more than men — an hour and a half longer. However, 80 percent of women's work is unpaid, while men spend most of their time doing paid work — 54 percent.

Graph 2.7. Average time spent on total work: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekdays, weekends, and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

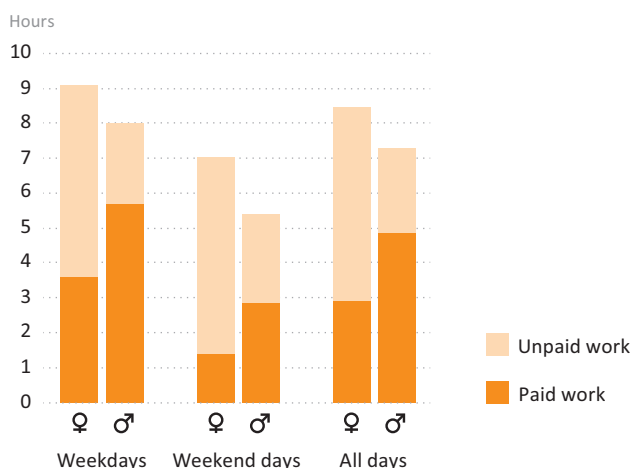


Table 2.3. Average time, the proportion of doers who spent time on activities of paid and unpaid work and the average time for doers: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours and percent					
	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	02:57	04:52	41	58	07:16	08:27
Unpaid work	05:29	02:22	98	80	05:34	02:58

If we look at all days, middle-aged women work an average of one hour and a quarter longer than men, with the difference that they spend two-thirds of their time on unpaid work and men on paid work.

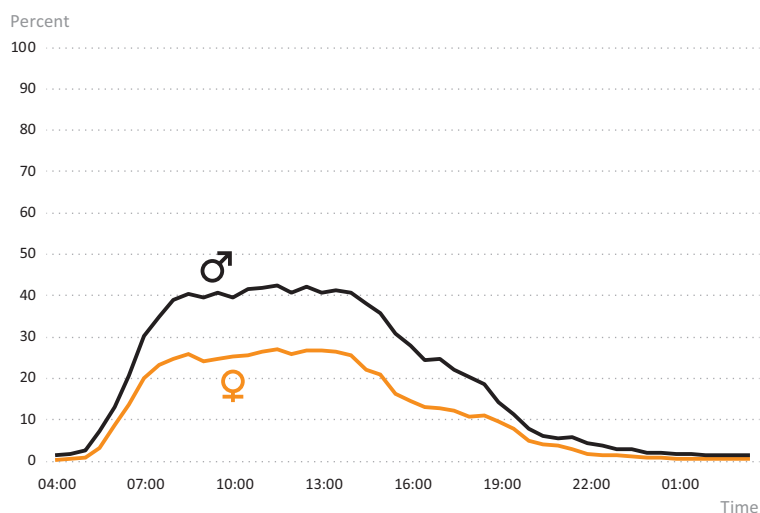
Three basic measures from the Time Use Survey can be found in Table 2.3. The data show that women spend an average of almost three hours on paid work and five and a half on unpaid work. Men, on the other hand, spend almost five hours on paid, and less than two and a half hours on unpaid work.

When we consider the participation of females and males of the middle generation in these activities and the average time for doers, it is noticeable that two out of five women spend their time on paid work. The women who recorded this activity spent more than seven hours on paid work. Three out of five men performed paid work and spent an average of eight and a half hours doing so.

Regarding unpaid work, only two percent of women did not record this activity and therefore, the difference between the first and third measures is very small (five minutes). Four out of five men did unpaid work and those who did spent an average of three hours doing so.

Graph 2.8. shows the distribution over 24 hours and the participation of persons in paid work for both sexes in the middle generation. From 11:00 to 14:00, one out of four women spent their time in paid work, while from 09:00 to 14:00 about 40 percent of men did paid work.

Graph 2.8. Paid work: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

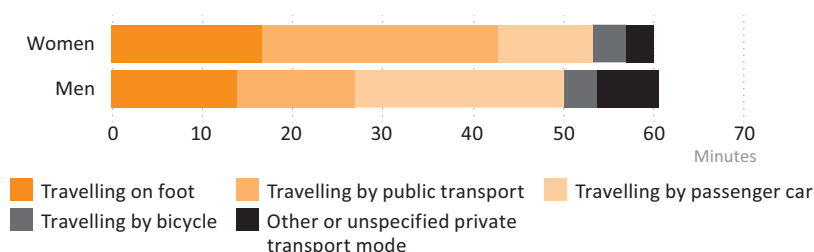


The data show that during the day more men than women spend their time doing paid work. The difference is most marked at 10:30 and 14:30 — 16 percent more men working than women.

Graph 2.9. contains information on how much time and by what means of transport the middle aged population of the Republic of Serbia spends travelling to and from work. Public transport is the most common form of transport for women where they spend just under half an hour, but men less than 15 minutes. Women spend an average of 17 minutes walking to and from work compared to men who spend 14 minutes.

Women spend 10 minutes on average driving a car to and from work, and men, for whom this is the most common form of transport, a little under half an hour (39 percent).

Graph 2.9. Average time spent in travel to and from work: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



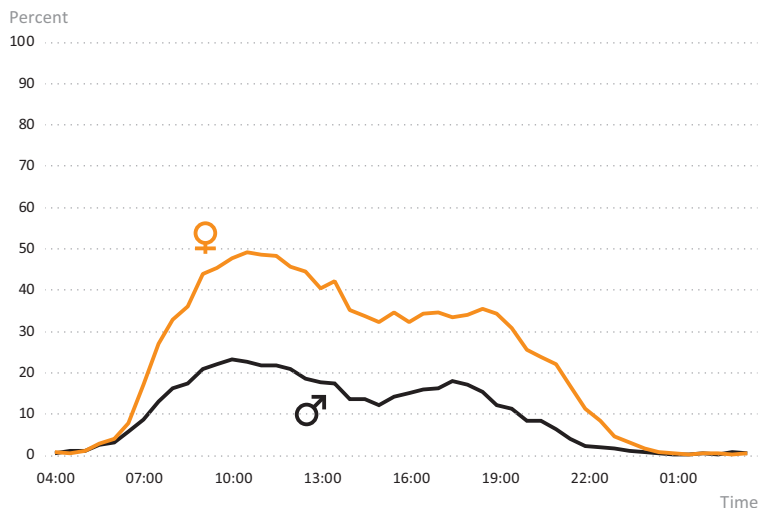
The next means of transport is riding a bike where both men and women, on average, spend a little more than three minutes. As for other means of transport (motorbike, boat, etc.), women use these on average for less than three minutes, and men almost seven minutes.

On average, one in three women and one in five men spend a little more than one hour on public transport to and from work. One in four women and almost one in two men travel by car, women spending 41 minutes on this activity, and men 55 minutes. Seven percent of women reported cycling to and from work, and eight percent of the men.

Graph 2.10. shows the distribution and participation of unpaid work by sex, where gender differences in these activities are immediately noticeable. In fact, between 10:00 and 12:00 every other woman performs some unpaid activity and this period reveals the largest participation of women. At the same time, the biggest participation of men was little more than one-fifth. This period showed the biggest difference in participation between the sexes — about 25 percent more women than men were doing unpaid housework.

This graph shows that during virtually the entire period of daytime and nighttime, women's participation in unpaid activities is significantly higher than that of men, that the percentage decreases below 5 between 23:00 and 06:30, and that at only a few time-points the participation of men in these activities is slightly higher than that of women (from 03:00 to 05:00).

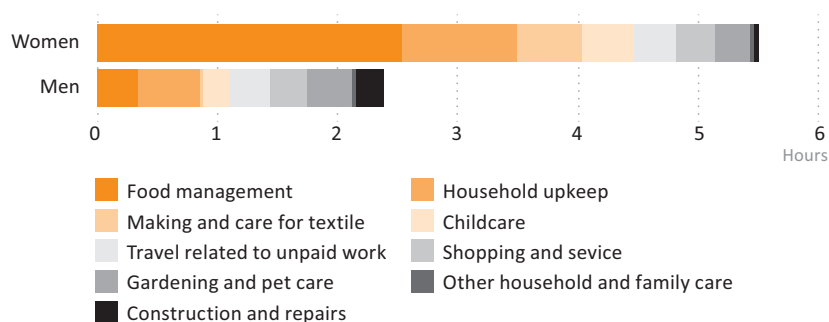
Graph 2.10. Unpaid work: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 2.11. gives the average time spent on unpaid activities as shown on activity level 2. In total, women spend five and a half hours, and men less than two and a half hours, on some form of unpaid work. Women spend most of their time women on food preparation — two and a half hours, but men only twenty minutes.

Women spend less than one hour on housekeeping, and men only half an hour, and this is the unpaid activity on which men spend most time.

Graph 2.11. Average time spent on unpaid activities: two-digit level of activities, population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



As regards the making and care of textiles women spend an average of half an hour on this and a little less on childcare, while men spend 14 minutes per day on these activities. Both men and women spend about 20 minutes on travel-related unpaid work, shopping and services.

The unpaid activities on which men aged 30 to 64, spend slightly more time than women are gardening and taking care of pets, as well as construction and repairs, where men were significantly more involved than women.

The middle-aged generation and personal care

Women spend an average of three minutes more than men on personal care (sleep, meals, personal hygiene, etc.) — two minutes more on sleep and five minutes more on food and drink consumption. Given that for all these activities, the participation of doers is 100 percent, the average time and the average time for doers are the same.

Table 2.4. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on personal care activities and average time for doers: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care	10:48	10:45	100	100	10:48	10:45
Sleep	07:59	08:01	100	100	07:59	08:01
Eating	01:55	01:50	100	99	01:55	01:50
Drinking coffee	00:43	00:34	80	73	00:54	00:46
Other personal care	00:52	00:52	97	97	00:53	00:54

In drinking coffee — the specific national activity shown at level 2 — women average less than 45 minutes, while men spend a little more than half an hour. Since four women out of five and three men out of four recorded this activity, the average time for doers increased by 11 minutes for women and 13 minutes for men.

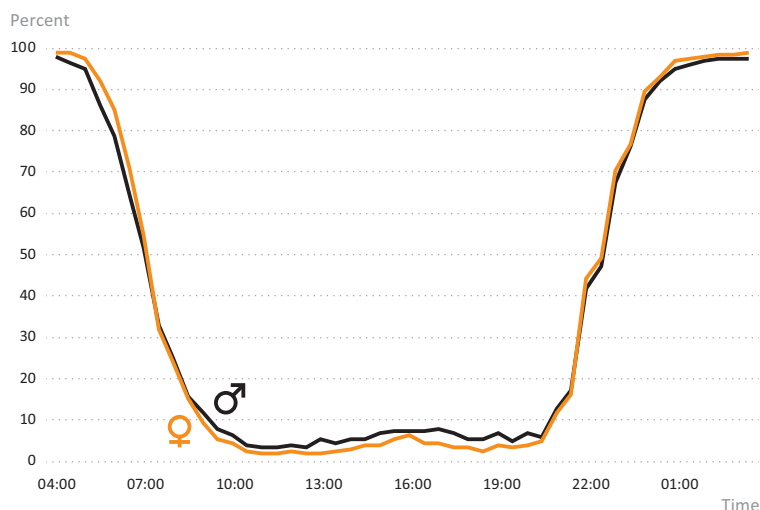
Both men and women spend less than an hour on other personal care activities and considering the very high percentage of people who recorded these activities, the average time for doers is only slightly longer.

Graph 2.12. shows the participation of women and men who performed personal care activities, such as sleeping or taking care of personal hygiene, over a 24- hour period.

The graph shows a higher percentage of women than men sleeping and performing personal care activities in the period from 22:00 to 07:00 (from 05:30 to 07:30, more than six percent), while three percent more men sleep during the day — from 13:00

to 19:00. The explanation for this could lie in the fact that more men are engaged in night shift work.

Graph 2.12. Sleep and personal care: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



At 7:00 about 50 percent of both sexes are still asleep, while at 7:30 this percentage drops to one-third. At 23:00, over two-thirds of the middle generation recorded going to sleep as the main activity.

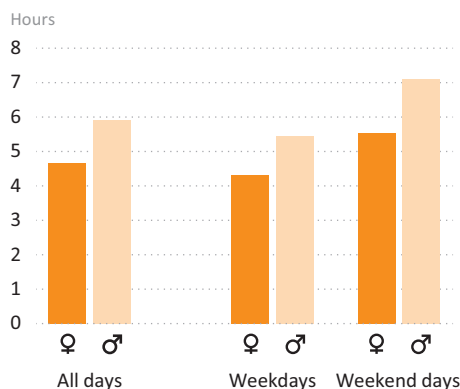
The middle-aged generation and free time

Middle-aged women have less free time than men. During the day, they enjoy an average of about 70 minutes less free time than men.

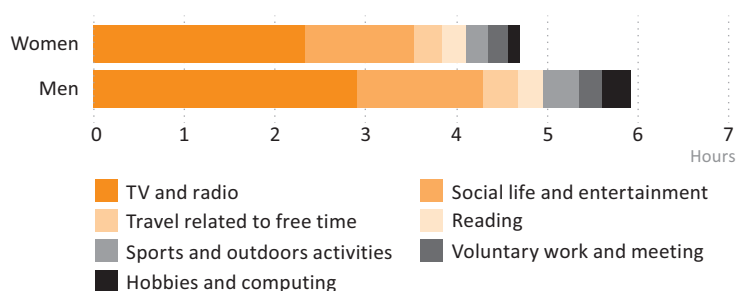
On weekdays, women average one hour less than men for free time and leisure activities, while the “stronger” sex spends an hour and a half more time at weekends on watching TV, socialising, reading, or engaging in a hobby.

On average, women have less than five hours for leisure, while men have almost six. The individual activities (levels 1 and 2) to which they usually devote their time can be seen in Graph 2.14.

Graph 2.13. Average time spent on free activities: population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, weekdays and weekends, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 2.14. Average time spent on free activities: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 30–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



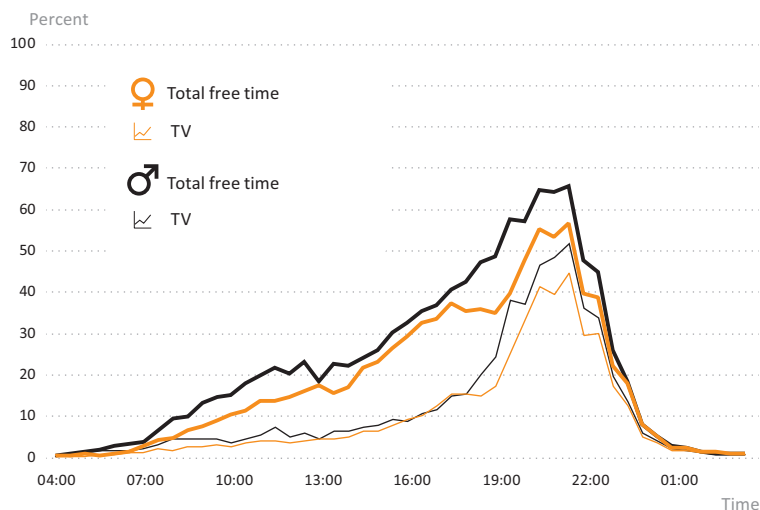
Watching TV is the dominant leisure activity and middle-aged people spend half their total free time in front of the box. They spend a quarter of their time on social life and friends and the last quarter on other activities (travel related to leisure, reading, sports, etc.).

All in all, men average half an hour more time than women from the same age group in front of the TV, and about ten minutes more on socialising, their hobbies, using a computer or sport. On average, however, women do not spend more time than men on any free time or leisure activity.

Graph 2.15. indicates that much free time on weekdays is spent watching TV, both during the daytime and nighttime.

It is interesting that in the evening, and from 21:00 until 04:00, watching TV represents at least 75 percent of all leisure activities of both women and men from this age group.

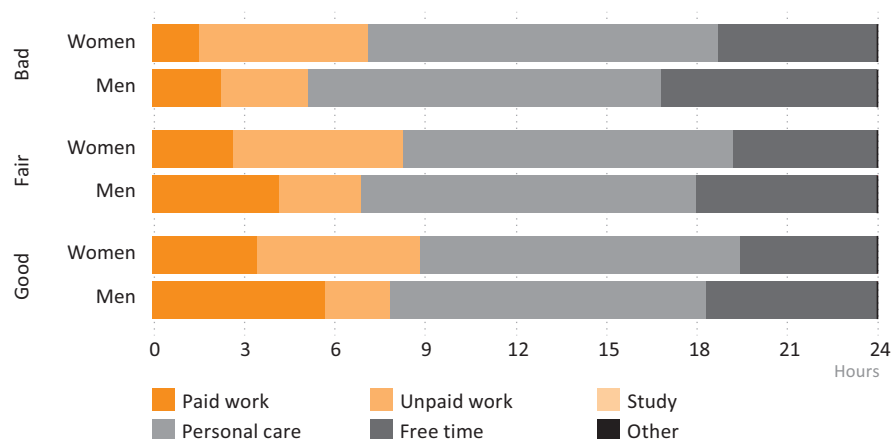
Graph 2.15. Total free time and watching TV: population aged 30–64, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The middle-aged generation and health care

The personal evaluation of their general state of health by persons in the 30–64 age group is shown in Graph 2.16.

Graph 2.16. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by state of health and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

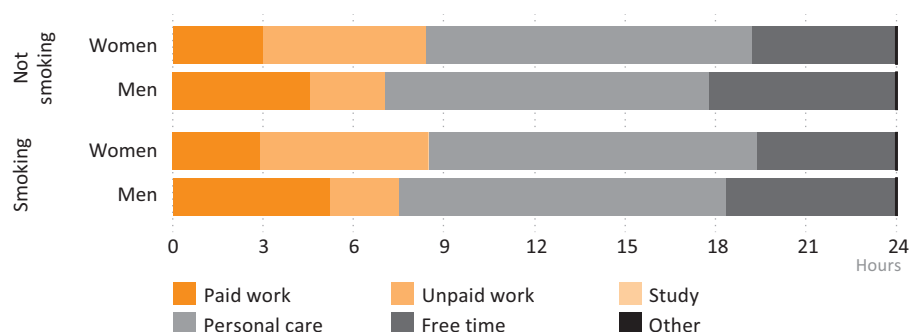


The graph reveals that time spent on paid or unpaid work is associated with an evaluation of their state of health by representatives of the middle generation. This applies to the paid activities of both men and women. These last less if their evaluation of personal health is lower. It should be noticed that differences in the time spent on these activities, viewed at the three levels of self-evaluation, are greater for men than for women.

The situation is quite the reverse concerning unpaid work. People who evaluated their state of health as bad spend more time on unpaid activities, and this applies particularly to men. The same applies to the time spent on personal care and leisure activities.

Graph 2.17. shows the basic activities of the middle generation of both sexes according to whether the persons declared themselves as cigarette smokers or not.

Graph 2.17. Average time spent on activities: population aged 30–64, by cigarette consumption and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Men who declared that they smoke cigarettes spend half an hour longer on paid work than those who do not smoke, while women work seven minutes less. The situation is the opposite with unpaid activities. Men who smoke spend 12 minutes less on unpaid work than those who do not smoke, while women spend almost the same time.

If we analyse the gender differences, men who smoke cigarettes work over two hours longer than women with the same habit, while non-smoking men work an hour and a half longer than non-smoking women.

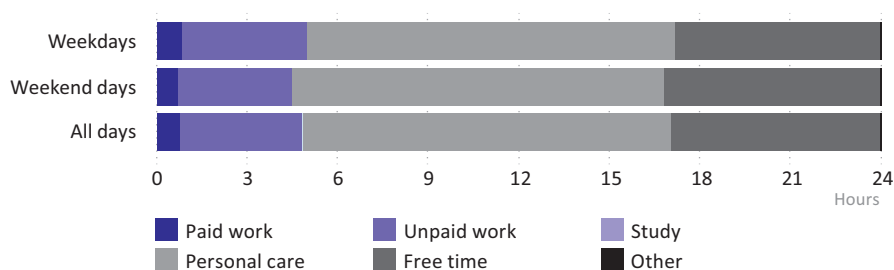
There are no significant differences among these categories when analysing personal care, but in the case of free time it can be seen that men who do not smoke have half an hour more for leisure activities. On the other hand, middle-aged women who declared themselves to be smokers, have ten minutes more free time than those women who are non-smokers. As for gender differences, male smokers have one hour more for leisure activities than females with the same habit, while men who live healthier lives have almost an hour and a half more free time than women.

HOW THE OLDER GENERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USE THEIR TIME?

In this third chapter of the Time Use Survey, we will show how older residents of the Republic of Serbia use their time during the day. We will analyse the time use of persons aged 65 and over and their daily activities. Furthermore, we should not forget that most the people over the age of 65 are retired and that they organise their day differently from members of the other two age groups.

Graph 3.1. shows data for activities on which the over 65s spend their time on weekdays, weekend days and all days.

Graph 3.1. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



As expected, the older population of Serbia spends the least average amount of time doing paid work because they are at an age when most are already enjoying retirement. On average, they spend less than an hour on paid work and there is almost no difference between weekdays, weekend days, or all days.

Unpaid work covers the following activities, including time spent doing so-called household care (cooking, dishwashing, cleaning and tidying the house, and other activities performed in or for the house). Older people spend more time doing unpaid work on a weekday (a little over four hours), and at weekend days, less than four hours. Generally speaking, they spend an average of four hours per day engaged in unpaid activities.

They spend more than half a day (more than 12 hours a day) on personal care, sleep and hygiene. On weekdays, the elderly population spends 12 hours and 11 minutes on these activities and at weekends, almost 10 minutes more.

Free time is spent socialising with family and friends, watching TV, resting or napping, reading books or newspapers... On weekdays, senior citizens spend nearly seven hours on leisure activities and at weekends, 20 minutes more. All in all, on weekdays or weekend days, they spend on average less than seven hours on leisure activities.

How the older generation spend their time?

When we look at the recorded activities on weekdays only, by sex, among persons aged 65 and above, on Graph 3.2 we can see noticeable differences in the performance of paid and unpaid work. Thus, women spent a little less than half an hour in paid work, while men spent more than twice of that time — one hour. On the other hand, on weekdays, women spent nearly five hours in unpaid work, while men spent three and a half hours.

Graph 3.2. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



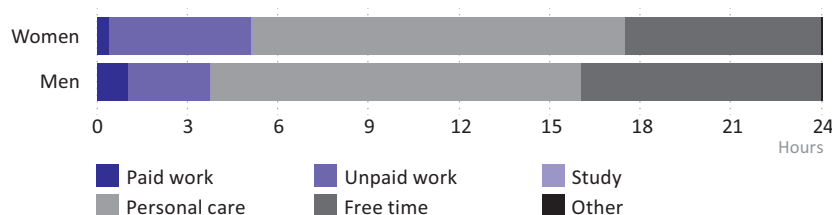
As for personal care, there is no great difference between the sexes. Both men and women spent on weekdays almost the same amount of time on personal care during the week, more than 12 hours, but women spent five minutes more on personal care than men.

As regards weekday leisure activities, women spent almost six and a half hours on these, and men an hour longer — almost seven and a half hours. Table 3.2 contains data for the three main measures used in the Time Use Survey: average time, the proportion of doers, and the average time for doers.

During the week, women have one hour less free time than men and since almost all respondents recorded these activities, values for average time, and the average time for doers are almost identical.

In main activities on non-working days i.e. weekends, however, there are quite significant gender differences in the older generation. At weekends, men spend an average of one hour doing paid work, whereas women spend less than half an hour.

Graph 3.3. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by sex, weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 3.3. shows important differences in the duration of unpaid work. Men spend less than three hours on these activities, whereas women spend two hours longer than men, i.e. nearly five hours. This means that the gender difference in performing unpaid work, mostly housework, is visible among the older generation because women spend almost one fifth of their day at weekends doing unpaid work and housework.

The smallest differences between the sexes among the elderly relate to personal care. At weekend days, women spend only nine minutes more than men on sleep, personal hygiene, having meals, etc.

On the other hand, men spend almost eight hours socialising, watching TV, relaxing, etc., while women devote an average of almost six and a half hours to these activities at weekends.

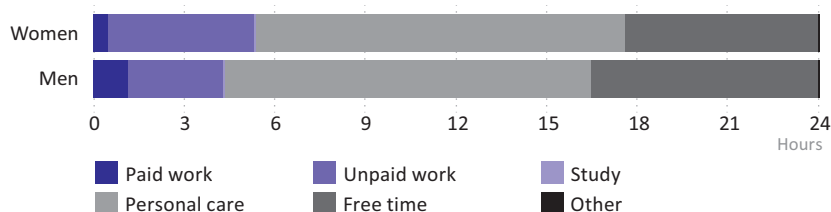
As far as unpaid work is concerned, at weekends women work for an average of almost five hours and men for almost three hours. Unpaid work is done by 93 percent of women and 84 percent of men. When we look at the time of those who perform these activities, we can see that men spend more than three hours doing unpaid work, while women spend far more time than men — over five hours.

Given that personal care was performed by all 100 percent of men and women alike, the average time spent on this activity does not differ from the average time for doers.

Graph 3.4. provides data on the time use of persons aged 65+ for all days, regardless of whether they are weekdays or weekend days. Men spend an average of slightly more than one hour on paid activities, while women spend less than half an hour.

However, women spend almost five hours doing unpaid work, while men spend a little more than three hours.

Graph 3.4. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The smallest difference between the sexes is shown in the time spent on personal care — six minutes. According to the Time Use Survey data, elderly people of both sexes spend a little more than 12 hours daily on these activities.

As for leisure, men devote an hour more to these activities than women do. The data show that men spend almost seven and a half hours on leisure and women one hour less.

Table 3.1. offers data for persons aged 65+ for selected activities for all days. The data are shown for the three main measures of the Time Use Survey, after analysis of the first activity a gender difference is already apparent. Women spend an average of half an hour doing paid work, but men spend more than twice this time. Almost one out of eight women is involved in this activity, and almost one in five men. It is interesting that when we look at the average time for doers, the difference in duration increases to an hour and a half in favour of men.

Table 3.1. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on basic activities and average time for doers: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	00:27	01:07	13	22	03:39	05:11
Unpaid work	04:50	03:10	94	86	05:08	03:42
Study	00:00	00:00	0	0	00:00	00:00
Personal care	12:16	12:10	100	100	12:16	12:10
Free time	06:23	07:29	99	100	06:26	07:30
Other	00:00	00:02	2	6	00:24	00:37

On average, women did almost five hours of unpaid work, compared to a little over three hours for men. This activity was performed by 94 percent of women and, in contrast to the other age groups, a large percentage of men — 86 percent. Generally speaking, the great participation of men in these activities increased the time of those performing the activities by half an hour (three hours and 10 minutes versus three hours and 45 minutes). Women spend an average of less than five hours on unpaid activities, and those who do unpaid work — a little more than five hours.

Since personal care and leisure activities were recorded by a very large percentage of both women and men, there is almost no difference between the average time spent on personal care and leisure activities and the average time for doers of these activities.

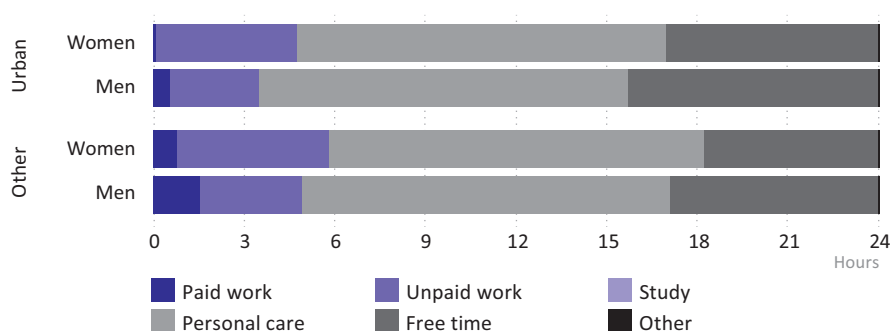
More detailed time use by the older generation

In this chapter, we analyse how elderly people in Serbia living in urban areas use their time compared to those living in rural areas, and whether there is a difference or not.

Graph 3.5. contains data on the average time that people aged 65+ spend on selected activities by type of settlement.

From this graph it is immediately obvious that elderly residents of other areas of both sexes spend more time on paid work. This difference is mainly because of activities related to agriculture, which were treated as paid work in this Survey. Women in urban areas spend an average of only seven minutes on paid work, but women in other areas seven times more. Men from other settlements on average spend an hour longer on paid work than men living in urban areas (an hour and a half compared to half an hour).

Graph 3.5. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by type of settlement and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



As for the time spent on unpaid activities, the difference in time spent is the same for women and men living in urban settlements in comparison to men and women who live in rural areas. In other settlements, both men and women spend an average of 20

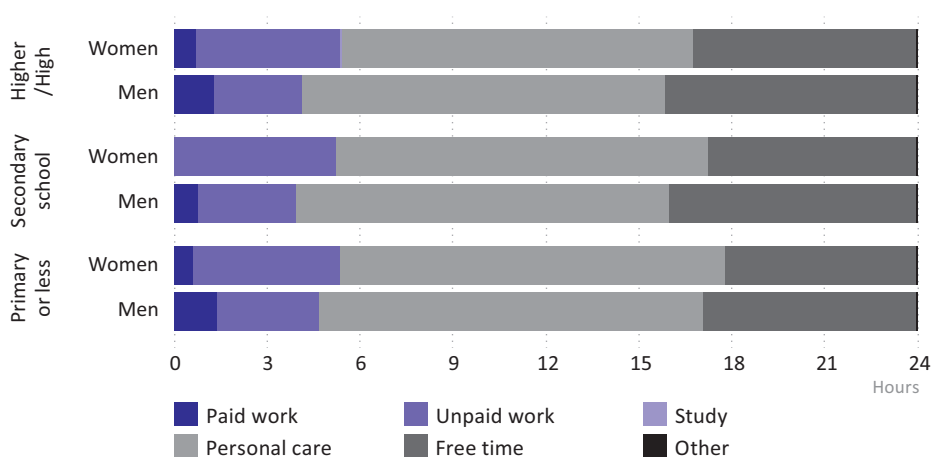
minutes longer on unpaid activities than men and women in urban settlements. Women in rural areas spend a daily average of just over five hours on unpaid work, and men three hours and 20 minutes. Women living in urban areas spend four hours and 38 minutes on these activities, while men spend almost three hours.

Personal care is the category that is almost equal by sex and type of settlement and older people spend just over 12 hours on this activity. On the other hand, the time spent on leisure activities is clearly greater among the elderly in urban areas. Women from urban settlements spend almost seven hours on leisure, whereas women from the other settlements a little under six hours. Men from urban settlements spend an hour more on leisure activities almost every day (over eight hours), compared with men from other areas.

According to the data shown in Graph 3.6, the level of education of elderly people has some impact on their use of time. Those with higher education and those with only primary education or less spend more time doing paid work.

Men with the highest level of education spend more than an hour doing paid work and those with primary school education only seven minutes more. By contrast, men who have completed secondary education spend less time doing paid work (44 minutes), while women with higher and elementary education on average spend just over an hour on paid work. Women with secondary education did not record their participation in paid work.

Graph 3.6. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by highest completed level of education and sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Men with primary and secondary education spend most time on unpaid work — three hours, while men with a higher education qualification spend half an hour less. In the case of women, those with secondary education spend most of their time doing housework

(over five hours), followed by those with primary education — half an hour less. Women who have completed higher education spend the least time on unpaid work.

Both men and women with primary education lead the way in time spent on personal care — over 12 hours. More educated people spend less time on this activity. For example, women with a higher education level spend almost an hour less on personal care than less educated women.

Men with higher education qualifications have the most free time (over eight hours), followed by those with completed secondary education (about eight hours), and men with primary education (less than seven hours). As for women, those with a higher education qualification have the most free time (more than seven hours), and elderly women with primary education the least (over six hours).

Table 3.2. shows data on the three basic measures by sex and means of transport. During the day women spend an average of 46 minutes on travel related to various activities, while men spend half an hour more — one hour and 18 minutes.

According to this Table, women on average spend a little more than half an hour walking, with three out of five women walking every day. Men average 12 minutes more than women walking and seven out of ten men participate in this activity, Therefore, the average time for male doers is a little longer.

Table 3.2. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on travel activities and average time for doers: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours and percent					
	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Travelling on foot	00:39	00:51	61	71	01:04	01:12
Travelling by public transport	00:04	00:07	6	10	01:11	01:12
Travelling by passenger car	00:02	00:09	4	13	00:46	01:17
Travelling by bicycle	00:00	00:06	1	11	00:50	00:58
Other or unspecified private transport mode	00:00	00:04	1	5	00:53	01:18
Travel total	00:46	01:18	65	83	01:11	01:34

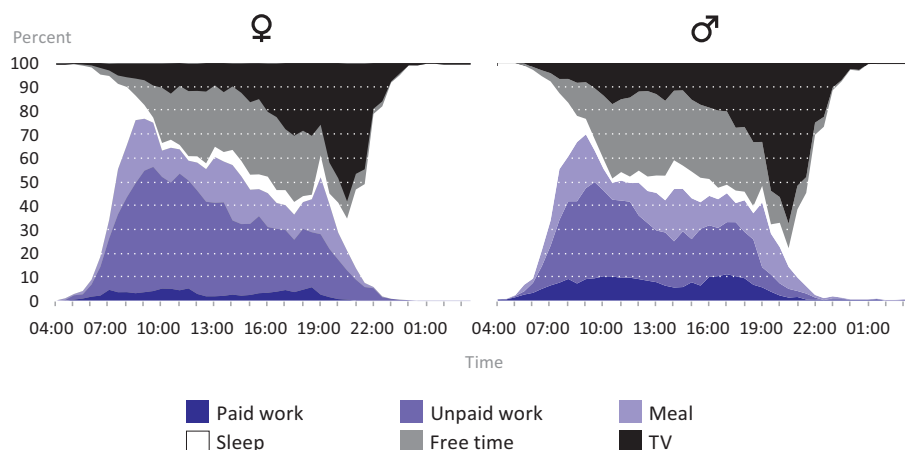
For women who travel public transport comes in second place, followed by driving a car, whereas a bigger percentage of men favour driving a car over public transport.

The older generation and their daily rhythm

The daily rhythm means an overview of the daily activities of the older generation in the Republic of Serbia over a 24-hour period.

The horizontal axis shows a 24-hour period from 4:00 in the morning. The vertical axis, from 0 to 100 percent, shows what percentage of men and women perform each activity at a particular time.

Tempogram 3.1. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day: population aged 65+, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



These tempograms show how the older population of the Republic of Serbia of both sexes aged 65 and over perform daily activities, on weekdays for a 24-hour period, so that individual activities between the sexes can be visually compared.

The distribution between paid and unpaid work between the sexes can be seen very clearly on these tempograms. During the day, from early in the morning until 18:00, there is a bigger participation in paid work by men in comparison with women — one to seven percent. Throughout the day, more women are engaged in unpaid work, from early in the morning until 23:00. The biggest difference is from 11:00 in the morning until 14:00 — around 17 percent, and in the evening from 19:00.

As regards free time, men have more time for leisure activities than women during the entire period. The biggest difference is from 10:30 to 13:30, from six to 12 percent, when women are most involved in so-called housework.

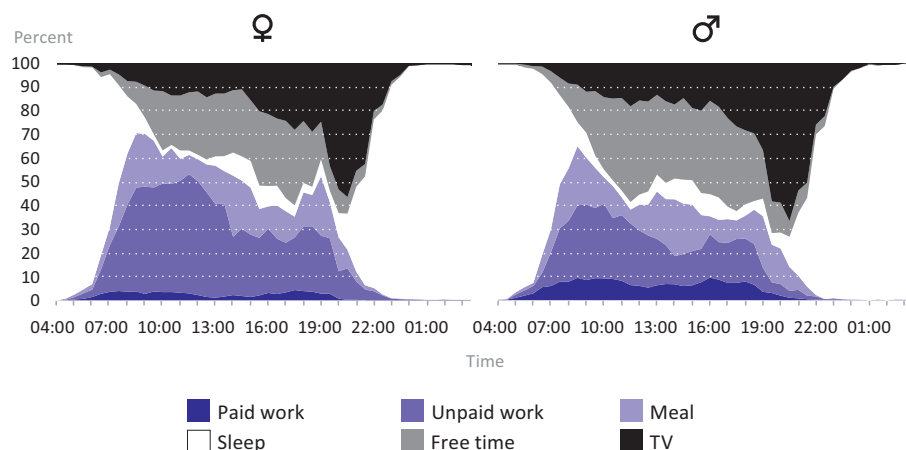
From 19:30 to 21:30, one out of two elderly men and women spend their free time watching TV. In the period from 16:00 to 18:00 more women than men spend their time in front of the TV set — from three to eight percent.

On weekdays, elderly people usually wake up around 7:00, when almost 50 percent of them start their day. Women go to bed a little earlier than men, at 22:00, while men go half an hour later, at 22:30 (three out of four persons).

It is interesting that more elderly men than women prefer to spend their afternoon break taking a nap. One out of ten men takes an afternoon siesta, but only one out of 17 women.

The weekend picture is almost the same as on weekdays (Tempogram 3.2). The reason is that the most older people spend their days in a similar way, no matter whether these are weekdays or weekend days.

Tempogram 3.2. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day: population aged 65+ years, by sex; weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Waking up and going to bed is almost at the same time at weekend days as on weekdays. Food is consumed from 5:00 in the morning until 22:00 in the evening.

Unpaid work by women is dominant throughout the day, from early in the morning until evening. A higher percentage of women than men perform some kind of housework, especially in the period from 10:30 in the morning to 13:30, when every other woman performs some household chore. The difference between sexes ranges from 20 to 25 percent.

Men have more free time than women, especially in the period from 10:30 to 12:30, and the difference between sexes is 12 to 16 percent.

Both sexes spend most of their free time watching TV, mostly in the evenings, from 19:30 to 21:30, when one in two men and women watches television.

The older population and paid and unpaid work

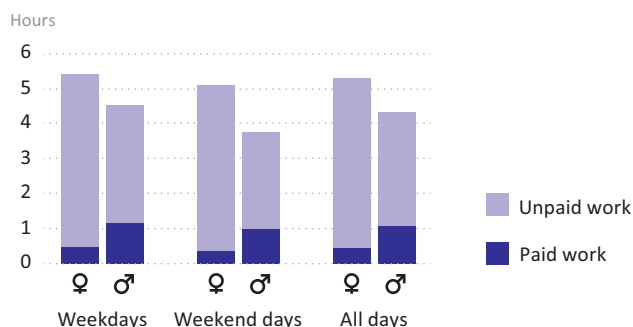
Every day, the majority of people perform an activity that could be classified as productive work. For the purpose of this analysis we will merge paid and unpaid work, which we will call total work.

Graph 3.7. gives data on how much time elderly men and women spend on total work, which is divided to paid and unpaid work, and divided into weekdays, weekend days or all days.

On weekdays, women spend almost an hour longer than men doing some form of work — about five and a half hours, while men spend five hours working. But the ratio between paid and unpaid work is to the “detriment” of women because men spend more than an hour doing paid work, but women only half that time — half an hour.

At weekends, women still spend more than five hours doing some kind of work. On the other hand, men spend almost an hour less working than on weekdays, with the proviso that men spend exactly the same amount of time doing paid work as on weekdays, but they spend less time on unpaid work.

Graph 3.7. Average time spent on total work: population aged 65+, by sex, weekdays, weekends, and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Therefore, regardless of whether we are talking about weekdays or weekend days, women spend an average of just over five hours day working, while men spend one hour less. Again, the ratio of paid and unpaid work is in favour of men because women spend almost five hours on these activities, whereas men work two hours less. Yet men spend twice as much time doing paid work as women.

Table 3.3. contains data on the three basic measures relating to the activities of paid and unpaid work by sex. Data are shown for all days, i.e. cumulatively for weekdays and for weekend days.

When we measure average time, there are some noticeable differences between the sexes. Women spend half an hour per day doing paid work, regardless of whether it is a weekday or weekend day, whereas men spend twice that time (a little more than one

hour). One out of eight women recorded paid work in their diaries, and almost one in five men. However, if we look at the average time for doers, women who did paid work spent just over three and a half hours on this, while men spent half an hour more.

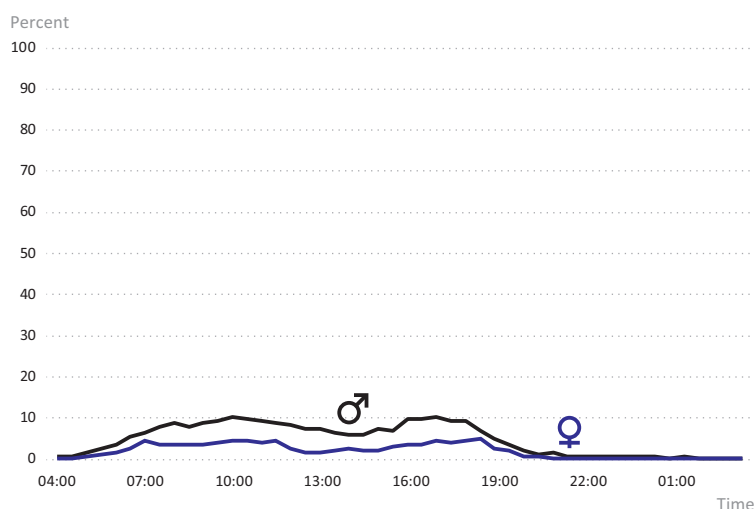
Table 3.3. Average time, the proportion of doers who spent time on activities of paid and unpaid work and the average time for doers: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	00:27	01:07	13	22	03:39	05:11
Unpaid work	04:50	03:10	94	86	05:08	03:42

In the case of unpaid work, women on average spent almost five hours doing some kind of unpaid work — housework — while men spend just over three hours on household jobs. The majority of women and men recorded unpaid work in their diaries (94 percent of women and 86 percent of men). Those women who participated in unpaid work devoted an average of over five hours to this kind of work, while men spent an hour and a half less.

Looking at the time of day when older people usually did paid work, it can be seen that the participation of men is greater throughout the day. The Graph shows that the percentage is small, as was expected because we are, after all, describing the older population.

Graph 3.8. Paid work: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

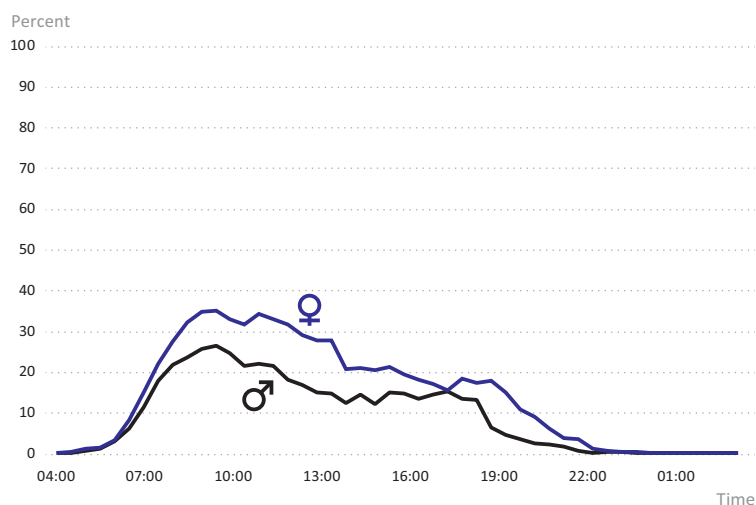


In the period from 10:00 to 10:30 h and from 16:00 to 17:00, almost one in ten men recorded some paid work, and one in twenty women.

In analysing the time use of the older generation, we will not show data related to travel time to and from work because this is mainly a non-working population and for this reason, there is no Graph 3.9.

As for unpaid work and participation by gender, Graph 3.10. shows the participation of women in relation to men throughout the day.

Graph 3.10. Unpaid work: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



At 9:00 in the morning, every second woman is engaged in unpaid work, and every third man. The difference between the sexes during the day is between nine and 19 percent. It is interesting that at 17:30, the same percentage of men and women spend their time doing unpaid work — 22 percent. In the evening, there are still more women doing unpaid work, and this lasts until 23:00 when women stop their household chores.

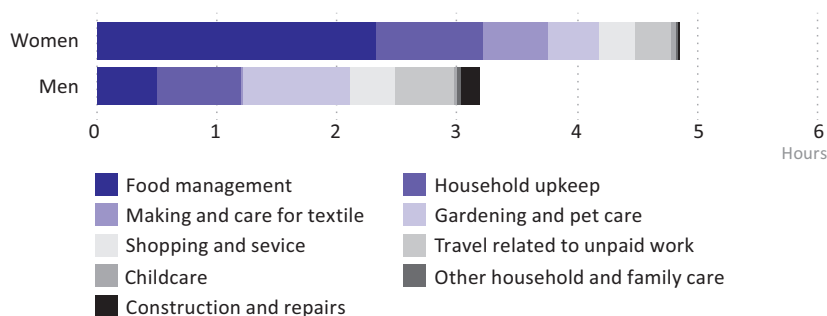
Graph 3.11. shows data on different kinds of unpaid work, and how much time women and men spend on these activities. Data on the average time that the older population spends on unpaid activities are shown at activity level 2.

Generally speaking, women spend nearly five hours per day on unpaid activities, which is almost two hours longer than men. In addition to the difference in the duration of these activities among the elderly population of both sexes, the data also show the different structure of activities among them.

Women spend over two hours a day on food management, while men spend only half an hour. As for household chores, the difference between sexes is not very big — only

10 minutes (51 minutes for women versus 41 minutes for men). The only work that men almost do not perform at all is laundry and ironing (one minute!). But women spend an average of half an hour doing these chores.

Graph 3.11. Average time spent on unpaid activities: two-digit level of activities, population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The unpaid activities in which men dominate are related to gardening and pet care, on which they spend twice as much time as women (52 minutes versus 25). As for other unpaid activities, women spend almost the same amount of time on work-related travel as they do on shopping and services — 18 minutes. Men spend a little more time on travel, 29 minutes, while women spend 22 minutes.

The older generation and personal care

As mentioned earlier, personal care covers activities like sleeping, meals, personal hygiene, dressing, shaving and other personal activities. These are activities that we all perform every day.

Persons aged 65 and over spend almost half a day on personal care. From data in Table 3.4., it can be seen that the time spent on personal care is a little more than 12 hours. There is almost no difference between men and woman because women spend only six minutes more on personal care than men.

On average, older men and women spend more than a third of their day sleeping — more than nine hours.

They average somewhat more than two hours on the consumption of food and drink. Since the possibility existed of including in the Survey some specific national activity, the Time Use Survey for the Republic of Serbia added the activity of drinking coffee and the data show that women on average spend 43 minutes in drinking coffee, while men spend a little less — 35 minutes. It is interesting that 6 percent more women recorded this activity (80 percent of women versus 74 percent of men) and they spend on average six minutes more drinking coffee than men (54 minutes versus 48).

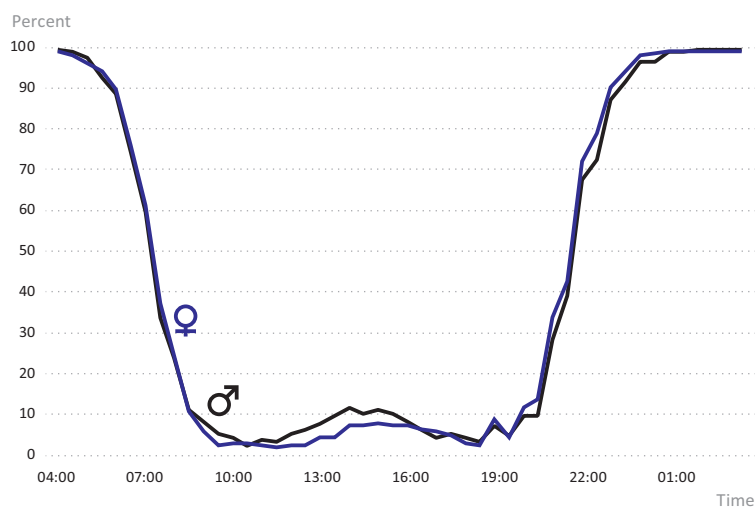
Table 3.4. Average time, proportion of doers who spent time on personal care activities and average time for doers: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Average time		Proportion of doers		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care	12:16	12:10	100	100	12:16	12:10
Sleep	09:11	09:05	100	100	09:11	09:05
Eating	02:13	02:11	100	100	02:13	02:11
Drinking coffee	00:43	00:35	80	74	00:54	00:48
Other personal care	00:52	00:51	98	99	00:53	00:51

An average of less than one hour is spent on other personal care activities such as dressing, washing, etc. and there is almost no difference between women and men.

Graph 3.12. shows the percentage of older men and women who at different times during the 24-hour period spend time sleeping or taking care of personal hygiene.

Graph 3.12. Sleep and personal care: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



HOW THE OLDER GENERATION IN THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USE THEIR TIME?

At 4:00 in the morning, the highest percentage of men and women is asleep. Only a few are awake and active. The difference between the sexes is slight. Women and men wake up and go to bed at the same time. At 7:00 in the morning, about 62 percent of women and 59 percent of women are asleep, but one hour later, at 8:00, this percentage is much smaller — 24 percent for both men and women.

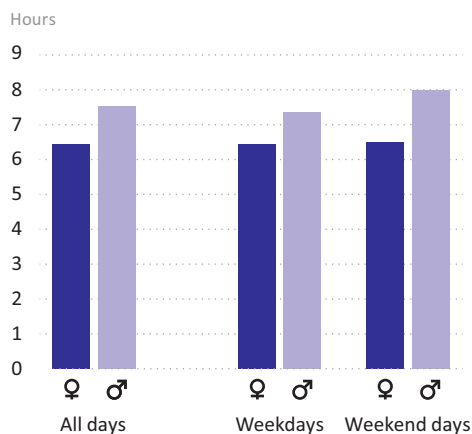
From 14:00 to 15:30, as expected, older people use the afternoon break to take a nap — one out of ten men and one out of eight women.

As for going to bed, one third of women and one-fourth men recorded going to bed at 21:00. 72 percent of women and 68 percent of men recorded going to bed at 22:00. At midnight, the percentage is much higher — 99 percent of women and 97 percent of men.

The older generation and free time

We can all choose how we spend our free time: watching TV, doing sports, going to the cinema or spending time with family and friends. It is assumed that people aged 65 and above have the most time for leisure activities.

Graph 3.13. Average time spent on free activities: population aged 65+, by sex, all days, weekdays and weekends, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



On average, women have just over six and a half hours of free time, while men have one hour more, i.e. almost seven and a half hours.

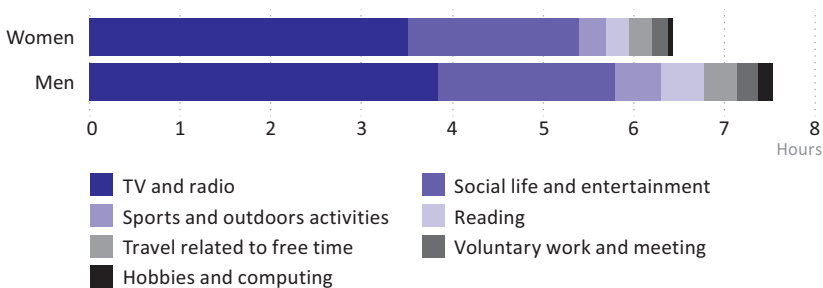
As for free time on weekdays from Monday to Friday, compared to weekend days, women again have less free time than men.

This difference between the sexes is less than one hour on weekdays, but at weekends the difference is an hour and a half. It is interesting that on weekdays and at weekend

days women spend the same amount of time on leisure activities, whereas men have half an hour more free time over the weekend.

Graph 3.14. shows individual leisure activities (activity levels 1 and 2) and we notice that the older generation in Serbia spend most of their free time watching TV. Women watch TV for three and a half hours on average, while men spend 20 minutes longer in front of the box.

Graph 3.14. Average time spent on free activities: activity levels 1 and 2, population aged 65+, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The next activity on which people spend the most of their free time is social life and entertainment. Both men and women spend the same average amount of time on this activity — around two hours. As expected, men spend more time doing sports and outdoor activities than women. On average, women spend 17 minutes doing physical activities, and men 29 minutes. Most of the time goes on walking, and men spend more time walking than women.

As far as reading is concerned, it is interesting that both sexes spend almost the same amount of time on this activity as on sport — women 16 minutes and men 28 minutes. As is perhaps to be expected, the older generation spends the least time on hobbies and using a computer — men average nine minutes on these activities, and women only three minutes.

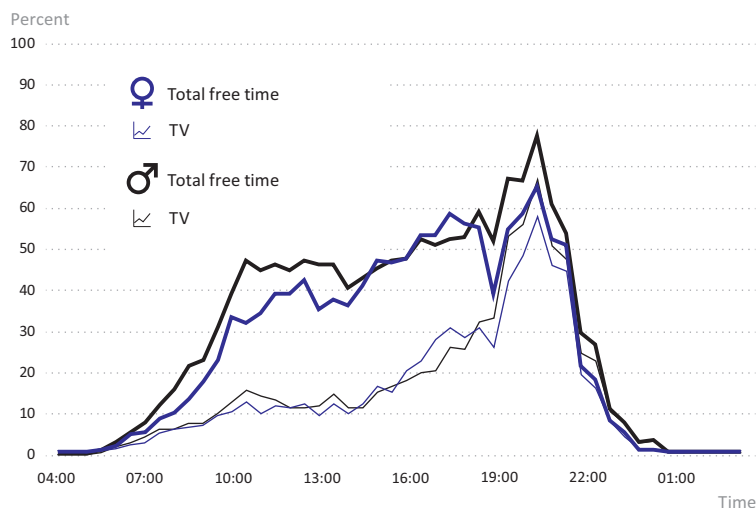
Graph 3.15. presents data on the percentage of older women and men engaged in leisure activities, for example, how many of them watch TV and how long they engage in these activities on weekdays.

The percentage of women and men who spend their time on leisure activities increases gradually as the day progresses. These data refer to weekdays since it is assumed that the elderly have more free time than other age groups.

At 10:30 in the morning, one out of three women and one out of two men are involved in some leisure activity: 12 percent of women and 16 percent of men are watching TV. Graph 3.18. shows that all through the day men have more free time than women, except in the period from 16:30 to 18:00. The biggest difference between the sexes is seen in the period from 19:00 to 20:30, up to 12 percent in favour of men. During the

evening, participation continues to increase until 20:30 when 65 percent of women and 77 percent of men engage in some leisure activity. At this time, 58 percent women and 67 percent of men are watching TV. After this time, the percentage of people engaged in this form of leisure and at midnight, only one percent of women and three percent of men still watching TV.

Graph 3.15. Total free time and watching TV: population aged 65+, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The older generation and health care

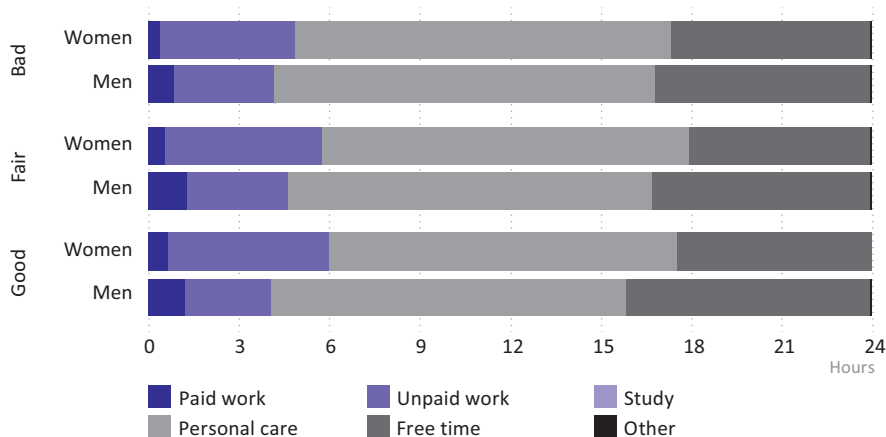
One of the questions in the individual questionnaire in the Time Use Survey required a personal evaluation of their general state of health. For the purpose of analysis, we combined the answers 'very good' and 'good' into the classification 'good state of health' and 'bad' and 'very bad' in the category of 'bad state of health'.

Graph 3.16. shows the main activities of the elderly through a personal evaluation of their general state of health. The graph shows that the length of the time spent on paid or unpaid work does not depend to a significant degree on the evaluation of their general state of health.

Men who declared their state of health to be 'middling' spent most time doing paid work, as did women who said that their state of health was good.

In the case of unpaid work, it is interesting that men who consider their state of health to be good spend the least time doing household chores, while women, regardless of their state of health, still spend more time doing housework than men.

Graph 3.16. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by state of health and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

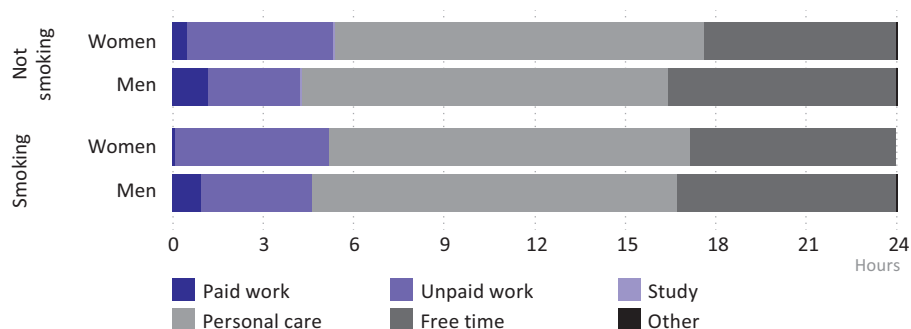


Representatives of both sexes who maintained their state of health was middling or bad spent more time on personal care.

Men who evaluated their state of health as good have the most time for leisure activities — more than eight hours, as do women with “a bad state of health” — six and a half hours.

Another health-related issue was smoking. Graph 3.17. shows basic activities according to whether the persons are declared smokers or not.

Graph 3.17. Average time spent on activities: population aged 65+, by cigarette consumption and by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The data reveal that persons of both sexes who declared themselves non-smokers spend more time on paid work than those who smoke. By contrast, where unpaid work is concerned — declared smokers spend more time doing household chores.

It is interesting that elderly non-smokers spend more time on personal care. Where free time is concerned, women smokers have more free time at their disposal, while with men the situation is reversed.



**Како три генерације користе време
у Републици Србији, 2010/2011.**

**How Three Generations
Use Their Time
in the Republic of Serbia,
2010/2011**