

Жене и мушкарци у Републици Србији

**Women and
Men in the
Republic
of Serbia**

Београд/Belgrade, 2017

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Belgrade, 2017

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

For Publisher:

Dr Miladin Kovacevic, Director

Editorial Board:

Dragana Djokovic-Papic
Vesna Zajc
Jovanka Stojanovic
Dragana Nikolic
Vladica Jankovic
Slavica Manov

Proofreading (Serbian):

Emilija Vidanovic

Translation/Proofreading (English):

Gordana Nedeljkovic

Design:

Rastko Toholj

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PREFACE

Women and Men in the Republic of Serbia is the fifth publication presenting statistical data disaggregated by sex. The first one was published in 2005 and a regular three-year publication period was established.

The publication was produced after a review of the users' needs for monitoring the situation in society and relations between the sexes using statistical data, with the intention of rendering statistical data more useful in the design and implementation of policies aimed at eliminating inequalities and advancing equal opportunities.

In addition to data collected and processed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, sex-disaggregated statistical data were taken from other producers of official statistics, as well as data from administrative sources.

This SORS publication provides a broad range of data in the following fields:

- ▶ Population
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Social Protection
- ▶ Education and Science
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Earnings and Pensions
- ▶ Living Standard
- ▶ Time Use
- ▶ Judiciary
- ▶ Decision-Making
- ▶ International Indices

The novelty in this release is information that reflects the living standard and international indexes.

Regular systemic provision of statistical indicators and their improvement are a prerequisite for the analysis of the situation, the adoption of appropriate measures and the monitoring of their implementation. The SORS is committed to building a sustainable institutional framework of gender statistics, to which this publication will also contribute.

Since 1999, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia does not dispose of certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija, so they are not contained in the data coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total). For the sake of comparability, the census data before 1999 do not include the data for AP Kosovo and Metohija.

Belgrade, November 2017

Director
Dr Miladin Kovacevic

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Sex refers to biological characteristics of women and men which are universal, visible and usually permanent.

Gender refers to a set of roles, obligations and expectations a society assigns and imposes on individuals depending on their sex. They may change over time and they differ from one society to another.

Gender equality refers to women and men having equal opportunities, rights and duties in their social, professional and family environments. Gender equality is a prerequisite of a sustainable development with the aim that people may live in a happy and modern society where women and men have equal access to resources and may dispose on equal basis of the achieved results, i.e. where distribution of power is equalized.

The Republic of Serbia is a signatory of a number of important and binding **international documents, which guarantee the equality of women and men and prohibit gender-based discrimination**. Among these documents, the most important are documents of the United Nations (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women — CEDAW), the Council of Europe (European Conventions for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the European Social Charter and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) and the European Union (EU Charter of Fundamental Rights).

Domestic guarantees of gender equality are the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia and relevant laws and regulations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (adopted in 2006) sets the legal basis for the introduction and regulation of the principles of gender equality in Serbia and establishes gender equality as a fundamental constitutional right. Under Article 15 of the Constitution, the state shall guarantee equality between women and men and develop equal opportunities policies. The Constitution also lays down the principle of prohibition of discrimination, including, inter alia, gender-based discrimination.

The Gender Equality Law (adopted in 2009) binds all public authorities to actively pursue equal opportunity policies, monitor the realisation of gender equality principles and supervise the exercise of international standards and constitutionally guaranteed rights within their remits. The Law addresses gender equality in employment, health care, family relations, education, culture, sports, political and public life and judicial protection.

The Anti-Discrimination Law that generally makes any discrimination illegal, stipulates discrimination forms and cases, as well the procedures for protection against discrimination, came into force on 1 January 2010.

The Domestic Violence Law came into force on 1 June 2017 and it regulates the protection against domestic violence and the conduct of public authorities and institutions in precluding domestic violence and in protecting and rendering support to the victims of domestic violence.

The National Gender Equality Strategy for the period over 2016–2020 and the accompanying Action Plan (2016–2018) were adopted on 14 January 2016.

The Strategy is the fundamental strategic document in the Republic of Serbia that is passed with the aim to upgrade gender equality and it envisages more participation for women in political life and decision-making processes, improved economic status of women and female entrepreneurship, elimination of gender-based violence and improved status for multiple-discriminated and sensitive women groups, such as are older women, women in non-urban areas, single mothers, women with disability, women with HIV, Roma women, etc.

The Strategy concerns the elimination of negative gender related stereotypes and discriminatory practice towards women, and of the practices that give rise and produce unequal relationships between women and men, the distribution of parental rights and obligations and economic custody on women and men, the upgraded economic status of women, enhanced participation of women in political and public life, especially in executive power bodies, changed status and role for women in the domain of security, improved health status of women and upgraded status of women in non-urban areas, as well as the introduction of gender related perspectives in public policies.

The priority strategic goals of the policy of upgrading the status of women and gender equality in the Republic of Serbia over the period 2016–2020 are the following:

- ▶ Changed gender related patterns and upgraded culture of gender equality;
- ▶ Enhanced equality of women and men by applying the policies and measures of equal opportunities (especially as regards the marginalised groups and health of women);
- ▶ Systemic introduction of gender related perspectives in making, implementing and monitoring public policies (including gender sensitive statistics and records).

Institutional mechanisms in the Republic of Serbia charged with implementing and monitoring the process of advancing gender equality include the following:

- ▶ Coordinating Body for Gender Equality (established in 2014);
- ▶ Gender Equality Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia (established in 2002);
- ▶ Ombudsman (Deputy Ombudsman in charge of gender equality, rights of children and persons with disabilities; the Law on Ombudsman was passed in 2005 and the Deputy Ombudsman was elected in 2008);
- ▶ Commissioner for the Protection of Equality (established under the Anti-Discrimination Law in 2009; the actual Commissioner was appointed in 2015);

- Department for Anti-Discrimination Policy and Improvement of Gender Equality established with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (established in 2017).

There are also provincial gender equality mechanisms in Serbia (Gender Equality Committee of the Assembly of AP Vojvodina, AP Vojvodina Secretariat for Social Policy, Demography and Gender Equality, AP Vojvodina Office for Gender Equality, AP Vojvodina Ombudsman in charge of gender equality), as well as the local mechanism that are envisaged by the Gender Equality Law adopted in 2009, and therefore obligatory for the local self-government bodies.

Gender-sensitive statistics moves beyond simple disaggregation and presentation of existing data by sex, and recognises the need for monitoring the different problems and challenges faced by women and men in all walks of life.

The first international official debate on gender-sensitive statistics took place at the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975. The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which provides a clear set of recommendations and guidelines for improving the status of women on the global level, also addresses gender-sensitive statistics. It lays down the obligation of states to ensure that statistics related to individuals is regularly collected, compiled, analysed and published so to provide an insight into the issues related to the status of women and men.

Regular and comprehensive monitoring and presentation of gender-sensitive data allows for identifying gender discrimination in a society i.e. establishing whether there are inequalities between women and men. It also facilitates the design, planning and implementation of policies aimed at eliminating inequalities and improving the status of discriminated groups or individuals.

Gender-sensitive statistics is an indispensable data source for the creation of Gender Equality Index, which is regarded as an overall indicator of the progress in the national implementation of gender equality principles.

The editorial board wishes to thank all those who have contributed to the preparation and development of this publication.

Symbols

- = No occurrence
 - / = Small number phenomena — estimate not released
 - ¹ = Note/footnote in tables
-



1

POPULATION



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ The data of the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011 show that women account for 51.3% of the total population of the Republic of Serbia.
- ▶ The average age of women is 43.5 and of men 40.8 years. When compared to data from 1921, the average age of women increased for 15 years, and the average age of men increased for 13 years.
- ▶ Observed by age, the proportion of women is higher among the middle aged and the elderly population, while in the younger population the proportion of men is dominant.
- ▶ According to the data of the last three censuses, the ageing index in the Republic of Serbia has significantly increased, which shows that the population is in a deep ageing process. According to 2011 Census data, the index of ageing for women equalled 1.4, and for men 1.1.
- ▶ From the data of the last two censuses we can notice that the rate of age dependency has slightly decreased — from 50.8 to 49.5 for women, and from 45.3 to 43.1 for men. Also, the dependency rate of the younger decreased, while the dependency rate of the elderly population slightly increased. Interestingly, the latest census data show that dependency rates of the younger and older population of men are equal — 21.6%.
- ▶ The average household in the Republic of Serbia has three members.
- ▶ Men are prevalent as heads of households in all multi-person households. However, according to the last two censuses, the proportion of women as heads of households is slightly on the increase (4%).
- ▶ As regards people living in one-person households, the proportion of women is higher (60% to 40%). Thus, women make up three quarters among those aged 65 and over and living in one-person households, while among “single” persons aged below 50 the proportion of men is 61%.
- ▶ Families of the type married couple/consensual union without children make up 30 % of all families.
- ▶ When it comes to one-parent families, 79% relate to type “mother with children”. Over 70% of these families have only one child.
- ▶ There was a constant decline in contracting marriage in the period 1986–2016; in 2016 there were by one third less contracted marriages than in 1986.
- ▶ More than a half, that is 57% of men and 53% of women over 15 years of age are married. Among persons that have never married, there are by 10% less women than men (23% to 33%). However, women are prevalent among divorced, while in the widow category there are 3.4 times more women than men.



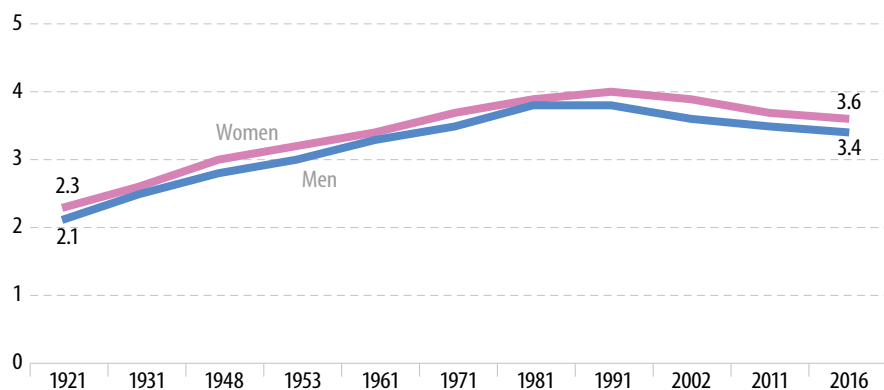
- ▶ Among the population aged 15 and over, 80% of women and 81% of men living in consensual union are formally or according to legal marital status, never married. Women living in consensual union are on average aged 39, and men 42.
- ▶ The number of children born to mothers aged 15 to 24 years has fallen significantly in the last five years, while the number of children born by mothers aged over 35 has increased. Also, in the last five years the number of children who were born out of wedlock has increased.
- ▶ Total fertility rate rose from 1.4 to 1.5 in the period between 2006 and 2016.
- ▶ Among the migrant population, women are spatially more mobile than men — 56% to 44%.
- ▶ In settlements with over 500,000 inhabitants, the proportion of women is higher — 54% to 47%.

DEFINITION

- ▶ Data on number of population were collected in the censuses conducted from 1921 to 2011. There is no complete comparability of “permanent”, i.e. total population in the censuses.
- ▶ **Population by sex and age** represents the number of persons of certain sex, grouped by age, according to the completed age of life. The table shows age and sex structure over absolute frequencies and/or through percentage distribution. The age pyramid is a graphic representation of the age and sex structure.
- ▶ **Average age of the population** represents the average of completed age of the population in the moment of the census. It is calculated as a weighted arithmetic mean. The ageing process of the population begins when the average age exceeds the 30-year limit.
- ▶ **Population estimates** are based on the results of population counts and on the annual results of the statistics of natural and mechanical changes in population (internal migrations).
- ▶ **Population projections** present the projected number of inhabitants for the referent year. The published data is calculated as a medium low variant. This variant is combination of hypotheses regarding the medium low fertility rates, changeable mortality rates and changeable migrations in the projection period.
- ▶ **Household** is taken to be every family or other people community, whose members live together and share their living expenses (habitation, food, etc.). Household can be one-person or multi-person, whether persons are related or unrelated.
- ▶ **Population by family structure** consists of the population referenced to sex, marriage and kinship characteristics.

- ▶ **Family** is a union consisting of a marital or consensual couple, or parents (both or one) and their children. Thereby, a child is any person, regardless of the age and marital status, who lives in a household with one or with both parents and does not have a marital/consensual partner or his/her own child in that household.
- ▶ **Marital status** can be observed from the perspective of legal marital status (de jure) and from the perspective of de facto marital status which also includes persons who live in consensual union.
- ▶ **Migrant population** include persons who have changed the place of permanent residence within the territory of the Republic of Serbia in the observed year.
- ▶ **The ageing index** shows the ratio of the number of persons aged 60 and over to the number of persons aged 0–19 years. When the ageing index exceeds 0.4 the population has already entered into the ageing process.
- ▶ **The rate of the total age dependency** shows the level of the population's burden in the working age by the contingent of children under the age of 15 and the elderly population — over 65 years of age. A value below 100 indicates the economic burden on the working contingent.
- ▶ **Total fertility rate** presents the total number of live-born children per woman aged 15–49.
- ▶ **The expected life duration** of women and men shows the average number of years that live born child is expected to live.

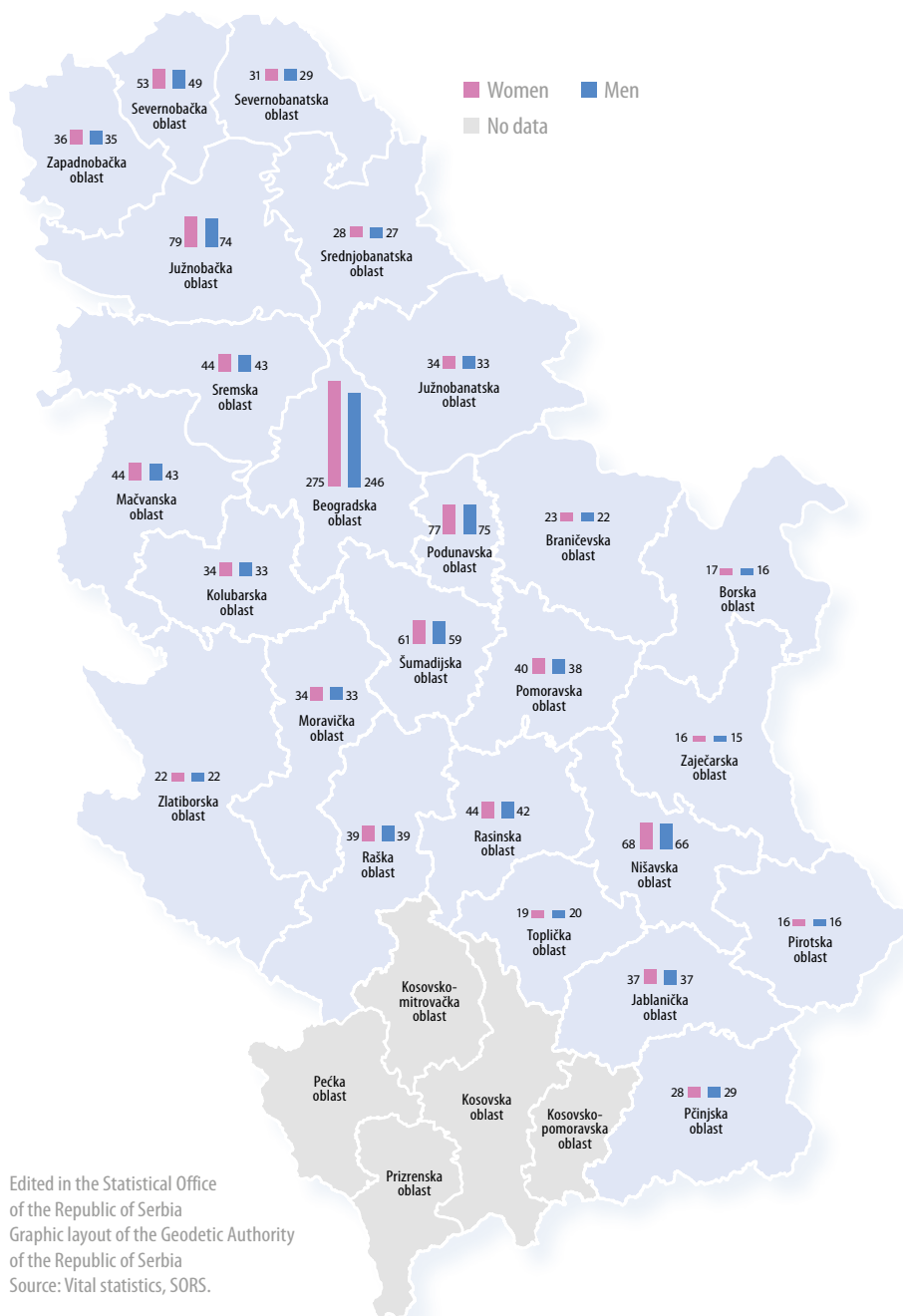
Population by censuses 1921–2011 and estimate for 2016, by sex (in millions)



Source: Censuses and population estimate, SORS.

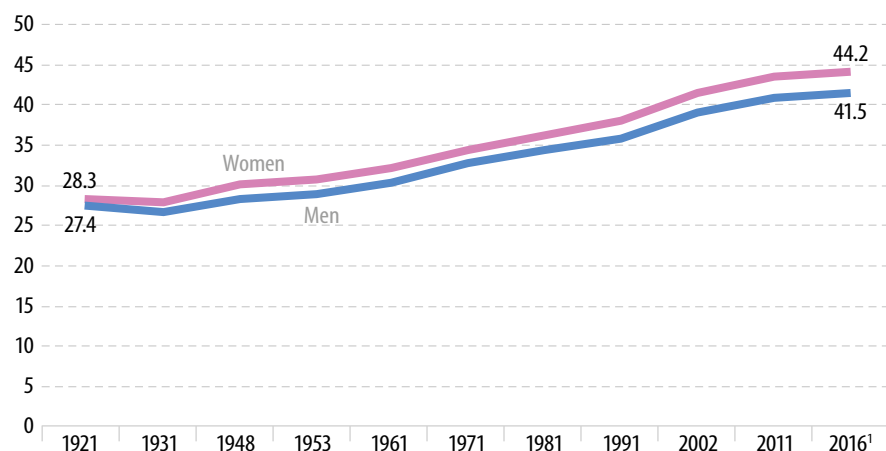


Population density, by areas and sex, 2016 (per km²)



Edited in the Statistical Office
of the Republic of Serbia
Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority
of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Median age of population, by sex, 1921–2016¹



¹ Population estimate

Source: Censuses and population estimate, SORS.

Median age of main contingents of population, by sex, 2002 and 2011

Main age contingents	Median age of population					
	2002			2011		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	40.2	41.5	39.3	42.3	43.5	40.8
0–17	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
15–49	33.1	33.2	33	33.0	33.1	32.9
15–64	39.7	40	39.4	41.2	41.6	40.8
15+	46.3	47.4	45.2	48.0	49.2	46.8
18+	47.8	48.8	46.7	49.3	50.4	48.1
65+	72.9	73.2	72.5	74.7	75.0	74.2
80+	84	84.1	84	84.0	84.1	83.8

Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

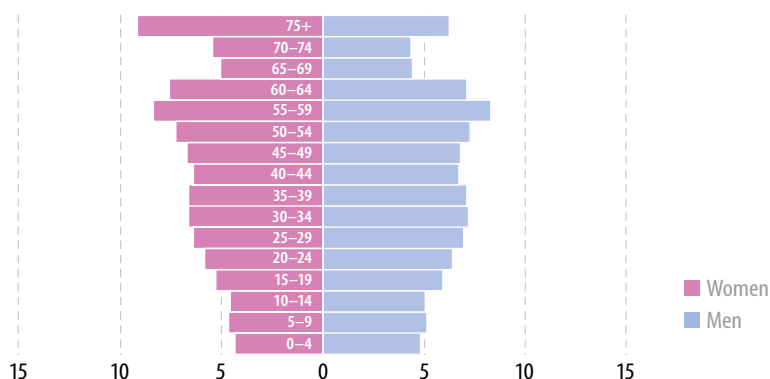


Ageing index and dependency ratios by sex, 1991, 2002 and 2011

	1991		2002		2011	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ageing index	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1
Total dependency ratio	46.3	42.9	50.8	45.3	49.5	43.1
Young dependency ratio	26.9	28.8	22.6	24.2	20.2	21.6
Old-age dependency ratio	19.4	14.1	28.2	21.0	29.3	21.6

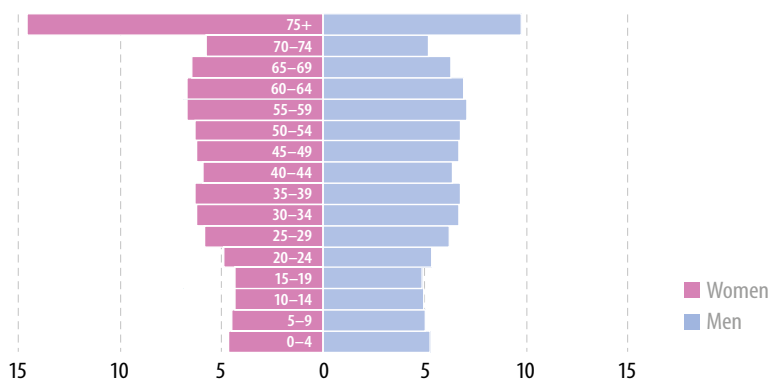
Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Population by age and sex, 2011 (%)



Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

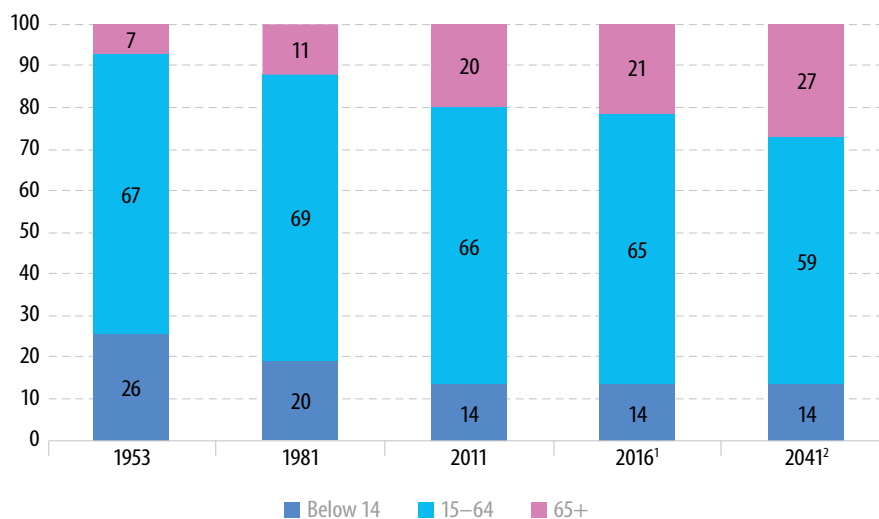
Population by age and sex, projection, 2041 (%)



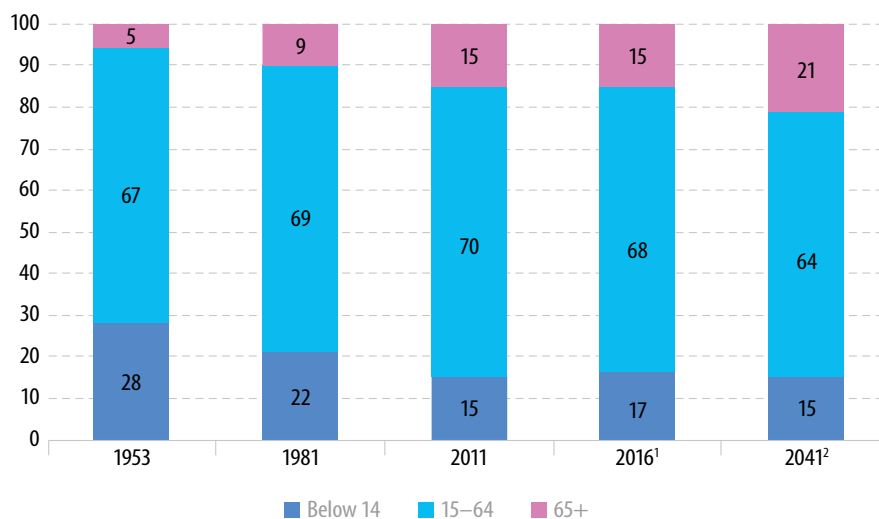
Source: Population projection, SORS.

Population by broad age groups and sex, 1953–2041 (%)

Women



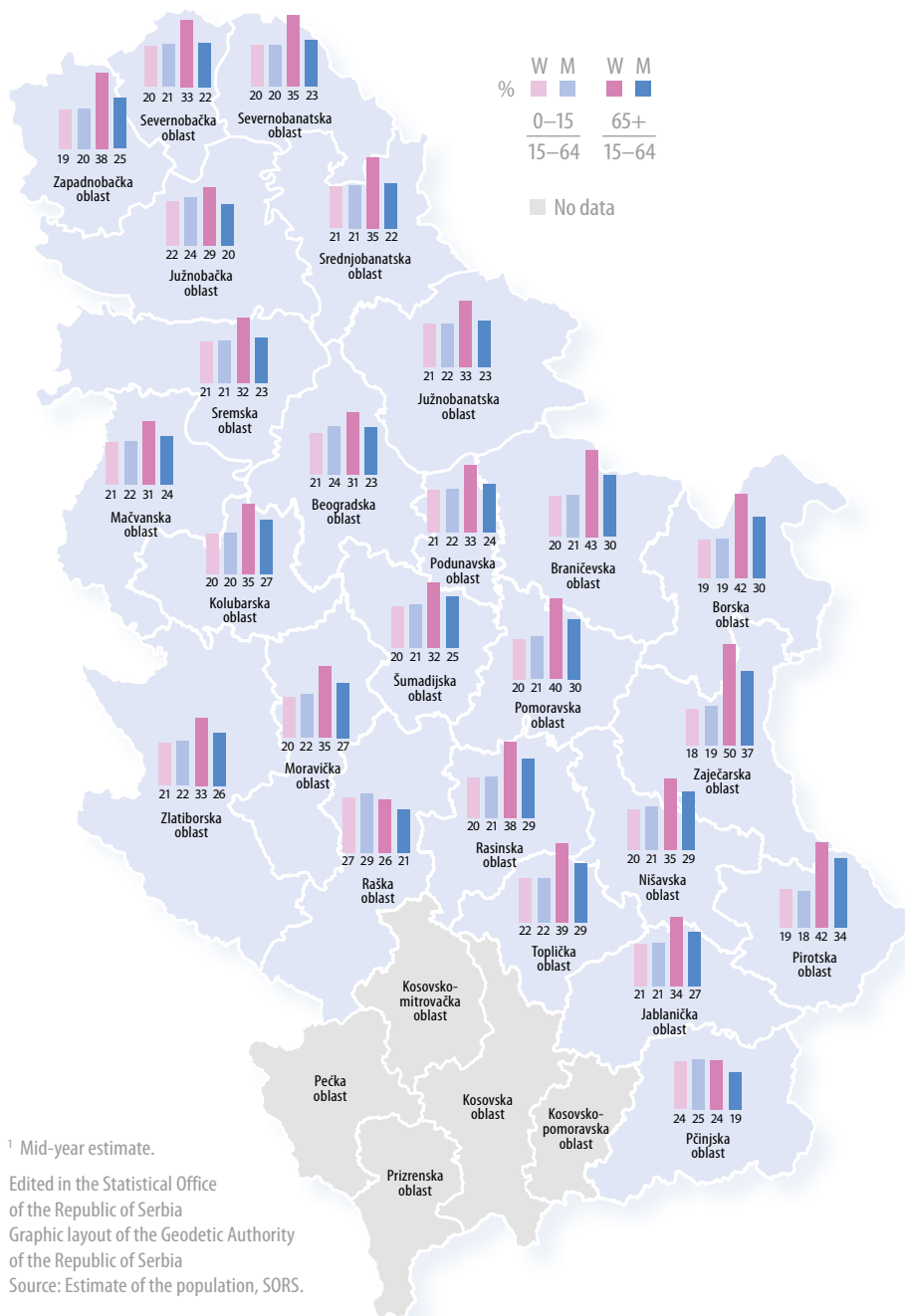
Men

¹ Population estimate² Population projection

Source: Censuses, estimate and projection of population, SORS.



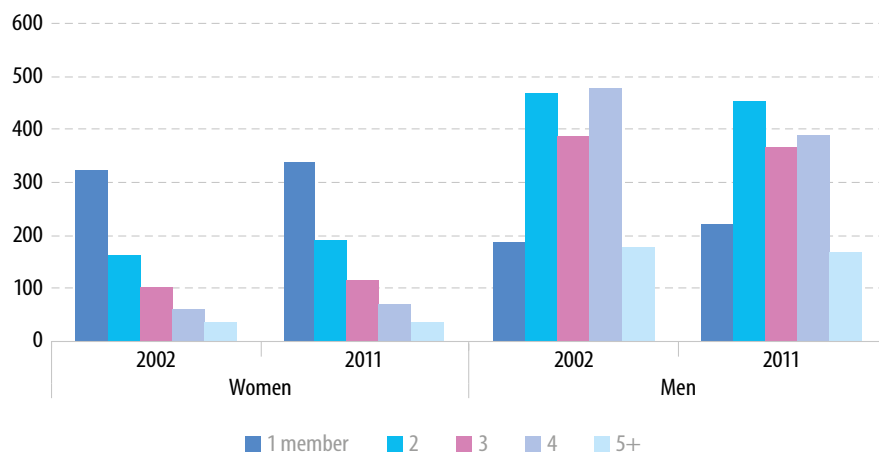
Ratio of young and old to working-age population, by areas and sex, 2016¹ (%)



¹ Mid-year estimate.

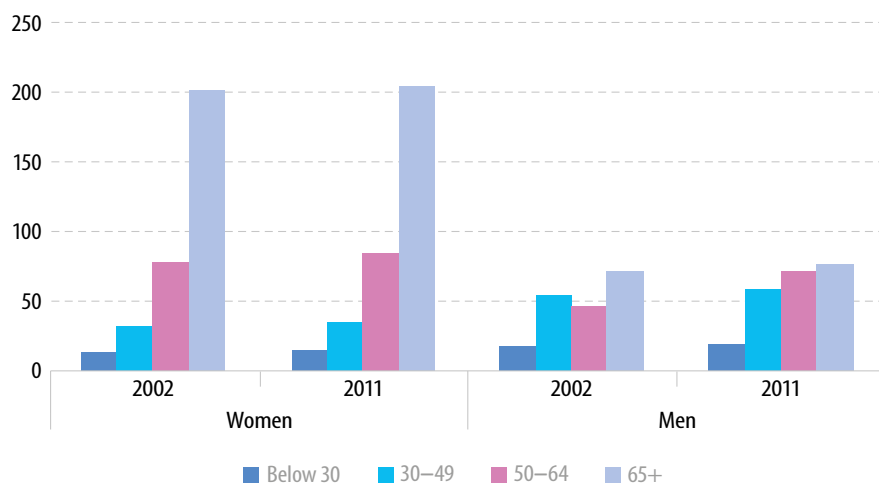
Edited in the Statistical Office
of the Republic of Serbia
Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority
of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Estimate of the population, SORS.

Households by number of members, by sex of head of household, 2002 and 2011 (in thousands)



Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

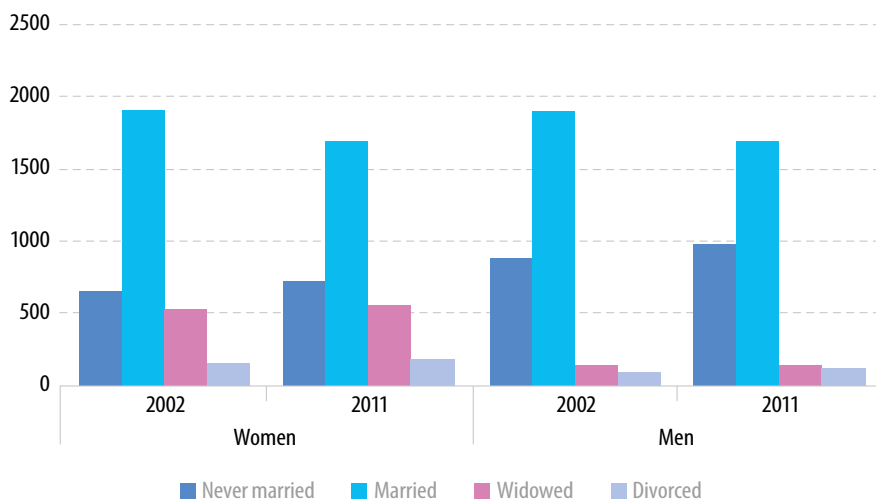
One-person households, by age and sex, 2002 and 2011 (in thousands)



Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

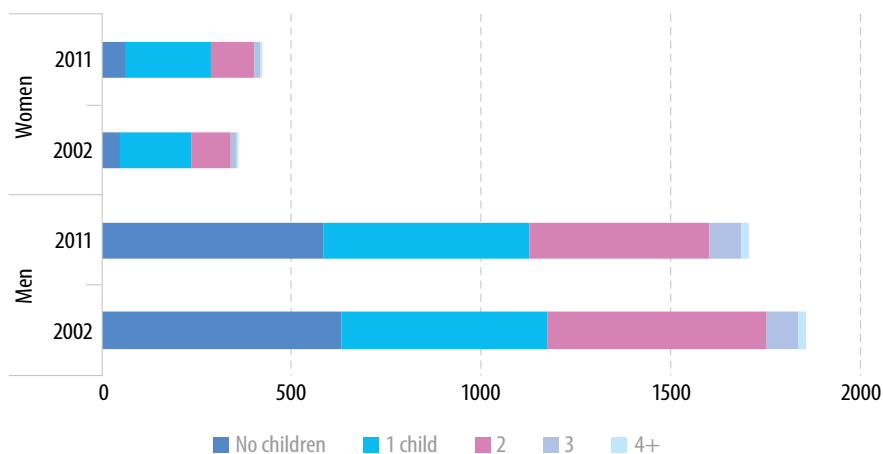


Population aged 15 and over, by legal marital status and sex, 2002 and 2011 (in thousands)



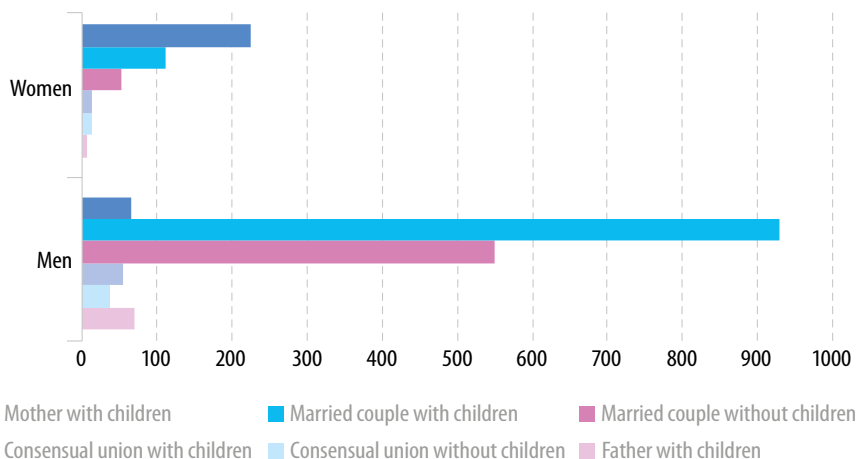
Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Families by number of children and by sex of head of household, 2002 and 2011 (in thousands)



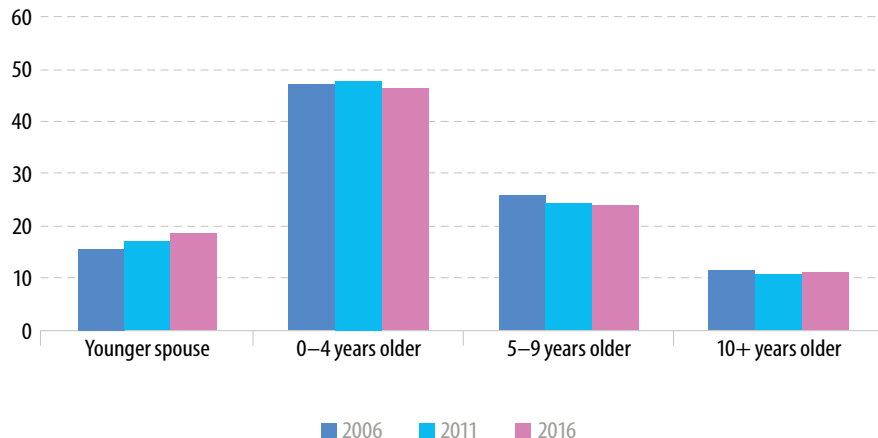
Source: Censuses of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Families by type and by sex of head of household, 2011 (in thousands)



Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

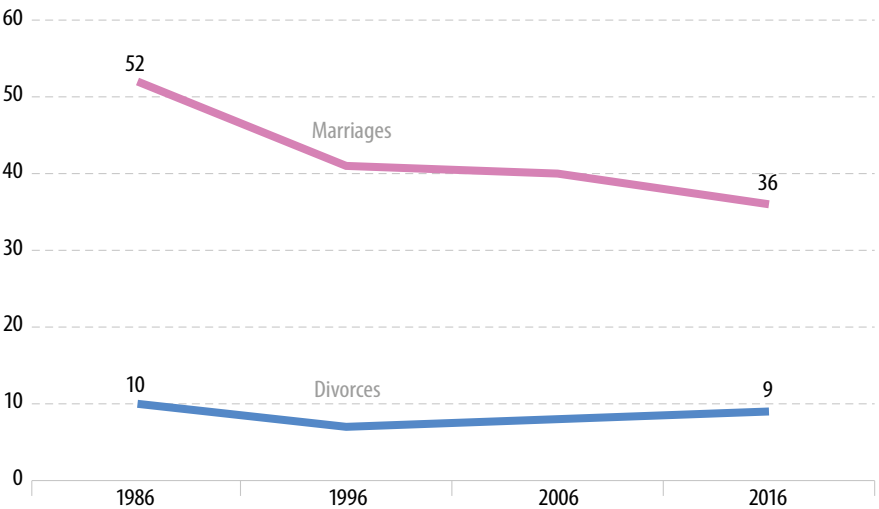
Spousal age difference, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (%)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

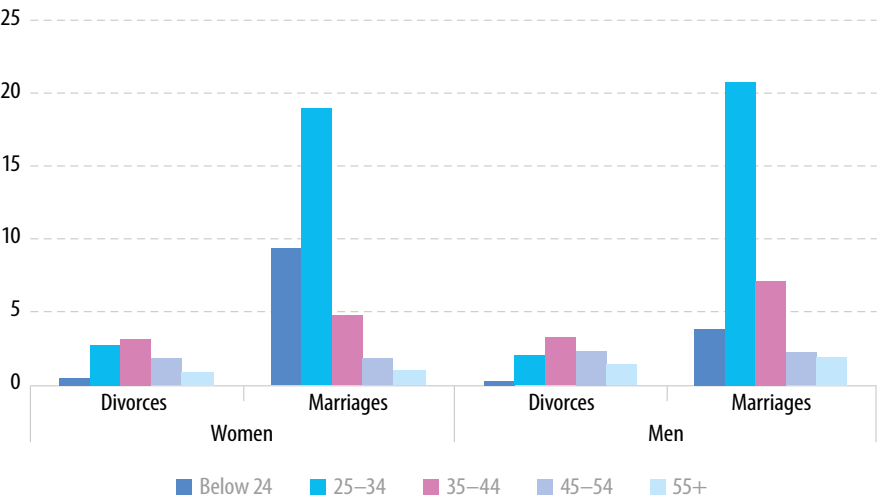


Marriages and divorces, 1986–2016 (in thousands)



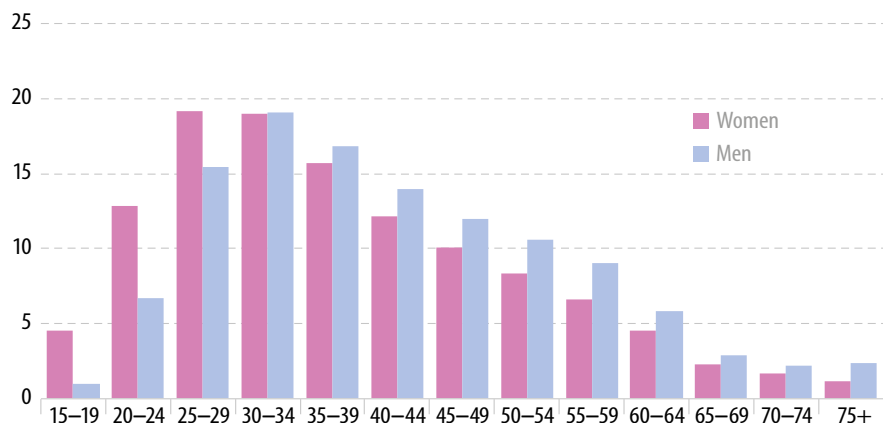
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Marriages and divorces, by age and sex of spouses, 2016 (in thousands)



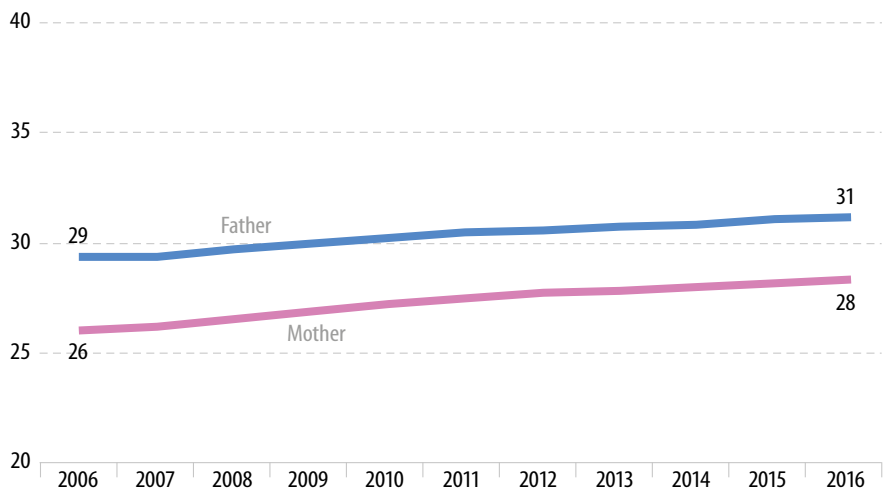
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Population aged 15 and over who live in consensual union, by age and sex, 2011 (in thousands)

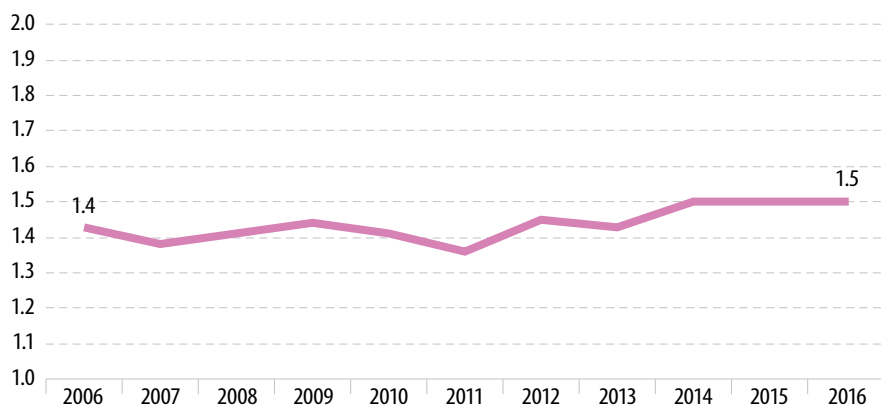


Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

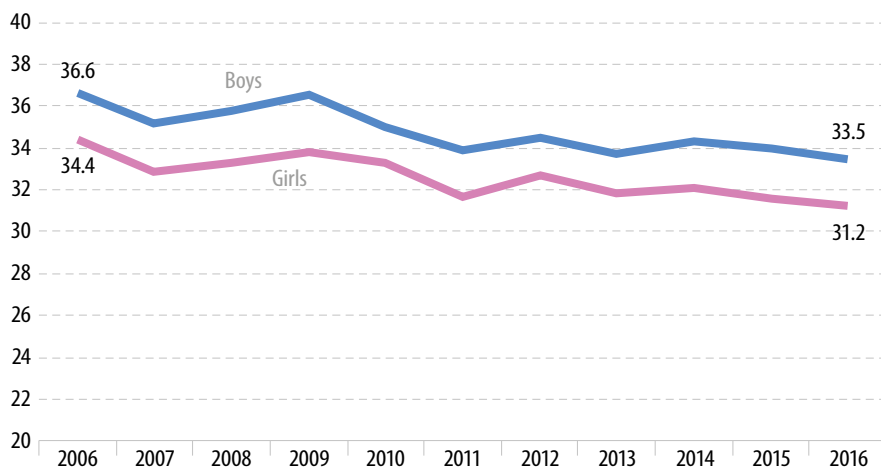
Median age of mothers and fathers at birth of first child, 2006–2016



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

**Total fertility rate, 2006–2016**

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Live births by sex, 2006–2016 (in thousands)

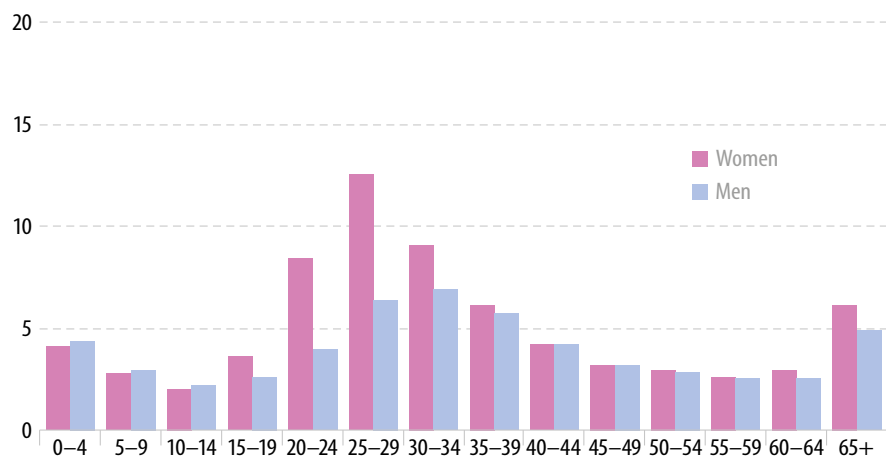
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Live births by mother's age and marital status, 2011 and 2016

	Live births			
	2011		2016	
	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married
Below 15	48	—	49	—
15–24	6774	10605	5938	8072
25–34	6801	32320	7890	31392
35–44	1974	6649	2769	8273
45+	29	72	39	60
Unknown	244	82	154	98

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

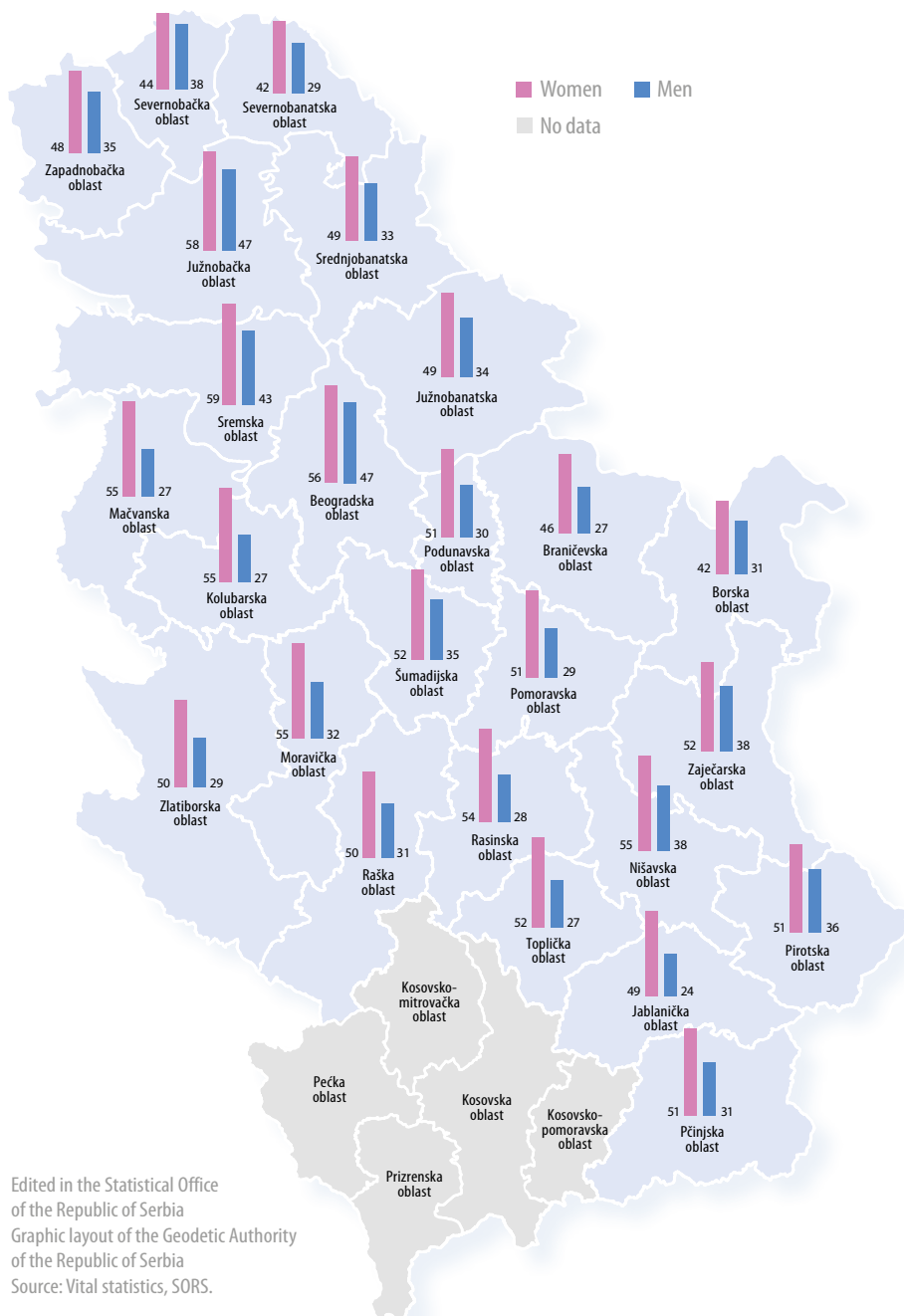
Migrant population, by age and sex, 2016 (in thousands)



Source: Internal migrations, SORS.



Share of immigrated persons in total population, by areas and sex, 2011 (%)



Edited in the Statistical Office
 of the Republic of Serbia
 Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority
 of the Republic of Serbia
 Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Settlements by size and sex, 2011

Settlement size	Number	Women %	Men %	Structure		Women per 100 men
				Women	Men	
Total	4709	51.3	48.7	100.0	100.0	105
Up to 199	1713	48.8	51.2	1.9	2.1	95
200–499	1242	49.5	50.5	5.5	6.0	98
500–999	848	49.8	50.2	8.1	8.6	99
1000–1999	468	49.9	50.1	8.9	9.4	100
2000–4999	271	50.4	49.6	11.3	11.8	102
5000–9999	87	50.7	49.3	8.4	8.6	103
10000–19999	38	51.2	48.8	7.8	7.8	105
20000–49999	25	51.7	48.3	10.9	10.7	107
50000–99999	13	51.9	48.1	12.1	11.8	108
100000–499999	3	52.6	47.4	8.1	7.7	111
500000+	1	53.5	46.5	16.9	15.5	115

Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.



2

HEALTH



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ In the period from 1990 to 2016, the live birth rate in the Republic of Serbia constantly decreased on slightly varied scale, and the death rate was on the steady increase. Since 1992, the natural increase rate has been negative for both female and male population.
- ▶ The life expectancy, according to the vital statistics data for 2016 is 78 years for women, and 73 years for men.
- ▶ According to the data for 2016, 85% of women and 86% of men did not visit a doctor in the past year, although they had health problems. As the main reasons stated they could not afford to visit a doctor (26%), they expected their health condition to get stabilized (24%), and stressed was the existence of a waiting list for medical examination (14%).
- ▶ According to the data for 2015, the prevalence of smokers is higher among men, while women are prevalent among those who have never smoked.
- ▶ Among persons with disabilities, the proportion of women is higher (58% to 42%).
- ▶ In the period from 2006 to 2016, the number of hospitalization days increased by one million for women and 1.2 million for men. The most frequent causes for hospitalization of women were spontaneous delivery and caesarean delivery in single-pregnancy, and for men inguinal hernia and angina pectoris.
- ▶ According to the data for 2016, even twice more men than women die in the age from 30 to 59, mostly from the bloodstream system diseases and tumours.
- ▶ Four times more men than women die due to traffic accidents.
- ▶ According to the data for 2016, men committed suicide on three times higher rate than women.

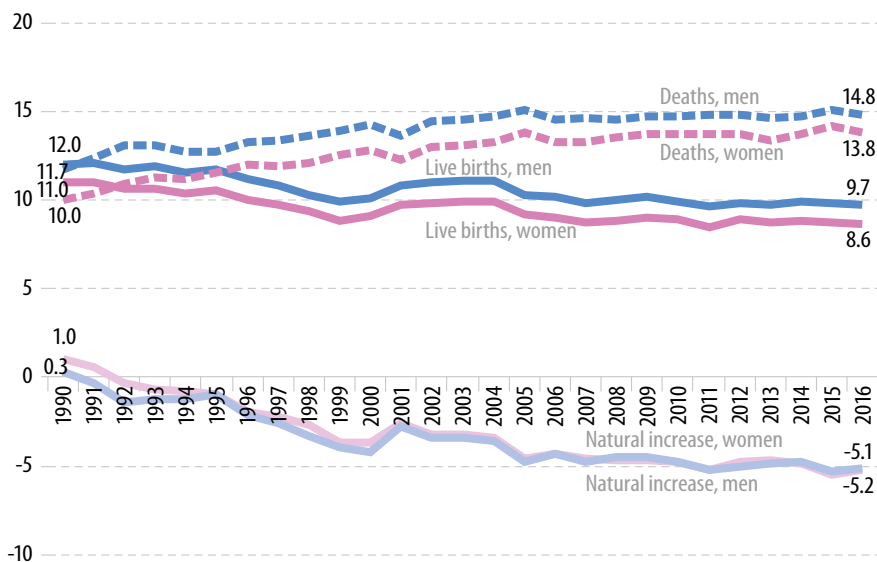
DEFINITION

- ▶ **Life expectancy of women/men** is the mean age to which a live-born child (female/male) born in the referent year is expected to live.
- ▶ **The indicator Healthy life years (HLY)** at birth measures the number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition. HLY is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity.
- ▶ **Natural increase rate** represents the difference between the birth rate and the mortality rate, in the referent year.
- ▶ **Smoking prevalence** includes, according to the definition of the World Health Organization, all daily and occasional smokers.



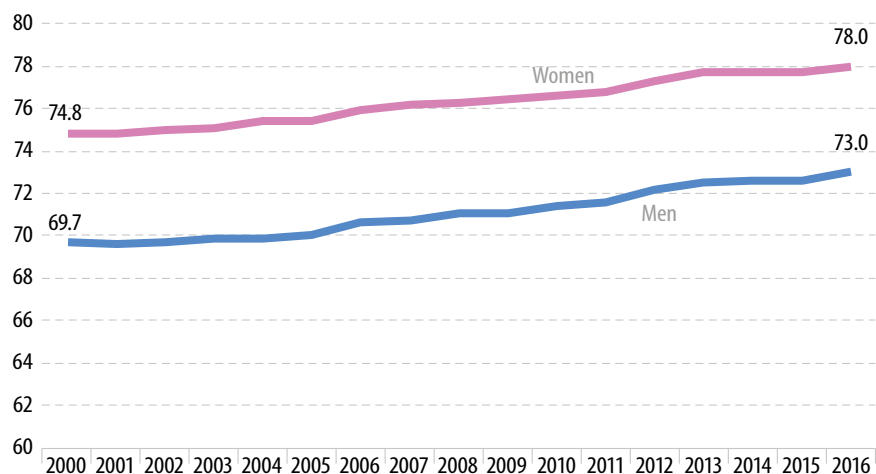
- ▶ **Persons with disabilities** are persons who experience a lot of difficulties or are completely prevented in accomplishing everyday activities at home, in school or at work because of the existence of at least one health problem (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentration, independence, communication).
- ▶ **Underlying cause of death** is defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.
- ▶ **Mortality rate by cause of death** presents the total number of deaths, due to a specific cause, per 100,000 inhabitants, in the referent year.
- ▶ **Infant mortality rate** represents the number of infant deaths (one year of age or younger) per 1,000 live births in the referent year.

Live births, deaths and natural increase, by sex, 1990–2016 (rate)



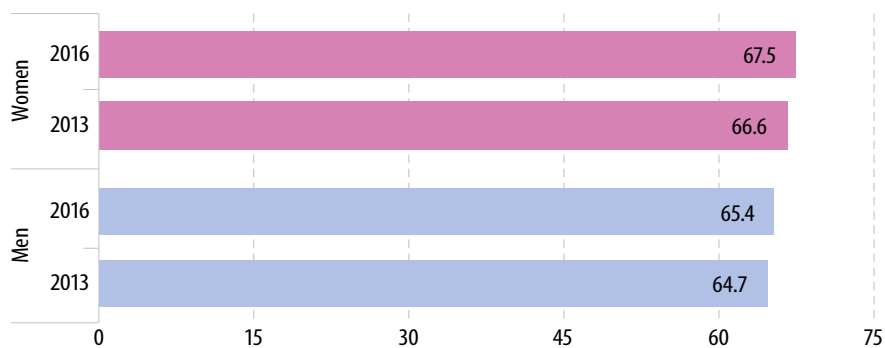
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Life expectancy by sex, 2000–2016



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

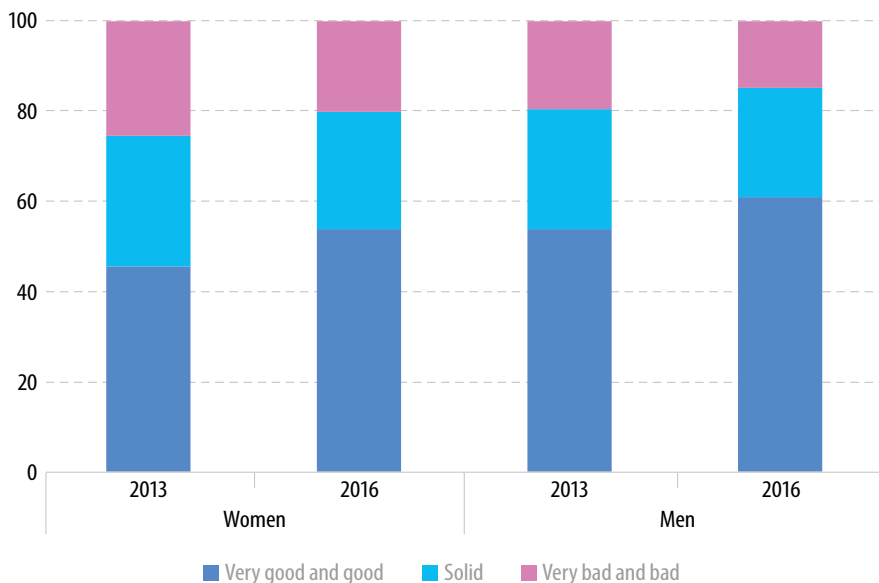
Healthy life years by sex, 2013 and 2016



Source: Vital statistics and Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

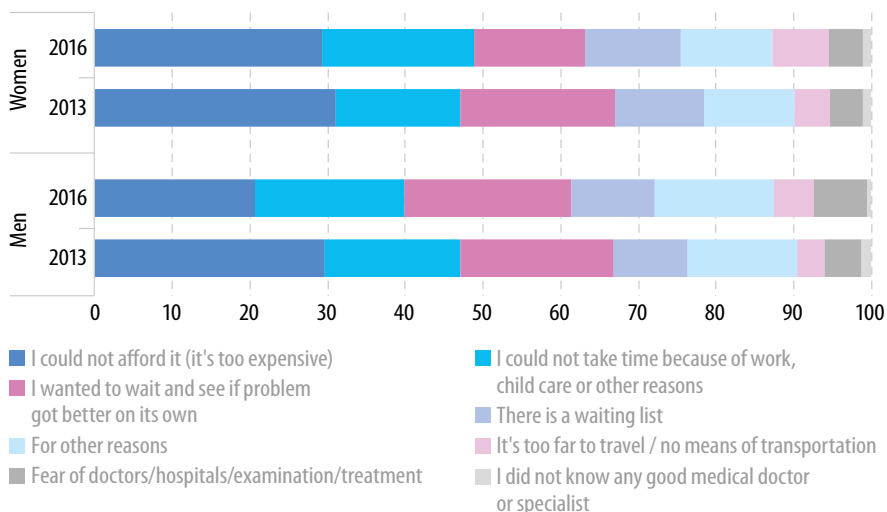


Personal health assessment, by sex, 2013 and 2016 (%)



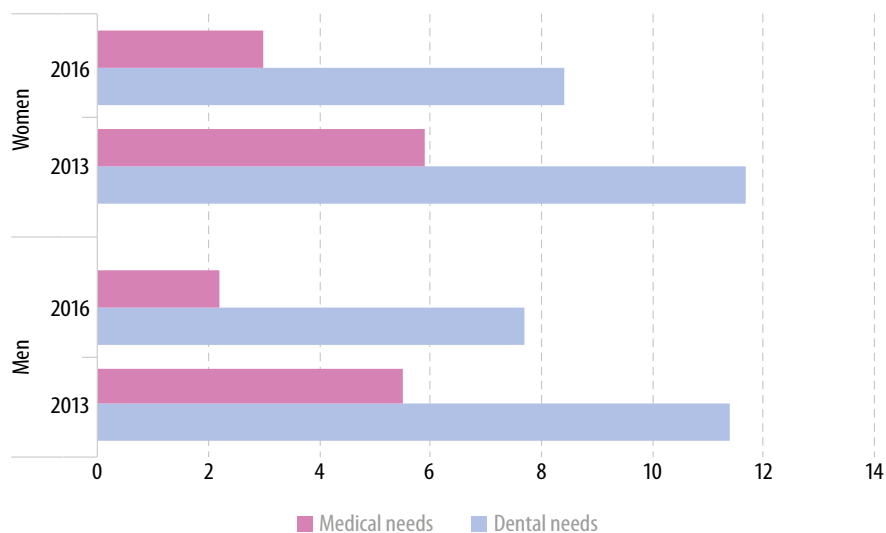
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Main reason for not visiting a doctor, by sex, 2013 and 2016 (%)



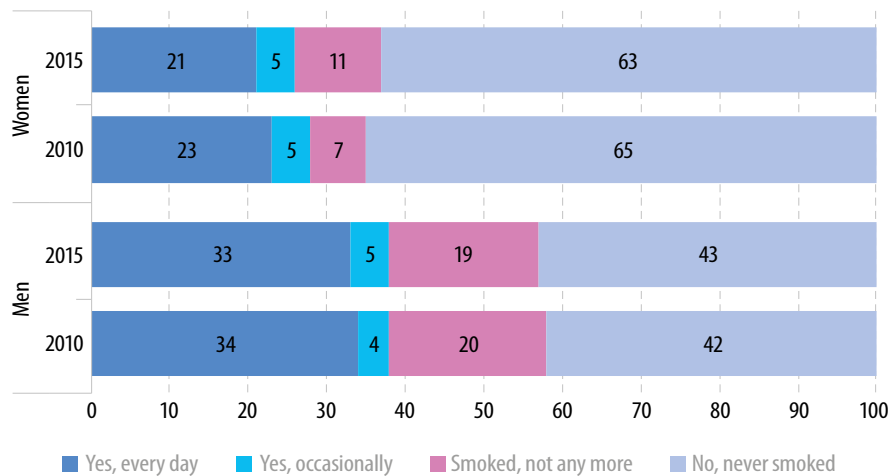
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Unmet needs for medical and dental care, 2013 and 2016 (%)



Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

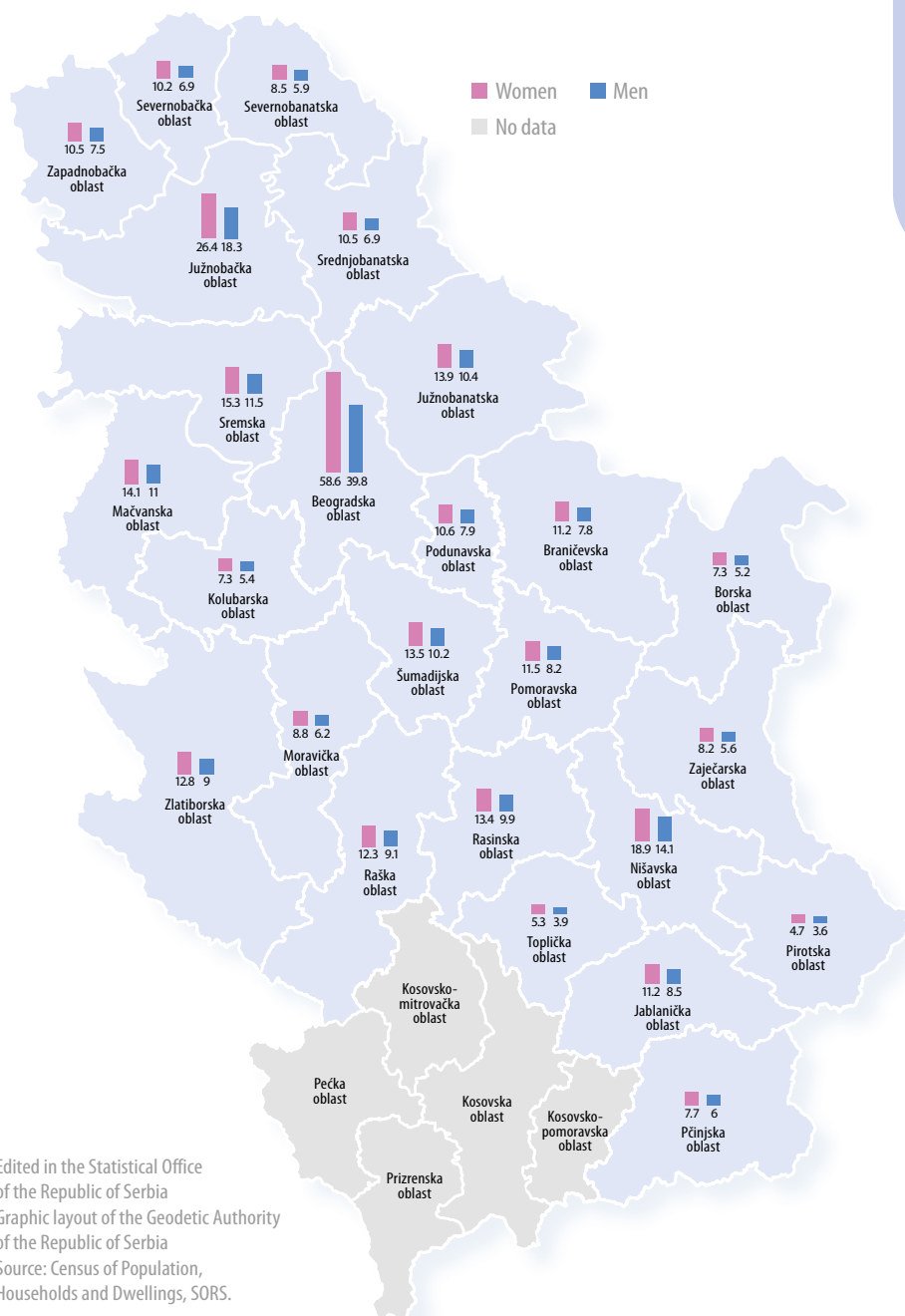
Smoking habits by sex, 2010 and 2015 (%)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.



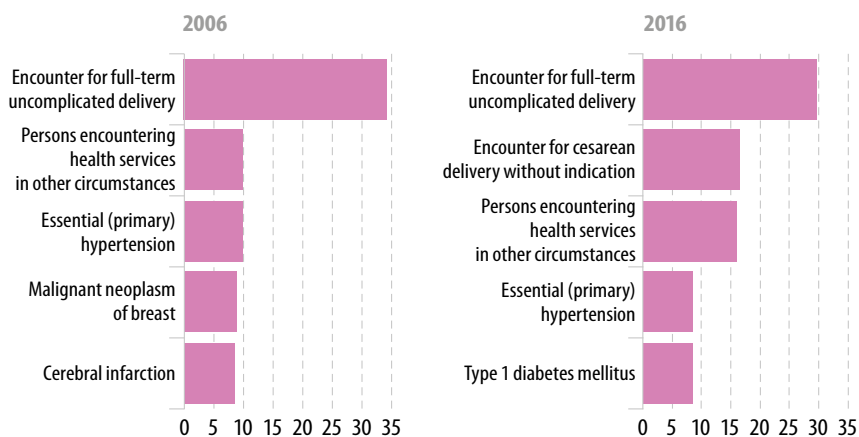
Persons with disabilities, by sex, 2011 (in thousands)



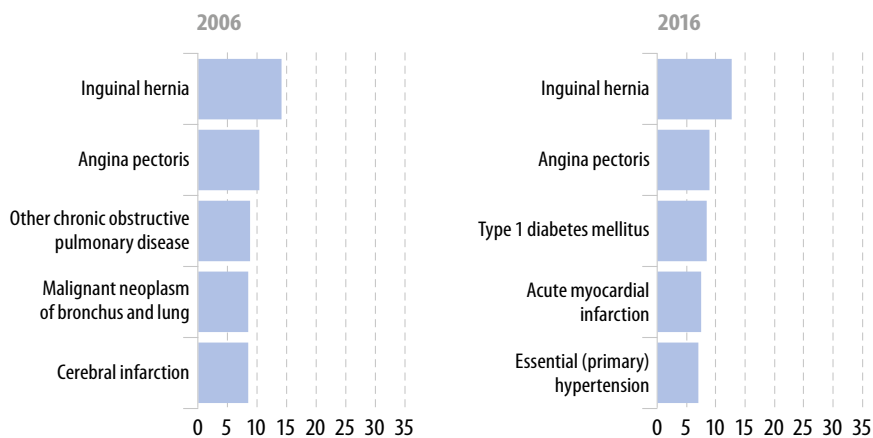
Edited in the Statistical Office
 of the Republic of Serbia
 Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority
 of the Republic of Serbia
 Source: Census of Population,
 Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Most common causes for hospitalization, by sex, 2006 and 2016 (in thousands)

Women



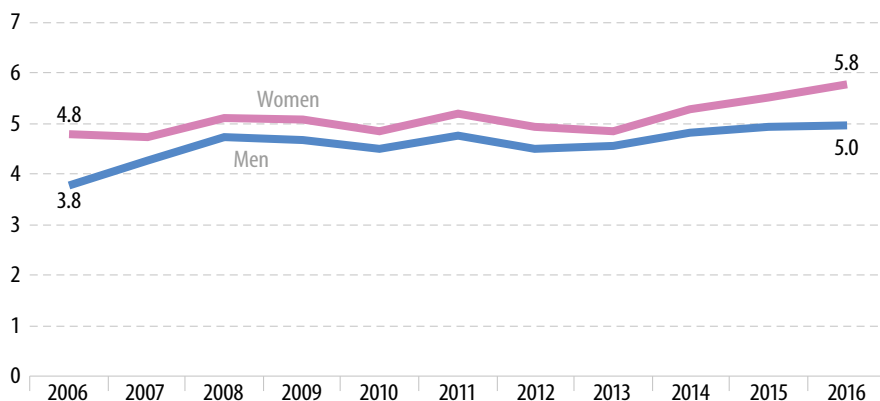
Men



Source: Institute of Public Health of Serbia.

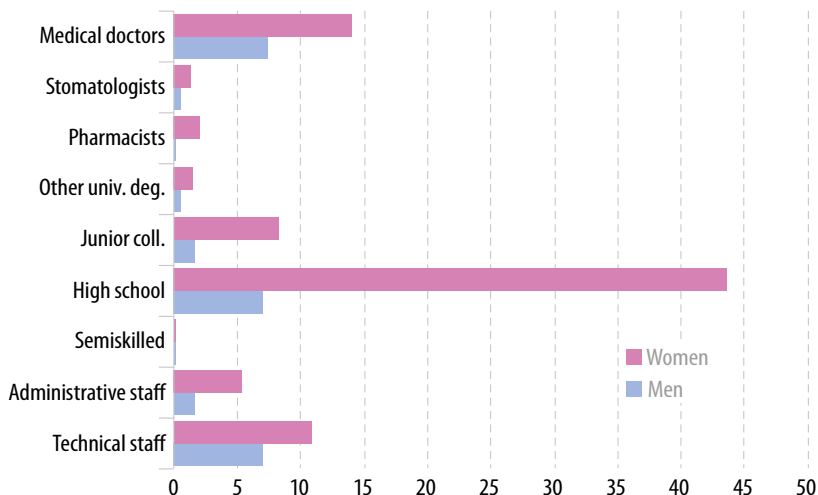


Number of hospitalization days by sex, 2006–2016 (in millions)



Source: Institute of Public health of Serbia.

Staff employed in healthcare institutions based on indefinite-term and fixed-term employment contract, by sex, 2016 (in thousands)



Source: Institute of Public health of Serbia.

Deaths by main causes of death, age and sex, 2016

Cause of death	Total		0–14		15–29		30–44		45–59		60–74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	50126	50708	195	277	160	386	655	1205	3217	5997	11613	17974	34286	24869
Diseases of the circulatory system	28314	23788	4	5	13	39	102	249	721	2012	4727	7077	22747	14406
Neoplasms	9507	12497	19	16	36	50	319	220	1674	2023	4029	6131	3430	4057
Diseases of the respiratory system	1969	2908	6	0	4	12	24	45	145	230	566	1061	1224	1560
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1890	1397	4	0	3	0	7	21	79	160	499	581	1298	635
Other causes	8446	10118	162	256	104	285	203	670	598	1572	1792	3124	5587	4211

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

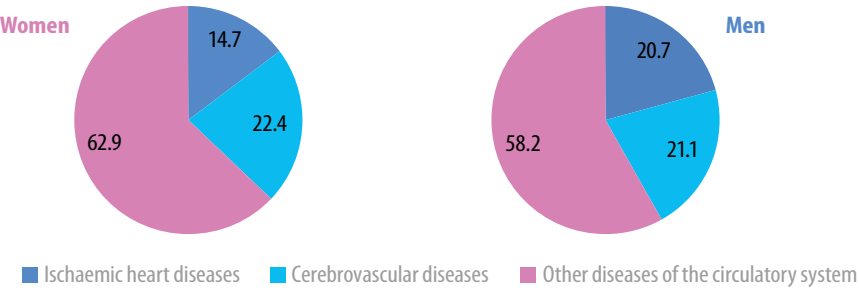
Deaths from diseases of the bloodstream system, by age and sex, 2016

Cause of death	Total		0–14		15–29		30–44		45–59		60–74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	28314	23788	4	5	13	39	102	249	721	2012	4727	7077	22747	14406
Ischaemic heart diseases	4172	4935	–	–	–	8	22	80	147	664	1015	1873	2988	2310
Cerebrovascular diseases	6334	5014	–	2	5	8	29	38	201	314	1209	1554	4890	3098
Other diseases of the circulatory system	17808	13839	4	3	8	23	51	131	373	1034	2503	3650	14869	8998

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, by sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

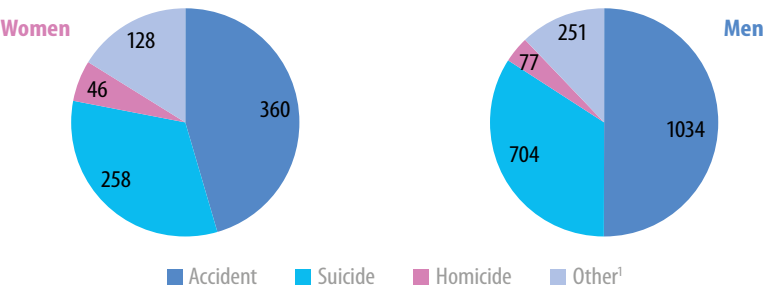
Violent deaths by origin of violence, age and sex, 2016

Origin of violent death	Total		0–14		15–29		30–44		45–59		60+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	792	2066	11	21	51	184	68	359	133	502	529	1000
Accident	360	1034	6	14	30	110	19	169	43	243	262	498
Suicide	258	704	1	4	10	45	28	129	65	184	154	342
Homicide	46	77	3	1	8	15	9	18	10	19	16	24
Other ¹	128	251	1	2	3	14	12	43	15	56	97	136

¹ “Other” refers to: injury during legal police and military interventions in the course of duty, war wounds, medical or surgery complications and unknown origin of violent deaths.

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

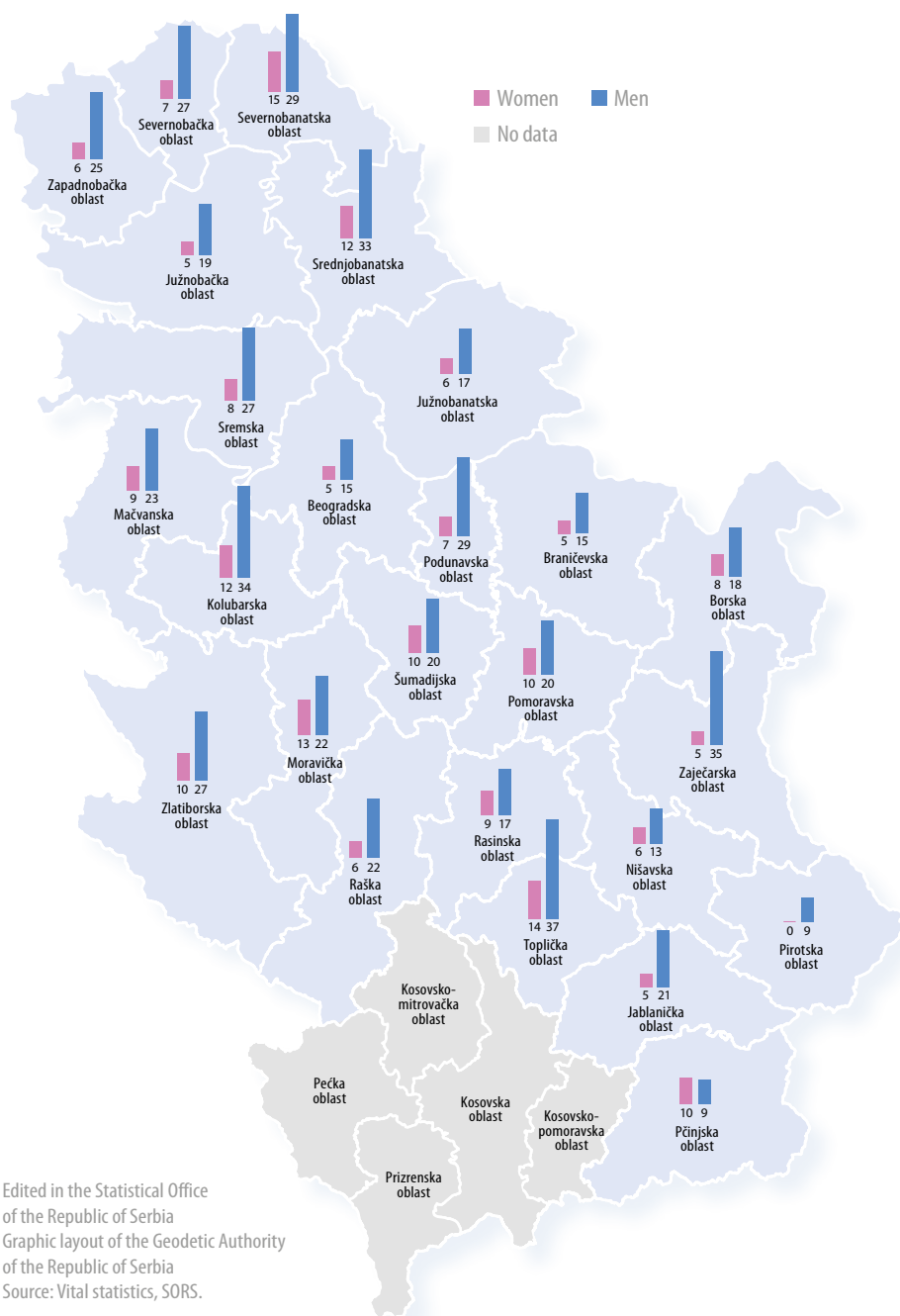
Violent deaths by origin of violence, and sex, 2016



¹ „Other” refers to: injury during legal police and military interventions in the course of duty, war wounds, medical or surgery complications and unknown origin of violent deaths.

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Suicides by sex, 2016 (rate)

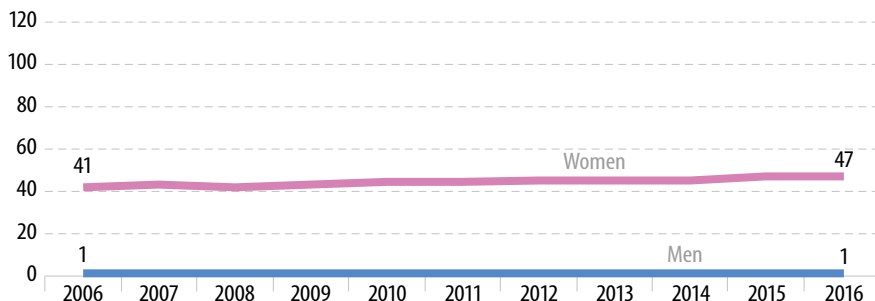


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of the Republic of Serbia
Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority
of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

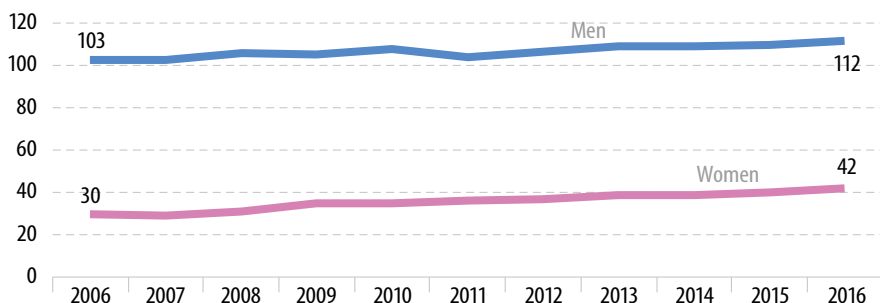


Main causes of deaths from malignant neoplasms, by sex, 2006–2016 (rate)

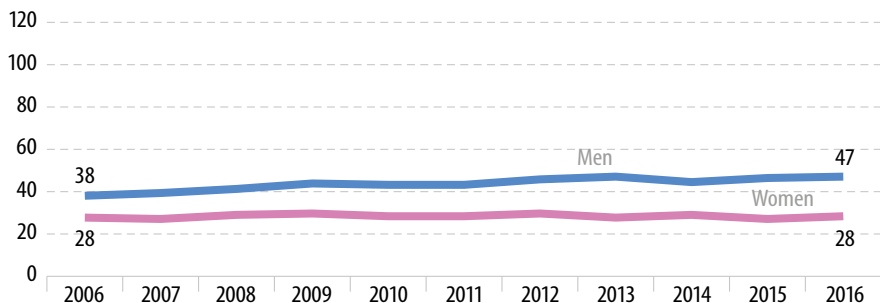
Deaths from malignant breast neoplasms, 2006–2016



Deaths from malignant neoplasms of trachea and lung, 2006–2016

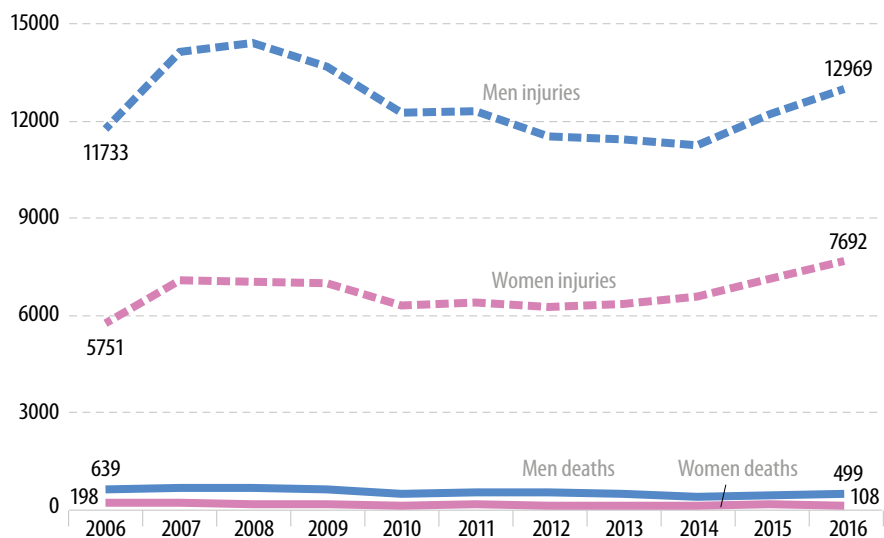


Deaths from malignant neoplasms of colon and rectum, 2006–2016



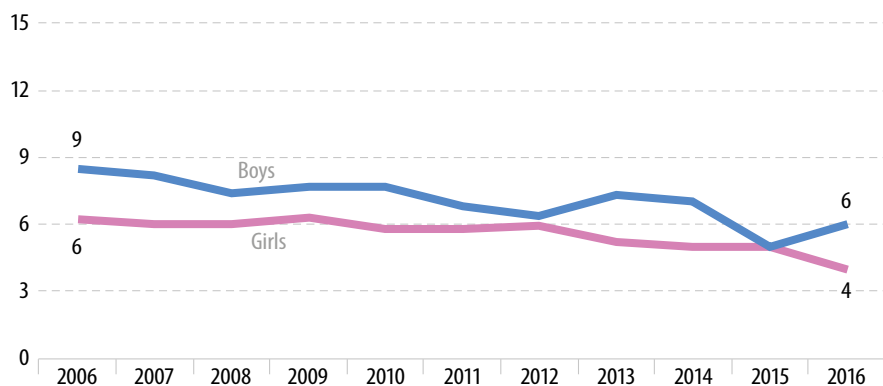
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Road traffic injuries and deaths, by sex, 2006–2016



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Infant mortality, by sex, 2006–2016 (rate)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



3

SOCIAL PROTECTION



HIGHLIGHTS...

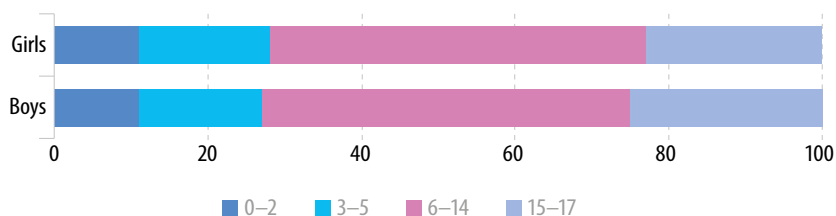
- ▶ Of the total number of children beneficiaries with active records of the centres for social work, the children of both sexes from the age group 6–14 make the largest part, namely, 49% of girls and 48% of boys.
- ▶ Among persons with disabilities on the records of the centres for social work, the highest proportion of both sexes is in the age group 24–64: namely, 42% of women and 49% of men.
- ▶ In shelters, on 31 December 2016, there were 181 women and 238 men (adult beneficiaries of accommodation services in shelters that are on the records of centres for social work).

DEFINITION

- ▶ **Social protection** is an organized social activity of public interest carried out with the aim of empowering citizens to lead an independent and productive life in the community, preventing the emergence of social exclusion and eliminating its consequences.
- ▶ **Beneficiary of rights or social welfare services** is an individual or family who face(s) obstacles in meeting the needs, due to which such individual or family is unable to reach or maintain the quality of life or does not have enough resources to meet the basic needs, and cannot achieve them by the work, from property income or from other sources.
- ▶ **Children are the beneficiaries of rights and services in the social welfare system** when, due to family and other life circumstances, their health, safety and development are at risk, or if it is certain that without the support of the social protection system they cannot reach an optimum level of development. The objectives of social protection in general, and thus the social protection of children, are achieved by providing social welfare services and by activities that prevent, reduce or eliminate dependence on social services.
- ▶ **Beneficiaries of social protection institutional accommodation** are persons who cannot be accommodated with their biological or another family, or provided with community services, or for whom such arrangements would not be in their best interest.
- ▶ **Social protection institutions for the accommodation of beneficiaries** include institutions that mainly accommodate children without parental care, institutions for upbringing of children and youth, institutions that mainly accommodate children with developmental disabilities, institutions for accommodation of adults and elderly with disabilities, and institutions for accommodation of elderly.

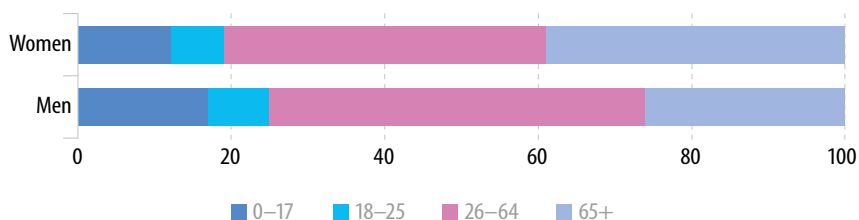


Children beneficiaries on active records of the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2016 (%)



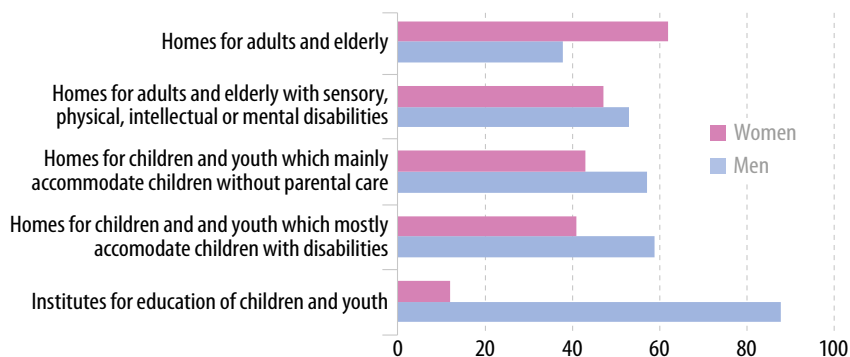
Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Persons with disabilities on records of the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions, by type of institution and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Employed professional staff at centres for social work, by age and sex, 2016

	Managers ¹		Professional staff (employees and associates) ²		Administrative and financial staff		Technical staff	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	147	54	1537	282	328	84	198	154
Up to 29 years	2	0	53	8	9	7	4	6
30–39	25	6	443	76	63	24	37	40
40–49	40	11	312	34	108	20	70	50
50–59	70	19	598	111	130	23	77	41
60–64	10	16	126	47	16	10	10	15
65+	0	2	5	6	2	0	0	2

¹ Directors and managers of departments.

² Social worker, psychologist, pedagogue, andragogue, special pedagogue, lawyer and sociologist.

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Adult beneficiaries on records of the centres for social work, who used shelter accommodation services, by age and sex, 2016¹

	Total		Young (18–26)		Adults (27–64)		Older (65+)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Shelter	181	238	22	33	93	146	66	59

¹ As of 31 December

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



4

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ Inclusive education in primary schools covers significantly more boys than girls (according to the individual education plan, the proportion of girls to boys is roughly one to two).
- ▶ The proportion of boys to girls graduating from three-year secondary vocational schools is three to one. Girls are more numerous in the fields of education: textile and leatherwork, personal services and health and social work.
- ▶ Among students who complete general secondary four-year education (high school), there are more girls (58%) than boys (42%). Also, girls make majority among students who complete secondary vocational four-year schools (53% girls to 47% boys). Boys are more numerous in the fields of education: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and metalworking, geodetics and construction, transport, forestry and woodworking and geology and mining.
- ▶ More women complete tertiary education (higher schools and university). Among the enrolled students, women make 56%, and among graduates they make 58% (data for 2016).
- ▶ Among graduate students in 2016, women accounted for more than a half of all graduates in a large number of fields of education, while men are dominant in the fields of: Informatics and Communication Technologies (74%) and engineering, manufacturing and civil engineering (63%). In the field of services, the shares of women and men are equal (50%).
- ▶ In 2016, more women (57%) than men (43%) became holders of PhD degrees. Women make majority in many academic fields; however men are more represented in: engineering, manufacturing and construction (57%), and in services (69%).
- ▶ Men are dominant among the members of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art (SANU). In 2016, over 90% of all members were men. There is not a single woman in the Department of Social Sciences.
- ▶ Among employed in the field of R&D, in 2016 men are dominant with a 52% share. Almost the same proportion is among scientific researchers.
- ▶ The largest share of women researchers is in medical sciences, almost 60%, and their share is smallest in engineering and technology, about 37%.
- ▶ In the most of age groups, women are more computer-literate than men. In older age groups, there are more men among computer users. The majority of internet users are also women.



DEFINITION

- ▶ **Drop-out rate** in regular primary and secondary schools is the divergence in the number of pupils at the beginning of the school year and the number of pupils at the end of the same school year, compared to the number of pupils at the beginning of the school year.
- ▶ **Individual Education Plan (IEP)** is a special document which plans the additional support in education for a particular child and pupil, and its goal is the optimal child development, inclusion in the peer group and the meeting of educational needs of the child and pupil.
- ▶ **IEP 1** is an adjusted programme which plans the provision of support relating to the adjustment of the space and conditions in which learning takes place, methods of work, textbooks and teaching aids, activities and their schedule, as well as persons who provide support.
- ▶ **IEP 2** is a modified programme which plans the adjustment of the general outcomes of education, the adjustment of specific standards of a pupil's attainment in relation to the prescribed ones, and the adapting of contents for one subject or several or all subjects.
- ▶ **Interdepartmental Commission (IRK)** is a body for the assessment of the needs for additional educational, health and social support to a child and pupil.
- ▶ **Primary and secondary school teachers** are all teachers employed in primary and secondary schools, both full-time and part-time.
- ▶ **Population aged 18–24 with at lower secondary education and not in further education and training** generally refers to persons aged 18–24 who have finished no more than a lower secondary education and who have not been involved in further education and training in the period of four weeks preceding this survey, in the total population aged 18–24.
- ▶ **Students enrolled in tertiary education** are persons enrolled in first-degree academic studies, first-degree vocational studies, second-degree academic studies (Master's), specialist academic studies, specialist vocational studies and doctoral academic studies.
- ▶ **Participation of population aged 25–64 in education and training** is the number of persons aged between 25 and 64 who participate in any form of education and training as a percentage of the total population of that age.
- ▶ **Researcher** is a person with at least tertiary educational attainment, i.e. having at least completed undergraduate academic studies and who is engaged in R&D work and holding the title pursuant to the Law. Depending on realised results in R&D, the researcher can acquire the research title: researcher–apprentice and researcher–associate, and the scientific title: senior scientific associate and scientific advisor.

- ▶ **Assistant-researchers** do not hold any research title; work directly with researchers in carrying out professional or technical works relative to R&D (laboratory technicians, engineers and technicians of technical sciences, designers, librarians, information assistant, computer experts, language editors, etc.).
- ▶ **Other personnel** carry out supporting activities in R&D organisations (employed in workshops, on agricultural land, couriers, switchboard operators, maintenance workers, drivers, suppliers, etc.).

Children in pre-primary education and employees in pre-primary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Children				Employees			
	Number		%		Number		%	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	89554	95346	48	52	22357	1075	95	5
2012	91501	96839	49	51	23019	1341	94	6
2013	91781	97523	48	52	23637	1264	95	5
2014	92284	99721	48	52	23619	1257	95	5
2015	96679	103111	48	52	24700	1318	95	5
2016	99930	106240	48	52	25398	1357	95	5

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

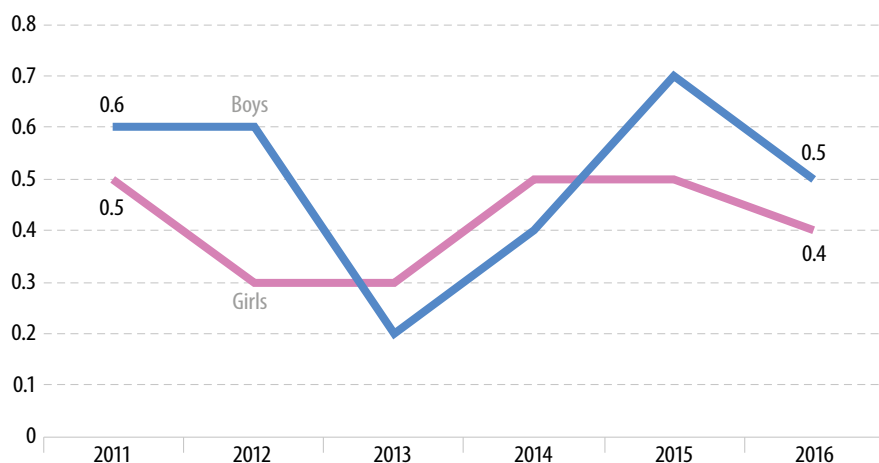
Pupils in regular primary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Enrolled in first grade of primary school		Enrolled in fifth grade of primary school	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	35201	37534	34807	37165
2012	34198	35994	35031	37345
2013	33669	35024	34938	36865
2014	32340	33936	36092	38576
2015	32022	34368	34978	37416
2016	32094	34430	33682	35769

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.



Drop-out rate in regular primary schools, by sex, 2011–2016 (%)



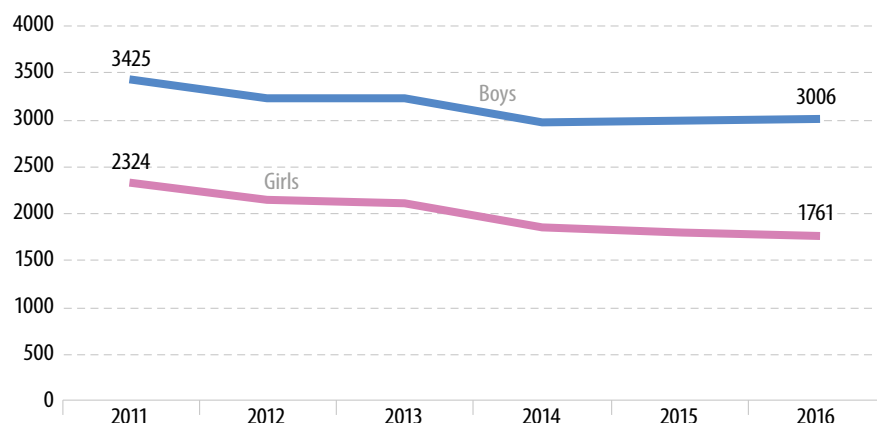
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Inclusive education in regular primary schools, children by sex, 2014–2016

Year		Pupils with IEP 1		Pupils with IEP 2		Pupils with IRC opinion on additional support	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2014	Girls	1870	39	1187	39	1254	38
	Boys	2956	61	1831	61	2032	62
2015	Girls	2254	37	1425	38	1454	37
	Boys	3811	63	2277	62	2480	63
2016	Girls	2835	39	1650	39	1759	38
	Boys	4463	61	2598	61	2819	62

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Pupils in primary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2011–2016



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Teachers in primary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	36008	14692	71	29
2012	36461	15072	71	29
2013	36490	14471	72	28
2014	37013	14235	72	28
2015	37842	14626	72	28
2016	38350	14463	73	27

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

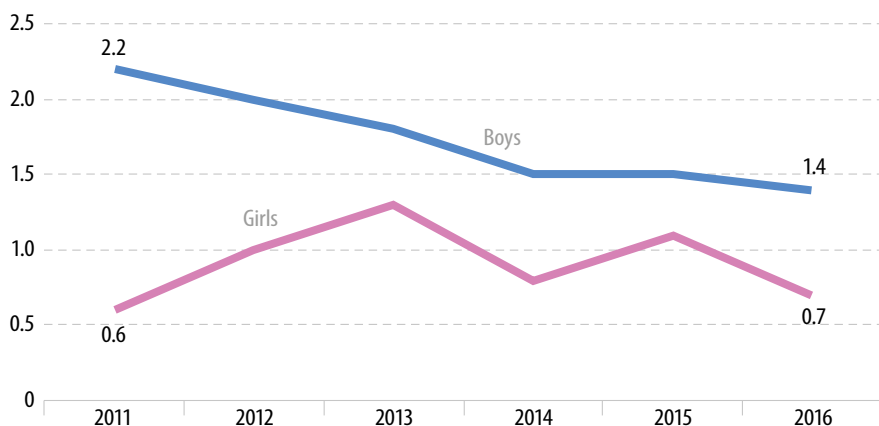
Students in regular upper secondary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Students enrolled in first grade of upper secondary school		Total number of students enrolled in upper secondary school		Upper secondary education graduates	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	37347	40177	140846	142327	34335	33393
2012	37369	39722	139523	140899	34428	33797
2013	33292	35775	134092	136264	34230	33805
2014	31893	34828	129346	131810	33194	32831
2015	33155	35888	125557	128440	32871	32886
2016	33235	35755	123284	126727	32569	31856

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

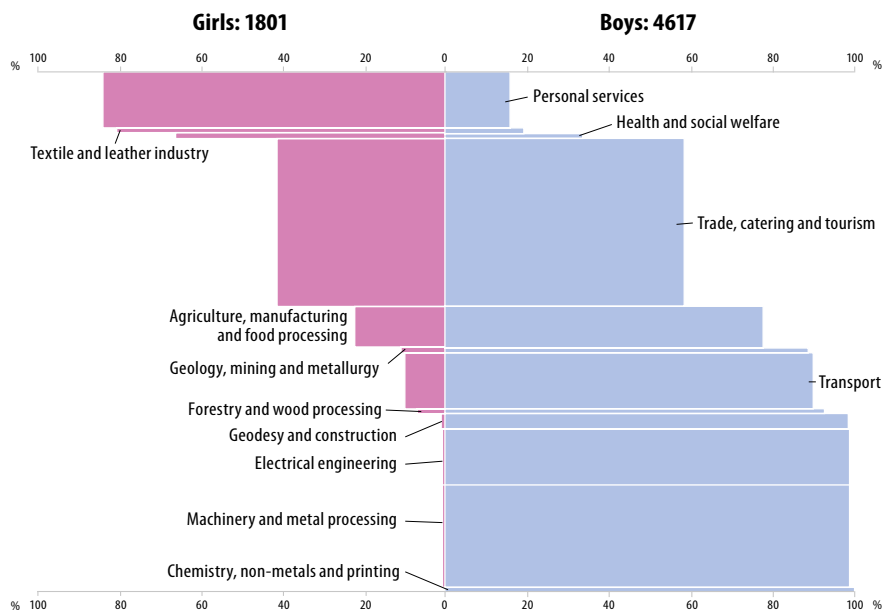


Drop-out rate in regular upper secondary schools, by sex, 2011–2016 (%)



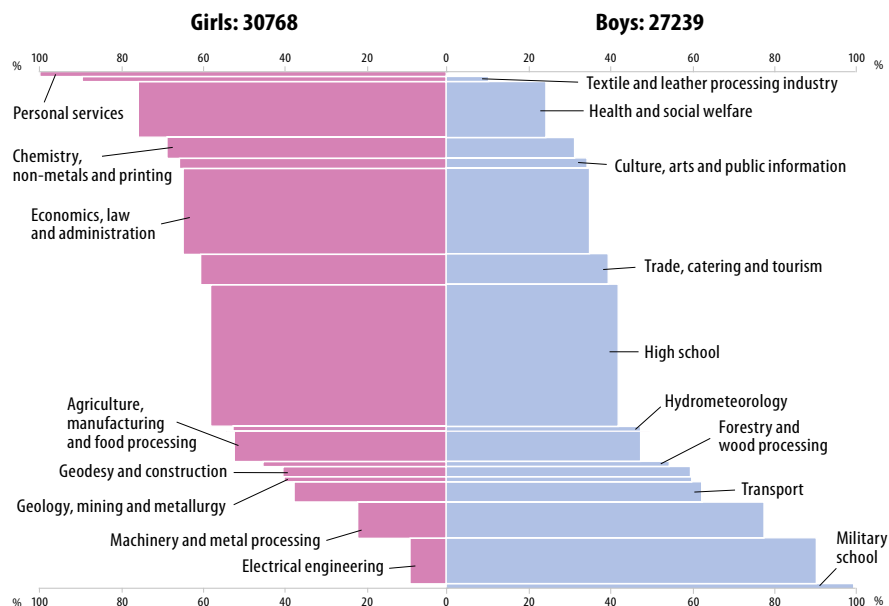
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students who completed three-year secondary vocational school, by fields of education and sex, 2016 (%)



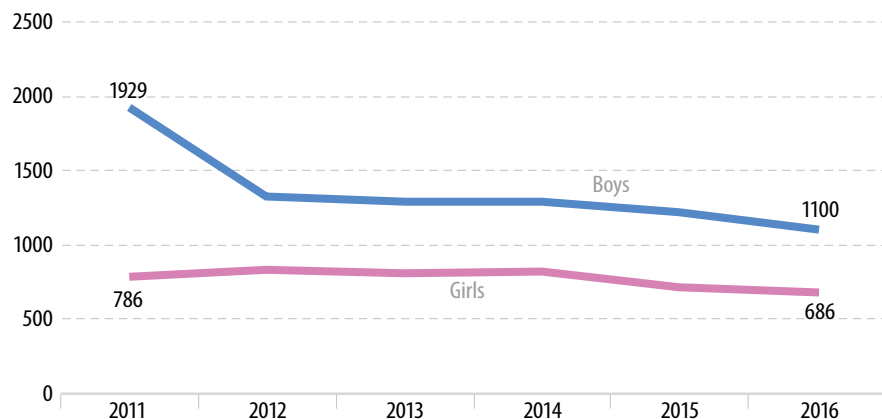
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students who completed four-year upper secondary school, by fields of education and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students in upper secondary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2011–2016



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

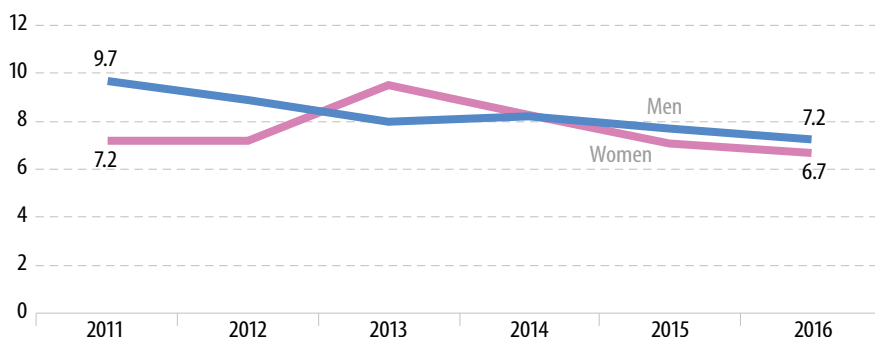


Teachers in upper secondary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	19338	11141	63	37
2012	19610	11120	64	36
2013	19626	11141	64	36
2014	19945	11159	64	36
2015	19779	10855	65	35
2016	19945	10810	65	35

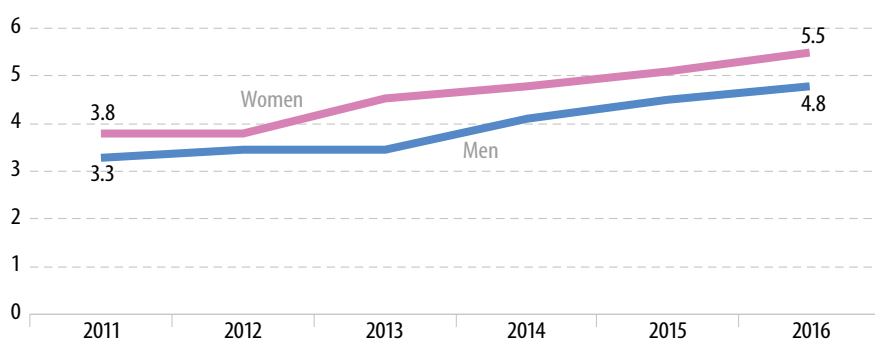
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

School-leavers aged 18–24, not in further education and training, by sex, 2011–2016 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Population aged 25–64 in education and training, by sex, 2011–2016 (%)



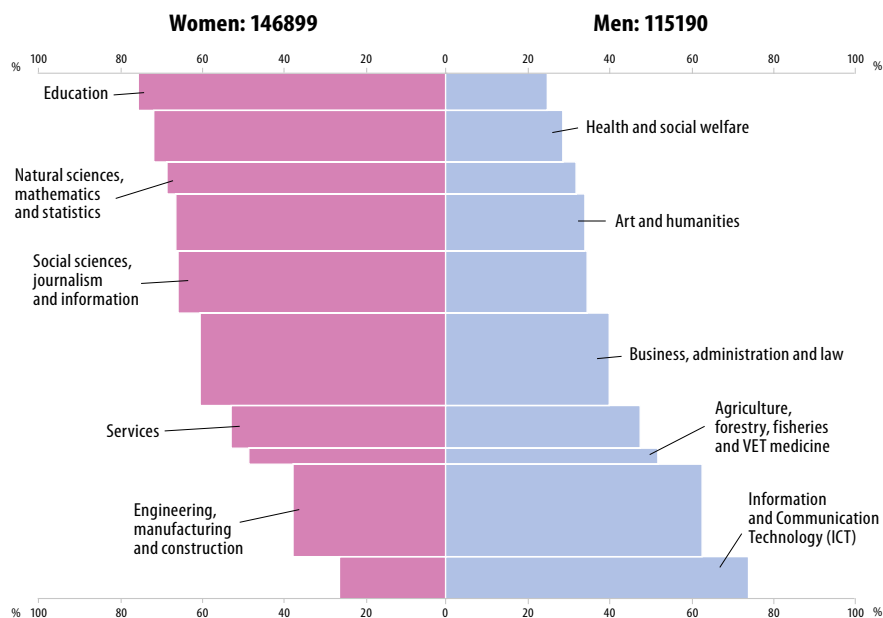
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Students enrolled in tertiary education, by sex, 2011–2016

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	129220	102441	56	44
2012	133427	105518	56	44
2013	134448	108400	55	45
2014	134460	106594	56	44
2015	138971	112191	55	45
2016	146899	115190	56	44

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

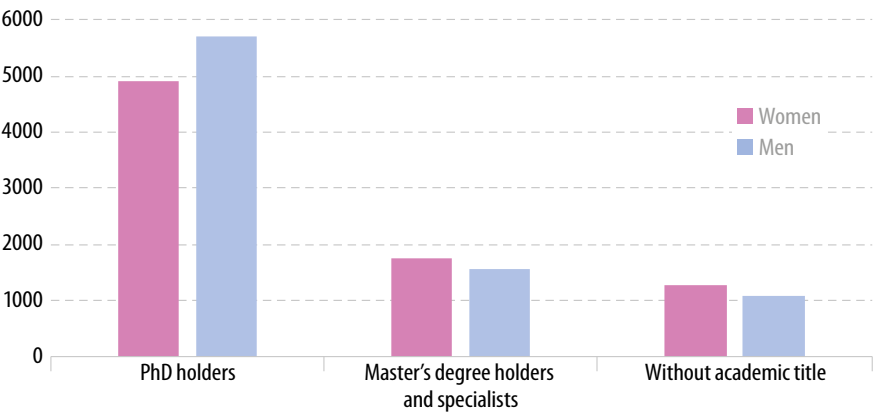
Students enrolled in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

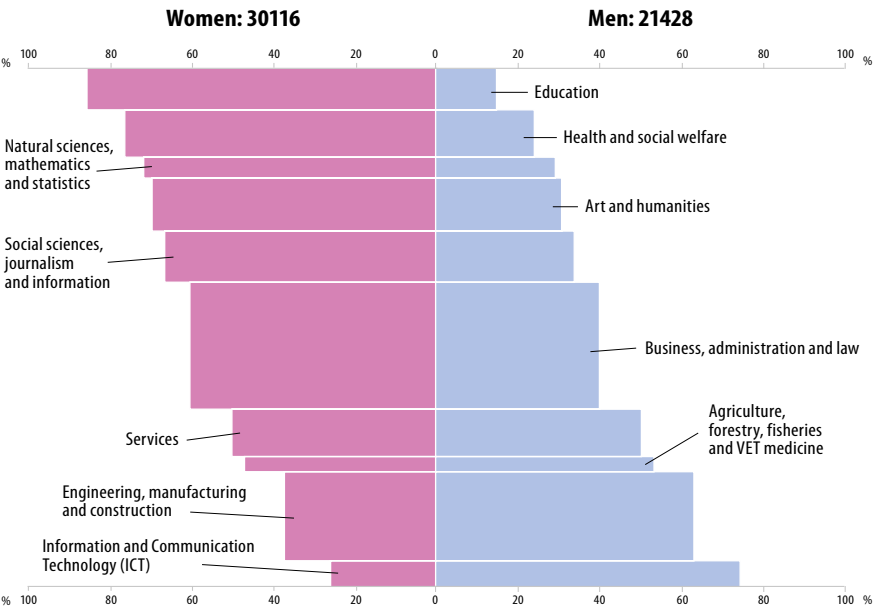


Teaching staff in tertiary education, by sex, 2016



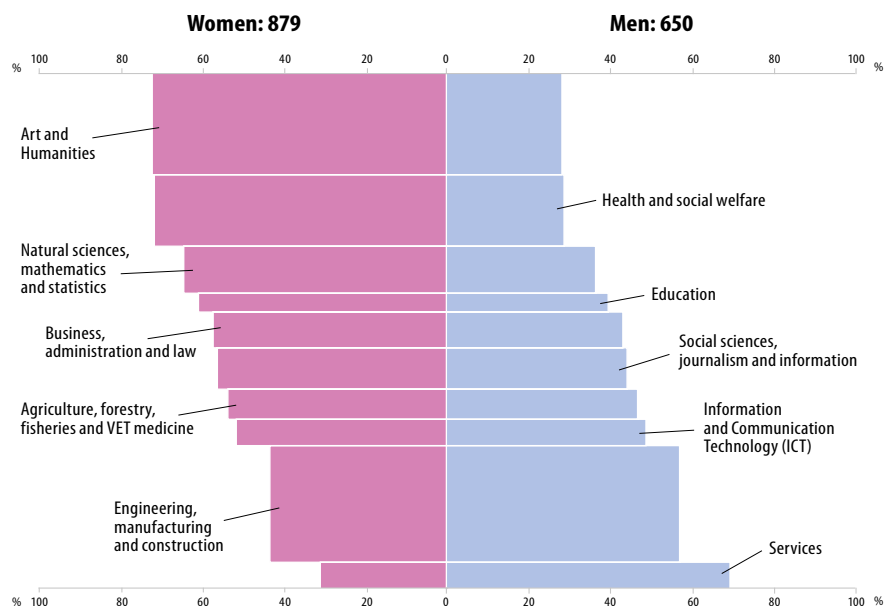
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students who graduated in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2016 (%)



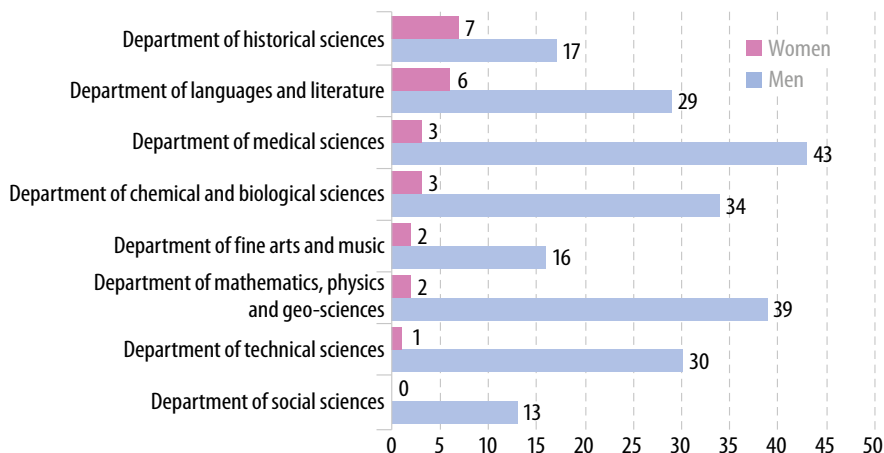
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Doctors degrees awarded, by fields of education and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU), by departments and sex, 2016



Source: Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.



Employees engaged in R&D activities, by occupation and sex, 2012, 2014 and 2016

	2012		2014		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	9954	9692	10863	11017	11533	12009
Researchers	6577	6672	7452	7711	8032	8560
Associate researchers	667	808	715	1001	876	943
Technicians	1420	1034	1454	1175	1632	1521
Managers	151	195	198	260	203	364
Other staff	1139	983	1044	870	790	621

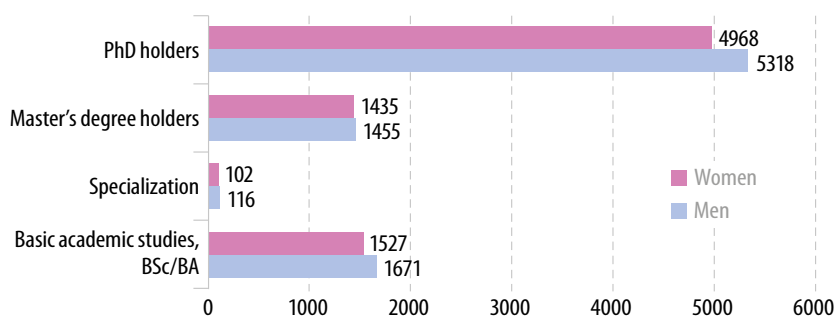
Source, Statistics of science, SORS.

Researchers by fields of science and sex, 2012, 2014 and 2016

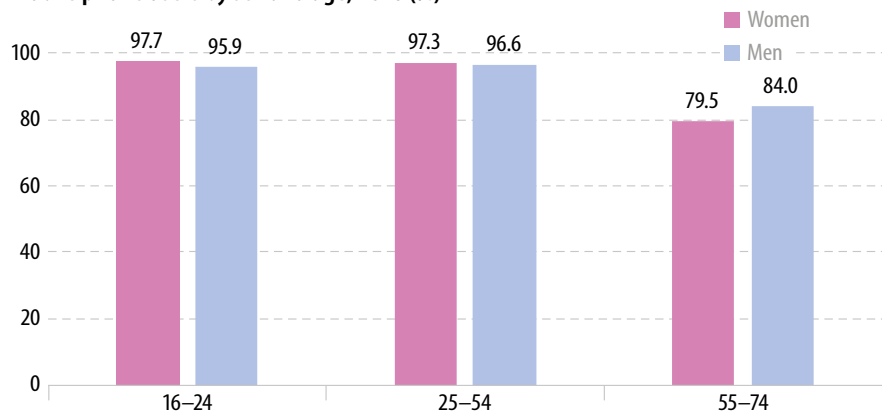
	2012		2014		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	6577	6672	7452	7711	8032	8560
Natural sciences	1504	1222	1763	1516	2016	2094
Engineering and technology	1138	2035	1555	2705	1809	3051
Medical sciences	626	616	1216	825	1406	944
Agricultural sciences	1063	709	560	556	594	581
Social sciences	1207	1313	1551	1526	1400	1266
Humanities	1039	777	807	583	807	624

Source, Statistics of science, SORS.

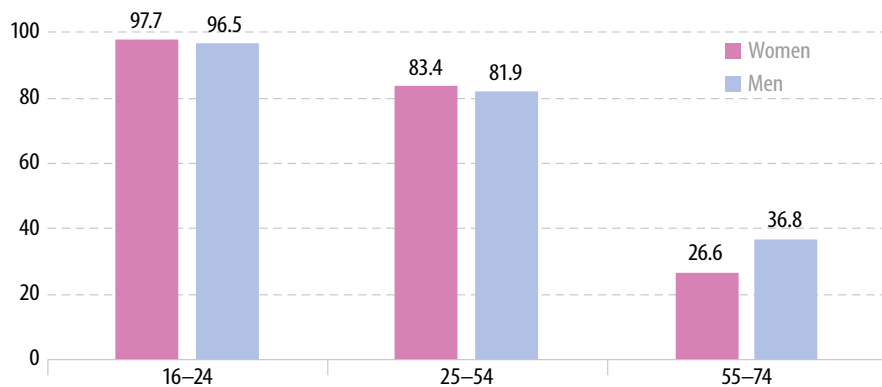
Researchers by level of education and sex, 2016



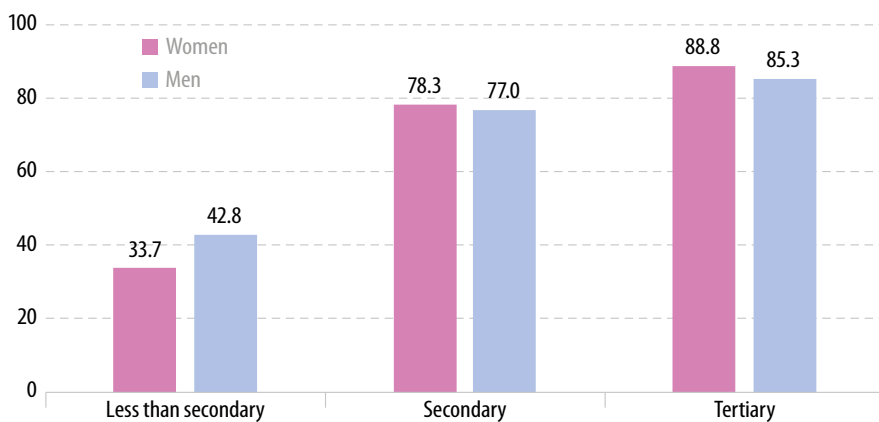
Source: Statistics of science, SORS.

Mobile phone users by sex and age, 2016 (%)

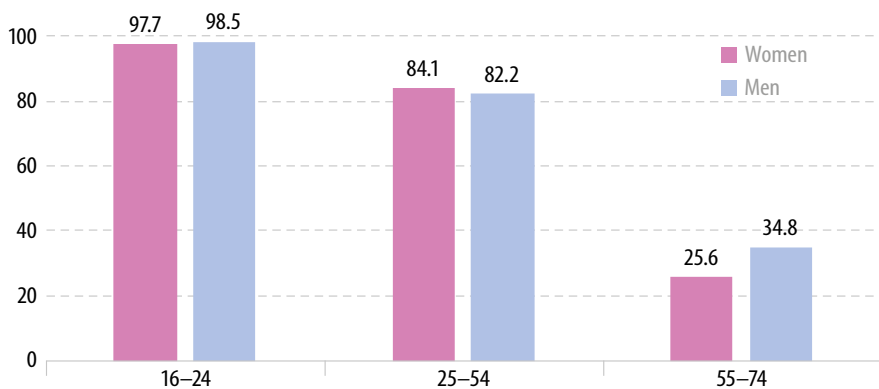
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Computer users by age and sex, 2016 (%)

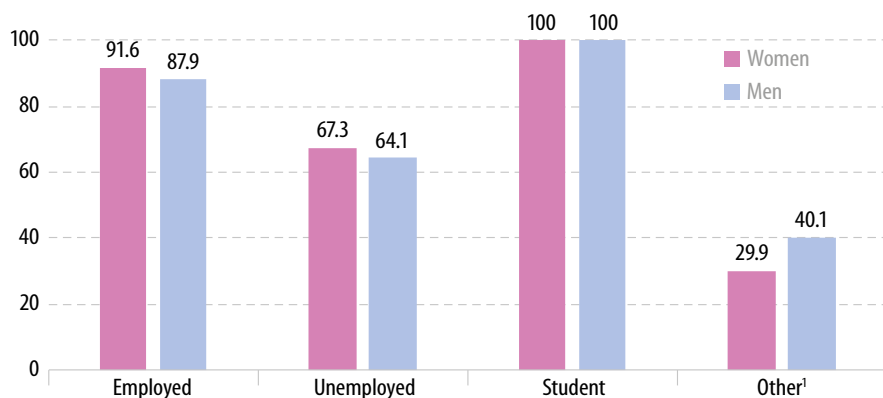
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

**Computer users by educational attainment and sex, 2016 (%)**

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

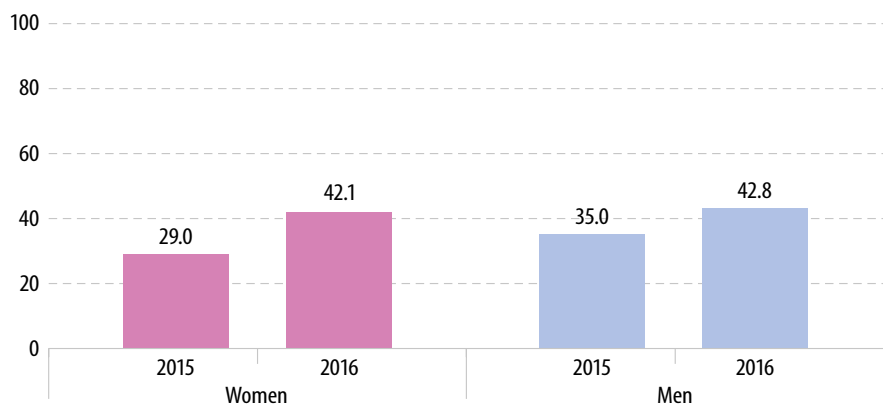
Internet users by age and sex, 2016 (%)

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Internet users by working status and sex, 2016 (%)

¹ Other not included in the workforce (pensioners, persons in military service, etc.).

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Persons with basic or higher digital skills, aged 16–74, by sex, 2015 and 2016 (%)

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.



5

EMPLOYMENT



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ The activity rate of women with higher education is somewhat higher than the activity rate of men with the same level of education (70.9% vs. 69.5%). However, the activity rate of women without education and with low-level education is 23.6%, which is lesser than the activity rate of men with the same level of education by 20.4 percentage points (p.p.).
- ▶ The employment rate of women is 38.1%, which is by 14.7 p.p. less than the employment rate of men (52.8%). As for married men and women, the gender gap is slightly smaller — the employment rate of married women equals 68% and is higher than the employment rate of married men, which equals 64%.
- ▶ The greatest gender gap on the labour market in regard to employment is noted in the age category 55–64 years in which the employment rate of women is 32.5% and the employment rate of men is 52.8%.
- ▶ The employment rate of women aged 25 to 54 is lesser for 11.3 p.p. than the employment rate of men in the same age category (63.6% vs. 74.8%).
- ▶ Unemployment is quite prominent for women aged 15 to 24; the unemployment rate is 39.5%. However, men of the same age group are in no better position than the women. The unemployment rate of men aged 15 to 24 is 32.2%.
- ▶ There are twice as many self-employed among men than among women (in the age group 15 to 64, 28% of men and 13% women are self-employed).
- ▶ The share of informally employed women and men is larger among self-employed persons than among employed in all age groups. The largest number of informally employed are aged 15 to 24 (67.4% women and 54.5% men).
- ▶ The inactivity rate for women is higher by 16.3 p.p. than for men (54.6% vs. 38.2%). The largest gender gap considering inactivity occurs in the age group 55 to 64, where the inactivity rate for women is 64.8% and for men it equals 40.4%.

DEFINITION

- ▶ **Active population** (labour force) includes all employed and unemployed persons aged 15 and over.
- ▶ The term **employed** in the Labour Force Survey implies persons who, in the week observed at least for an hour did some work for compensation (in money or in kind), as well as the persons with job (i.e. employed persons) who in the respective week were absent from work. Therefore, the Survey does not relate to the formal employment status of the surveyed persons, but the working/employment status is determined based on the real activity that interviewed persons practiced in the respective week. Pursuant to the Classification of occupational status of employed



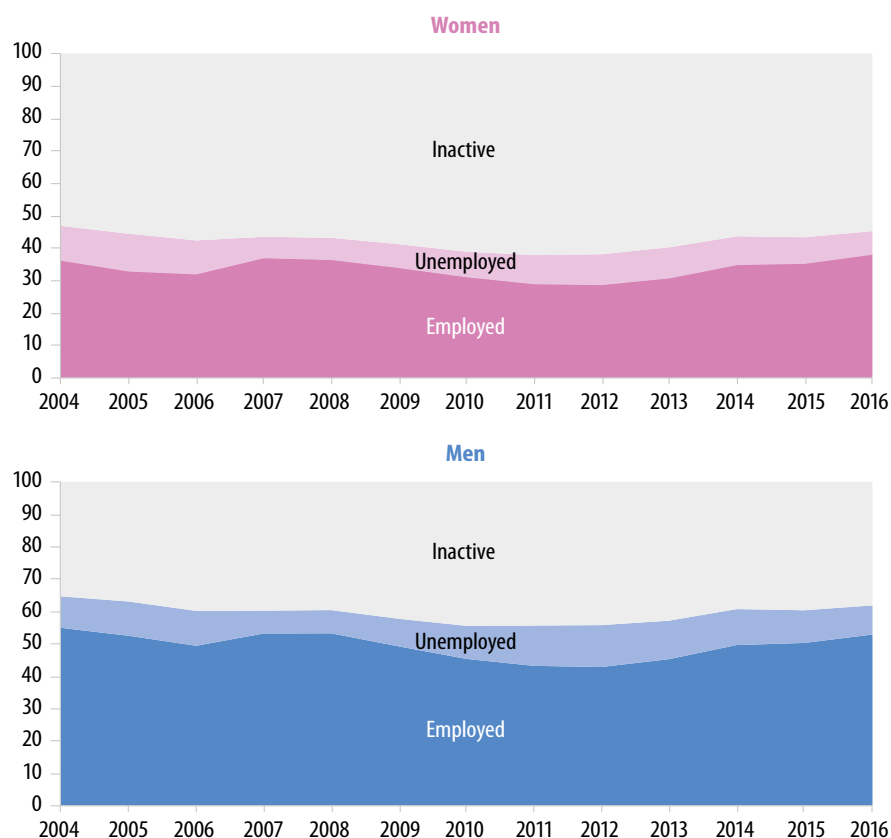
persons, the following categories are defined: self-employed, employees and unpaid family workers.

- ▶ The term **registered employment** comprises persons who have formal legal employment contract, i.e. who entered into employment with an employer for definite or indefinite period of time and persons who work on the basis of contract on performing temporary or occasional jobs, persons performing occupations /activities independently or who are founders of enterprises or unincorporated enterprises, as well as persons performing agricultural activities with records kept by the Central Register of Social Contributions Payers.
- ▶ **Unemployed persons** are the persons who in the respective week did no work for remuneration, who undertook active steps to find a job during the four weeks preceding the referent week, and who were able to start working within two-week time after the referent week. Unemployed are also the persons who undertook no active steps to find a job during the previous four weeks, since they had already found a job and were about to start working after the referent week, however within the next three months latest.
- ▶ **Registered unemployment** — Unemployed persons are persons between 15 years of age and the age eligible for retirement (or maximum 65 years of age), capable and immediately ready to work, who have not entered into an employment contract or exercised the right to work in any other way, who are found in the unemployment register and who seek job actively.
- ▶ **Employed person seeking change of employment** — is a person who is employed or otherwise exercises the right to work, yet actively seeks to change employment and is on the registry of persons seeking change of employment.
- ▶ **Inactive population** consists of the population aged 15 and over who were not categorized under employed or unemployed population.
- ▶ **Activity rate** presents the percentage share of active population in the total population aged 15 and over.
- ▶ **Employment rate** presents the percentage share of employed population in the total population aged 15 and over.
- ▶ **Unemployment rate** presents the percentage share of unemployed population in the total number of active population aged 15 and over.
- ▶ **Long-term unemployment rate** is the percentage share of those who have been unemployed for a year or longer in the total active population.
- ▶ **Inactivity rate** is the percentage share of inactive population in the total population aged 15 and over.
- ▶ **Informal employment rate** represents the percentage share of persons working without formal contract in the total number of employment. This category includes the employed in unregistered companies, the employed in registered companies

but without formal contract and without paying social and pension contributions, as well as unpaid family workers.

- ▶ **Entrepreneurs Register** is an integrated, central, electronic database where maintained are data on registered entrepreneurs (i.e. sole proprietors), companies, cooperatives and cooperative federations, public enterprises and foreign company branches and representative offices, as well as on other forms of business organization (as prescribed by law).
- ▶ **Entrepreneur** is a person who operates own activity in order to obtain certain profit.

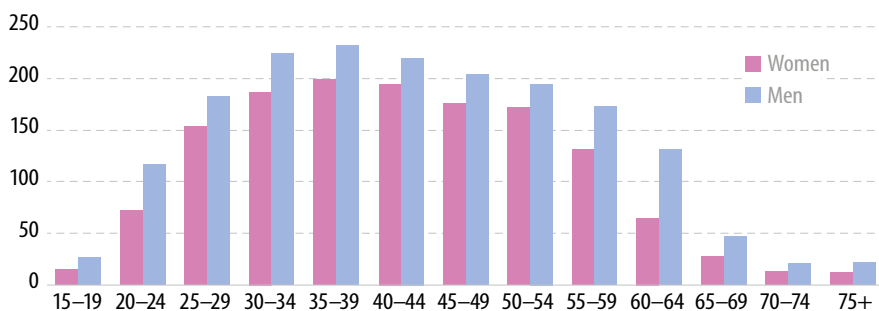
Main sets of population aged 15 and over, by activity and sex, 2004–2016 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Active population by age groups and sex, 2016 (in thousands)



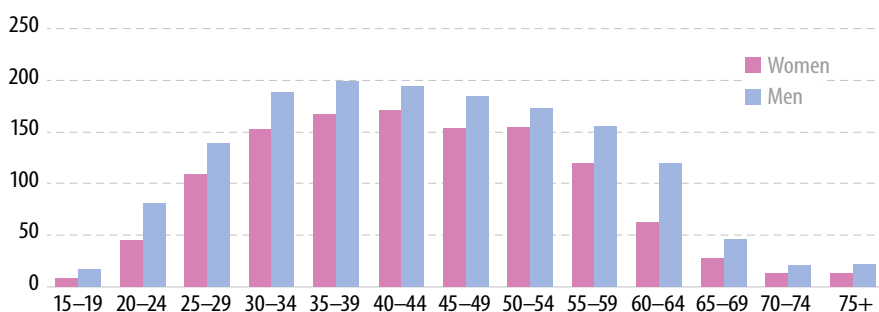
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Activity rates for population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment, age and sex, 2016

	Total	Women	Men
Educational attainment			
No school	9.9	7.0	22.0
Primary/elementary education	33.0	24.8	44.6
Secondary education	59.8	51.3	67.1
Tertiary/Higher education	70.3	70.9	69.5
Age			
15+	53.3	45.4	61.8
15-64	65.6	58.1	73.1
15-24	30.3	23.4	36.8
25-54	82.0	76.1	87.7
55+	26.6	18.7	36.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by age groups and sex, 2016 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employment rates for population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment, age and sex, 2016

	Total	Women	Men
Educational attainment			
No school	7.9	5.9	16.0
Primary/elementary education	28.9	22.1	38.6
Secondary education	49.8	41.7	56.7
Tertiary/Higher education	60.5	60.4	60.6
Age			
15+	45.2	38.1	52.8
15–64	55.2	48.4	61.9
15–24	19.7	14.2	24.9
25–54	69.2	63.6	74.8
55+	24.7	17.5	33.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by marital status and sex, 2016 (in thousands and %)

Marital status	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	1188	100	1532	100	44	56
Unmarried	243	20	454	30	35	65
Married	803	68	982	64	45	55
Widowed	65	5	30	2	69	31
Divorced	77	6	65	4	54	46

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Employed by professional status, age and sex, 2016 (%)

Age	15+		15–64		15–24		25–54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Professional status										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed	14	31	13	28	9	13	11	25	27	54
Employees	73	65	76	68	77	70	80	72	43	42
Contributing family workers	13	4	11	4	14	17	9	3	30	4

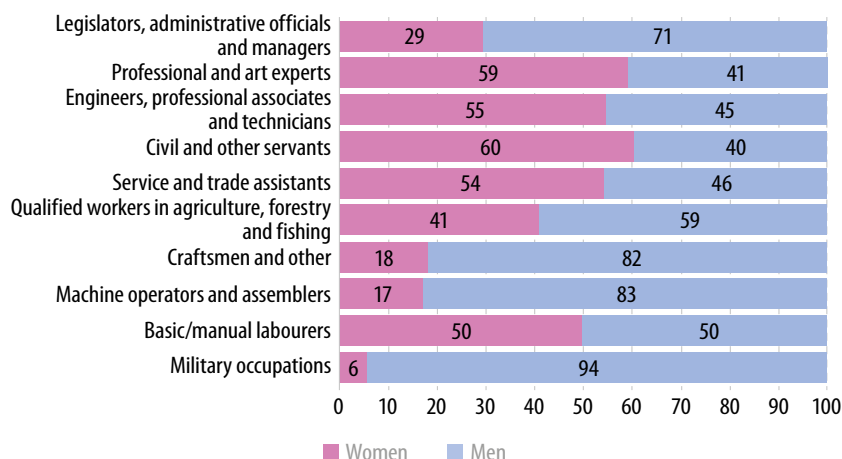
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by sector of activity, ownership and sex, 2016 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Employees	867	100.0	992	100.0	46.6	53.4
Sector of activity						
Agriculture	16	1.8	43	4.3	26.9	73.1
Industry	171	19.7	328	33.1	34.3	65.7
Construction	10	1.2	70	7.0	12.9	87.1
Services	669	77.2	551	55.5	54.9	45.1
Ownership						
Private ownership registered	474	54.7	607	61.3	43.8	56.2
Private ownership not registered	11	1.2	18	1.8	37.3	62.7
State ownership	374	43.1	352	35.5	51.5	48.5
Other	8	1.0	14	1.4	37.4	62.6
Self-employed	168	100.0	475	100.0	26.1	73.9
Sector of activity						
Agriculture	43	25.7	217	45.7	16.6	83.4
Industry	10	6.0	36	7.5	22.0	78.0
Construction	/	/	35	7.4	1.0	99.0
Service	114	68.0	187	39.4	37.9	62.1
Ownership						
Private ownership registered	90	53.4	303	63.6	22.9	77.1
Private ownership not registered	73	43.7	163	34.3	31.0	69.0
State ownership	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	/	2.9	10	2.0	33.9	66.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by occupation and sex, 2016 (%)



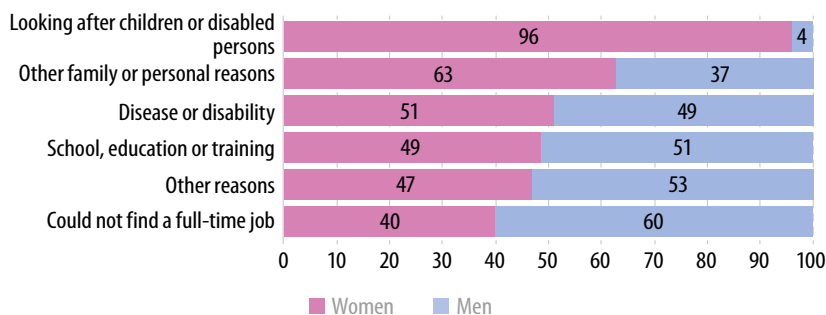
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by working hours, age and sex, 2016 (%)

Age	15+		15–64		15–24		25–54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Working hours										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full-time job	86	88	88	90	76	80	90	92	70	79
Part-time job	14	12	12	10	24	20	10	8	30	21

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by reasons why they work less than full-time and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Employed in formal or informal employment by age, professional status and sex, 2016 (%)

	15+		15–64		15–24		25–54		55+	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employees										
Formally employed	95	91	95	91	82	78	95	92	93	93
Informally employed	5	9	5	9	18	22	5	8	7	7
Self-employed										
Formally employed	54	64	57	65	33	45	62	66	43	62
Informally employed	46	36	43	35	67	55	38	34	57	38

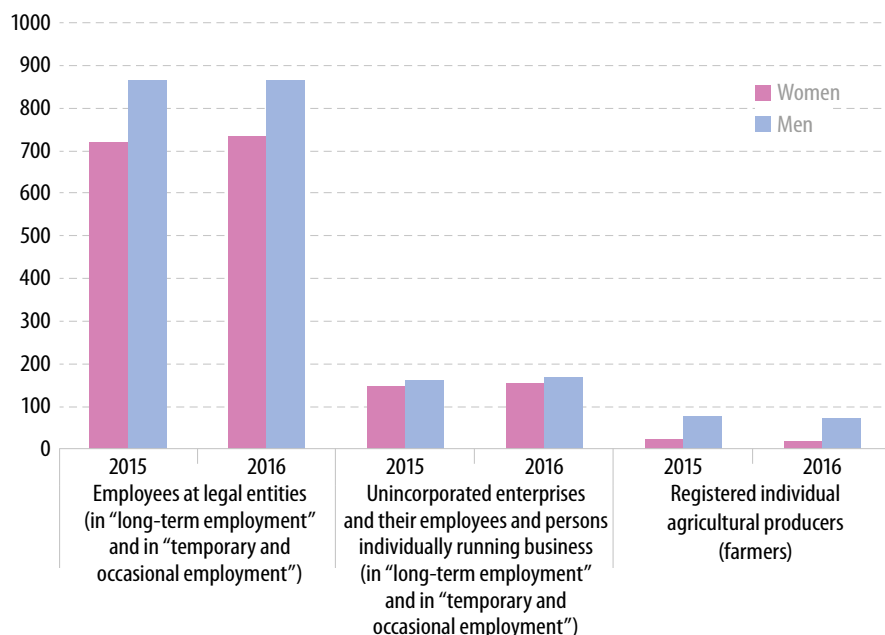
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed seeking another job, reasons for seeking another job and sex, 2016 (%)

	Women	Men
Total	100	100
Employed that did not seek new job in the last four weeks	94	93
Employed but seeking new job in the last four weeks; reason:	6	7
Risk of losing present job, or actual job is of limited duration	5	5
Present job is accepted as temporary	31	37
Searching extra job that would be worked in addition to current job	5	5
Desire to find job providing better conditions (higher wages, more convenient working hours or transport, possibility to better express their own abilities)	55	49
Other	4	4

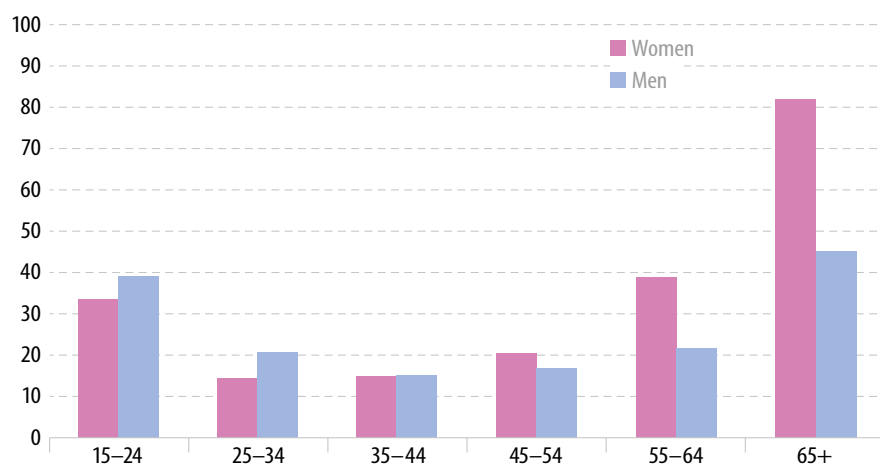
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Registered employment, by sex, 2015–2016 (in thousands)



Source: Survey on registered employment, SORS.

Informal employment in total employment by age groups and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

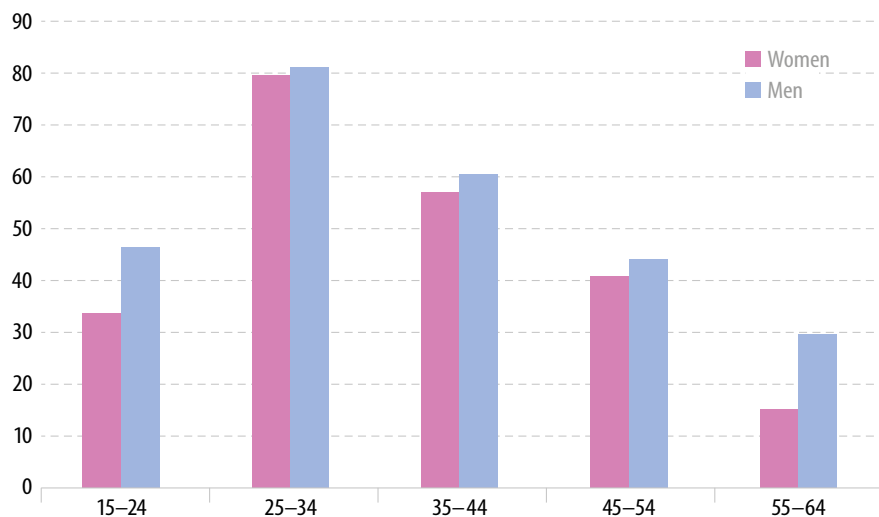


Informally employed by section of activity and sex, 2016 (in thousands)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	278	100	321	100	46	54
Agriculture	155	55.6	132	41.2	54	46
Industry	10	3.7	24	7.6	30	70
Construction	/	0.1	44	13.6	1	99
Services	113	40.7	121	37.6	48	52

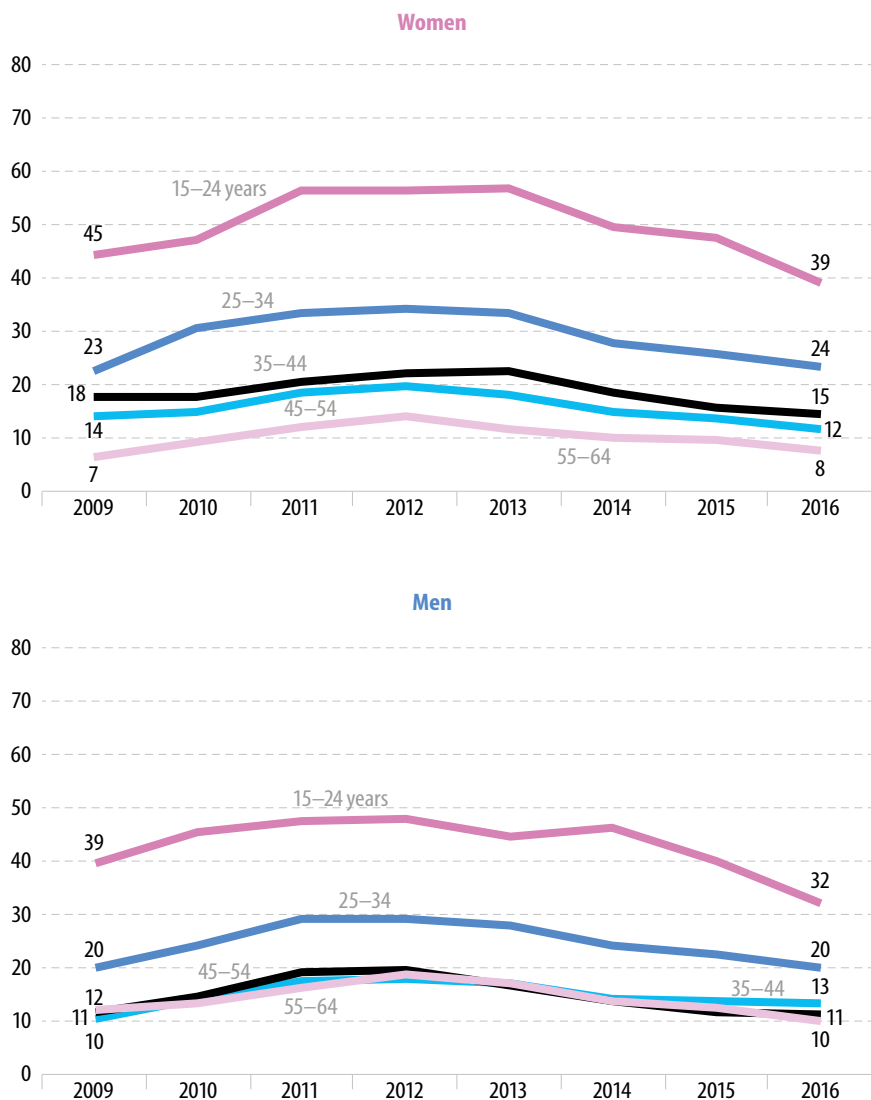
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Unemployed by age groups and sex, 2016 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2009–2016



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Long-term unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2016

Age	Long term unemployment rate		
	Total	Women	Men
15+	9.9	10.5	9.5
15–64	10.4	10.9	10.0
15–24	17.3	17.4	17.3
25–54	10.4	11.2	9.7
55+	5.5	4.9	5.9

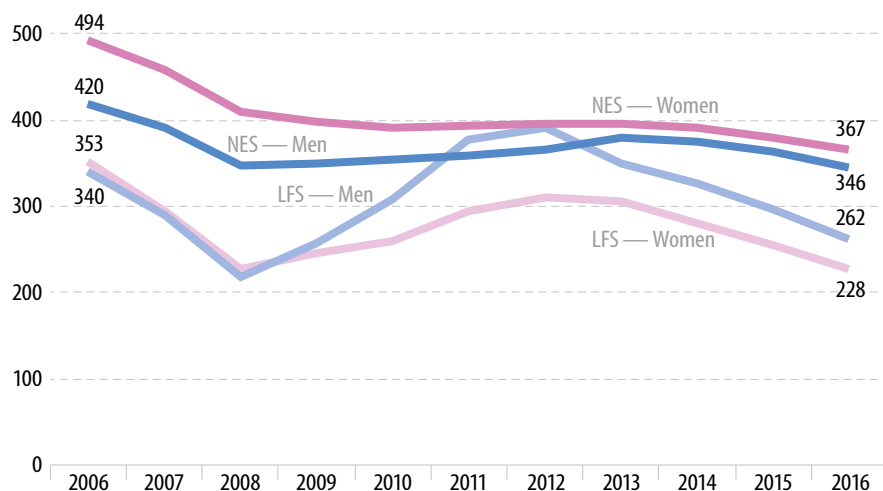
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Unemployed by marital status and sex, 2016 (in thousands and %)

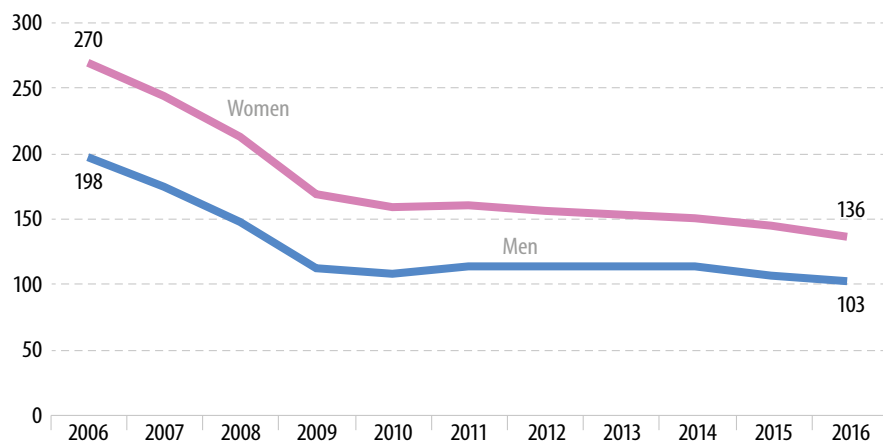
	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	228	100	262	100	47	53
Unmarried	92	40	147	56	38	62
Married	114	50	99	38	53	47
Widowed	5	2	2	1	66	34
Divorced	18	8	13	5	57	43

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

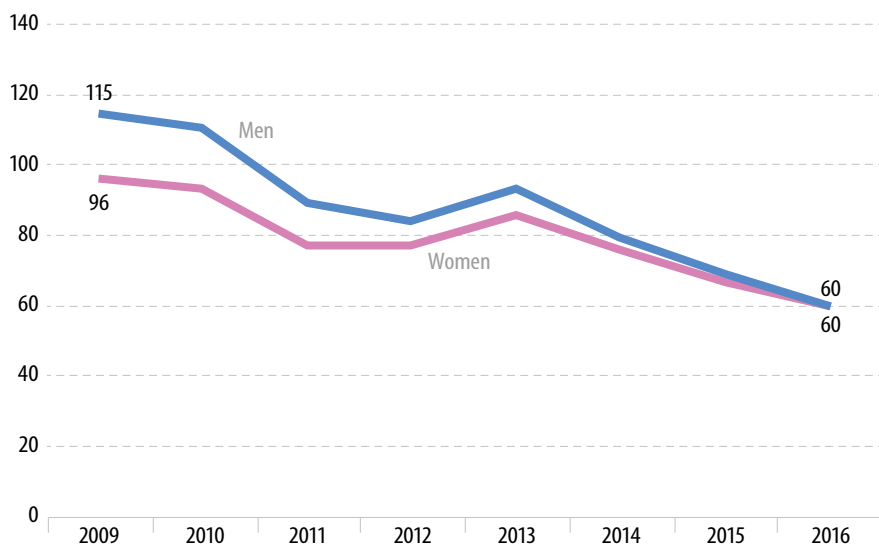
Unemployed persons, by sex, 2006–2016 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), SORS and National Employment Service (NES).

Unemployed persons, first time job seekers, by sex, 2006–2016 (in thousands)

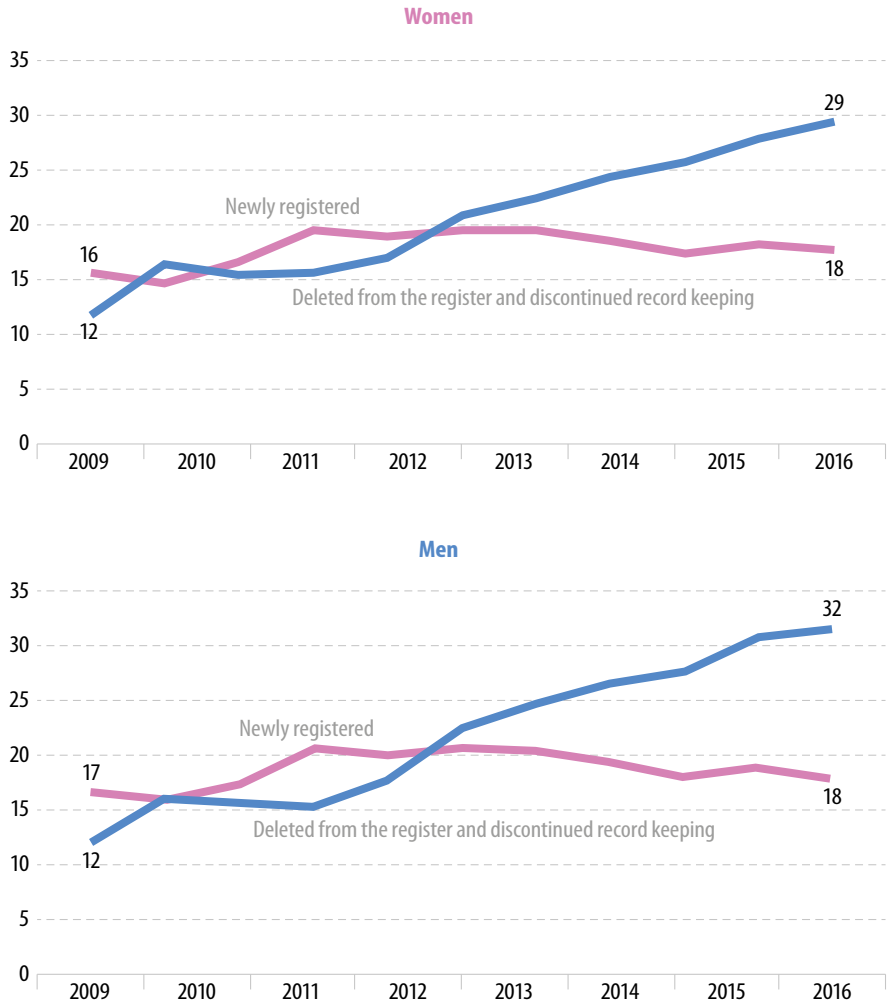
Source: National Employment Service.

Unemployed persons, beneficiaries of financial compensation, by sex, 2009–2016 (in thousands)

Source: National Employment Service.

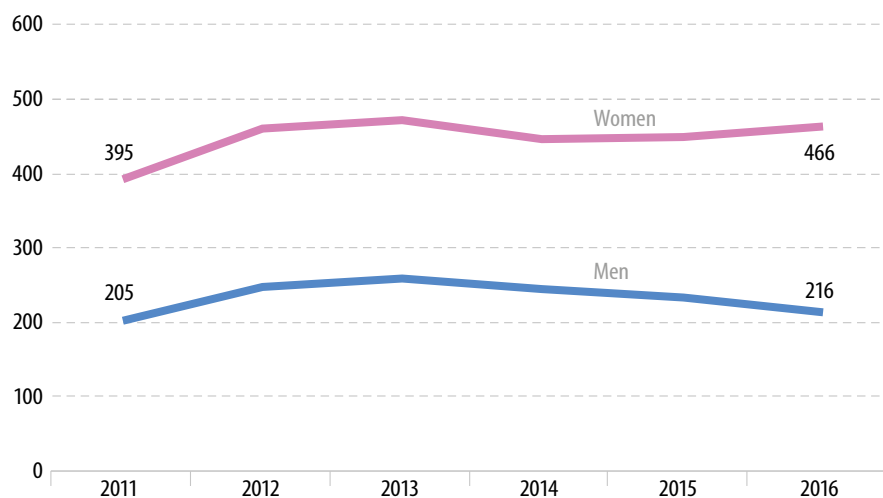


Unemployed persons, newly registered and deleted from the register, 2006–2016 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.

Employed persons seeking change of employment, by sex, 2011–2016



Source: National Employment Service.

Inactivity rate by age and sex, 2016

Age	Total	Women	Men
15+	46.7	54.6	38.2
15–64	34.4	41.9	26.9
15–24	69.7	76.6	63.2
25–54	18.0	23.9	12.3
55+	73.4	81.3	63.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Inactive by reasons for not seeking job and by sex, 2016 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	1350	100	895	100	60	40
Expecting to resume previous job	3	0	5	1	32	68
Illness or disability	186	14	134	15	58	42
Care of children or adult disabled persons	95	7	3	0	97	3
Other personal or family reasons	128	9	46	5	74	26
Schooling or training	270	20	245	27	52	48
Retired	501	37	346	39	59	41
Discouraged in possible finding job	117	9	73	8	62	38
Other reasons	50	4	43	5	54	46

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Inactive persons by previous work experience, income sources and sex, 2016 (in thousands)

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1700	1109	61	39
By previous experience				
Had previous work experience	1086	819	57	43
No work experience	614	290	68	32
By main income sources				
Salary/pension of spouse/parent/other household members	708	374	65	35
Support from other relatives/friends	26	23	54	46
Own pension entitlement	863	609	59	41
Unemployment insurance	4	10	31	69
Student grant/student loan	2	2	53	47
Casual jobs/small-range agricultural production	12	29	30	70
Welfare	58	39	60	40
Alimony	2	1	71	29
Receipts from rents/interest/dividend	4	4	51	47
Personal savings	8	9	47	53
Other	12	10	53	47

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Potential labour force¹, aged 15–74, by sex, 2016

	Available to work, not seeking job	Seeking job, but not immediately available	Potential labour force ¹	Potential additional labour force as a share in extended labour force ²
	(in thousands)			(%)
Total	351.8	13.8	365.6	10.3
Women	193.9	8.2	202.1	12.6
Men	157.9	5.6	163.5	8.4

¹ Potential labour force consists of persons available to work but not seeking job and persons seeking job but not immediately available to work.

² Extended labour force consist of labour force (employed and unemployed) extended by potential labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Companies: Natural persons who are legal representatives and other representatives, by sex, 2017¹

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	53073	87371	38	62
Active business company	47968	80188	37	63
Company in bankruptcy proceedings	1350	717	65	35
Company in liquidation process	3755	6466	37	63

¹ Register of Business Entities, September

Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency.

Entrepreneurs: Founders by sex, 2017¹

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Entrepreneurs	80976	154758	34	66

¹ Register of Business Entities, September

Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency.



6

EARNINGS AND PENSIONS



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ The gender pay gap for 2014 was 8.7%, which means that women were paid 8.7% less than men. Serbia is among countries with the lowest gender pay gap in Europe. However, if earnings are observed according to educational attainment or occupations, the difference in earnings between women and men is significantly higher than the average gender pay gap, most often in favour of men.
- ▶ The proportion of women with low wages in the total number of employed women (24.4%) is higher than the proportion of men with low wages in the total number of employed men (21.6%).
- ▶ Despite the fact that women, on average, live longer than men, it is noticeable that in all categories of old-age pension beneficiaries, women live, on average, shorter than men.

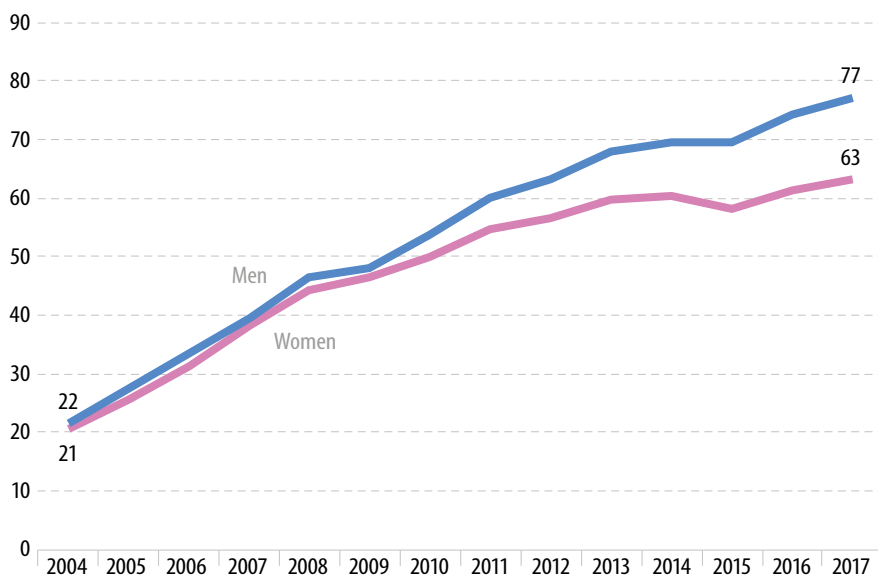
DEFINITION

- ▶ According to Article 105 of the Labour Law, an employee's **earnings** include: remuneration which includes taxes and contributions paid from the earnings by the employee for work performed and time spent at work; raised earnings; earnings compensation and other income (excluding: local public transport fares for commuting to and from work, allowances for business trips in the country and abroad, retirement indemnity, solidarity assistance, jubilee premium and compensation in case of death and compensation for damages due to occupational injury or occupational disease). SORS calculates average earnings from the total sum of monthly earnings paid out in the reporting month, divided by the number of (formally registered) employees according to personnel records of legal entities and unincorporated enterprises who submit data (employees of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior are not included).
- ▶ **The Gender pay gap** (GPG) represents the difference between average hourly earnings of employed men and of employed women as a percentage of average hourly earnings of employed men.
- ▶ **Median** is the value of the observed variable, which is located exactly in the middle of an ordered set of the population variable values.
- ▶ **Educational attainment** is the highest level of education for which an employee (a person) possesses an appropriate diploma of an accredited educational institution and these data represent the personal characteristics of employees, regardless of the occupation they perform.



- **Pension** is a monthly cash benefit to which an individual is entitled in respect of insurance for old age, disability, death and physical impairment. There are three categories of pensions: old age, disability and family pension. Beneficiaries can claim the right to an old age pension on the basis of years worked or age, and the right to disability pension is claimed on the basis of disability. In case of the death of the holder, the right to the pension is transferred to a family member. For this kind of pension there are no data on the beneficiaries' sex.

Average earnings of employees in legal entities, by sex, 2004–2017¹
(RSD thousand)



¹ Data for 2017 refer to March, otherwise the data refer to September.

Source: Earnings statistics, SORS.

Gender pay gap and low-wage earners as proportion of all employees by sex, 2014 (%)

$$\left[\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Hourly earnings} \\ \text{of men} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Hourly earnings} \\ \text{of women} \end{array} \right) \div \begin{array}{c} \text{Hourly earnings} \\ \text{of men} \end{array} \right] \times 100 = \text{Gender pay gap}$$

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees ¹	
		Women	Men
Total ²	8.7	24.4	21.6
Age groups			
15–29 years	3.3	31.6	32.1
30–39	9.3	24.7	23.4
40–49	10.1	24.5	20.8
50–59	9.5	21.2	15.3
60 or more years	0.8	12.5	14.1
Level of education			
No education, incomplete primary school or primary education	22.4	60.7	36.9
Secondary education	15.0	30.9	24.3
College, I level of university or expert studies	12.5	10.0	11.9
Higher education, master and doctoral studies	17.8	4.0	4.8
Occupational groups			
Managers	13.6	9.2	10.4
Professionals	15.0	2.4	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	16.1	5.5	8.4
Clerical support workers	3.0	16.7	13.6
Service and sales workers	13.4	59.2	45.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	/	/	/
Craft and related trades workers	30.6	47.5	26.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	19.0	23.8	23.1
Elementary occupations	24.3	59.9	35.8
Type of ownership			
Private ownership	9.2	38.8	31.2
Public ownership	12.0	11.9	8.2



Gender pay gap and low-wage earners as proportion of all employees by sex, 2014 (%) (continuation)

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees ¹	
		Women	Men
Size of enterprise			
10–49 employees	-3.6	38.5	52.2
50–249	7.9	29.8	22.2
250–499	10.6	23.5	14.0
500–999	12.1	14.5	9.3
1000 or more employees	13.8	11.1	4.4
Sections of activities			
Mining and quarrying	6.5	1.1	2.0
Manufacturing	18.6	37.4	22.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.6	1.8	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	19.1	18.5
Construction	-3.4	26.8	34.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.1	52.4	42.7
Transportation and storage	-4.9	12.5	16.5
Accommodation and food service activities	7.4	40.9	43.1
Information and communication	14.9	5.6	6.8
Financial and insurance activities	12.9	5.0	7.6
Real estate activities	0.5	5.3	8.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.3	11.3	20.7
Administrative and support service activities	-4.5	23.4	28.0
Education	5.5	15.3	16.2
Human health and social work activities	12.6	13.1	10.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.5	27.0	30.5
Other service activities	-22.7	21.6	30.8

¹ Low-wage earners are persons who earn less or equal to 2/3 of the median hourly earnings.

² The employees in enterprises employing less than 10 employees, as well as the employees in sections Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Public administration and defence; compulsory social security — were not included in the survey.

Source: Pilot Survey on Structure of Earnings, SORS.

Average annual earnings and median annual earnings by sections of activities and sex, 2014 (RSD thousand)

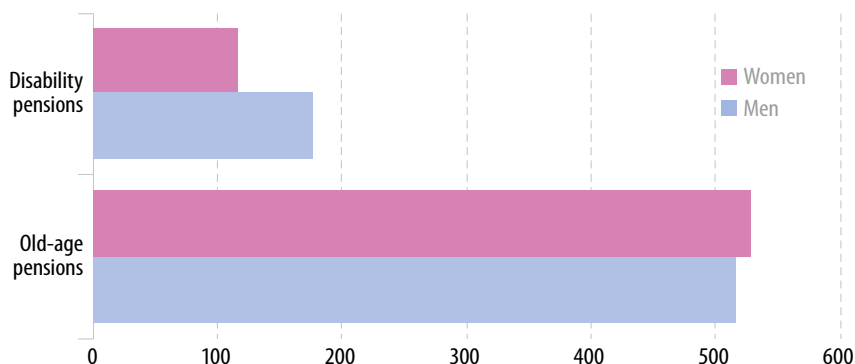
Sections of activities	Average annual earnings			Median annual earnings		
	Women	Men	Women to men earnings ratio, %	Women	Men	Women to men earnings ratio, %
Total ¹	778	864	90	680	716	95
Mining and quarrying	1144	1229	93	1123	1227	92
Manufacturing	619	772	80	500	652	77
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1251	1386	90	1173	1328	88
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	699	704	99	634	641	99
Construction	693	705	98	590	604	98
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	613	681	90	458	510	90
Transportation and storage	866	822	105	771	717	108
Accommodation and food service activities	569	627	91	520	552	94
Information and communication	1080	1264	85	908	967	94
Financial and insurance activities	1372	1608	85	1187	1283	93
Real estate activities	1026	1012	101	895	848	106
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1265	1349	94	1024	874	117
Administrative and support service activities	751	725	104	636	647	98
Education	782	829	94	805	818	98
Human health and social work activities	780	927	84	700	751	93
Arts, entertainment and recreation	678	691	98	585	572	102
Other service activities	875	753	116	688	611	113

¹ The employees in enterprises employing less than 10 employees, as well as the employees in sections Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Public administration and defence; compulsory social security — were not included in the survey.

Source: Pilot Survey on Structure of Earnings, SORS.



Pension beneficiaries¹ of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex, 2016 (in thousands)



¹ As of 1 January 2008, pension insurance funds for employees, independent activities and farmers have been unified, and from 1 January 2012, category of professional military officers is included.

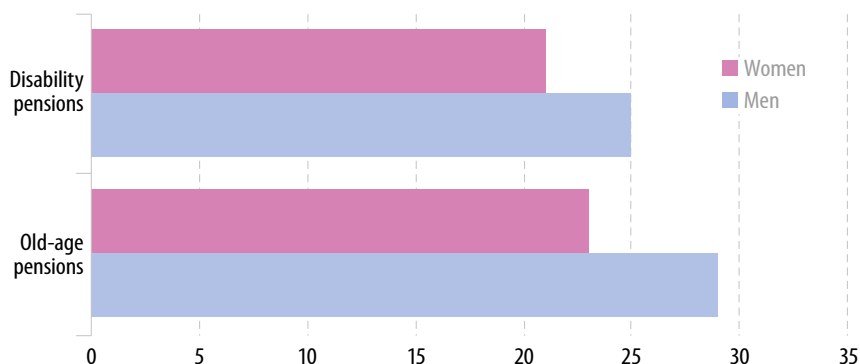
Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

Pension beneficiaries by categories, pension type, average age and sex, 2016

	Women beneficiaries per 100 men beneficiaries	Average age of beneficiaries		Average pension of women compared to average pension of men
		Women	Men	
All categories				
Old-age pensions	102	69	72	80
Disability pensions	66	67	68	86
Employed				
Old-age pensions	94	68	71	84
Disability pensions	68	67	68	85
Independent activities				
Old-age pensions	57	65	70	90
Disability pensions	29	61	65	92
Farmers				
Old-age pensions	195	74	76	95
Disability pensions	91	64	65	94

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

Average pensions of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex of beneficiaries, 2016 (RSD thousand)



Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

New pension beneficiaries, by sex, 2016

Pension beneficiaries	Old-age pensions		Disability pensions	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
All pensioner categories				
Number of new beneficiaries	16352	32582	3839	7307
Average pension (RSD)	22050	24125	18410	22253
Average age	61	64	53	55
Average years worked	29	33	21	25
Employed				
Number of new beneficiaries	13842	26651	3266	6243
Average pension (RSD)	23379	25269	19267	23091
Average age	61	64	52	55
Average years worked	30	34	21	25
Independent activities				
Number of new beneficiaries	1034	3600	288	658
Average pension (RSD)	19972	23405	15994	19972
Average age	61	65	53	57
Average years worked	27	31	18	22
Farmers				
Number of new beneficiaries	1476	2331	285	406
Average pension (RSD)	11045	12158	11040	13057
Average age	62	65	55	57
Average years worked	19	23	15	19

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.



Stopped pension entitlements due to death of beneficiaries, by type of pension and sex, 2016

	Old-age pensions		Disability pensions	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
All pensioner categories				
Number of pensions	13853	26002	5268	13032
Years of life	76	78	72	72
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	19	17	22	19
Employed				
Number of pensions	8396	20434	4927	11779
Years of life	75	77	73	73
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	19	17	23	19
Independent activities				
Number of pensions	175	967	109	736
Years of life	69	75	61	67
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	11	12	11	13
Farmers				
Number of pensions	5282	4601	232	517
Years of life	79	81	66	67
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	19	16	12	11

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.



7

LIVING STANDARD



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ The persons aged 18 to 24 are the group that is the most exposed to risk of poverty (men 33.3% and women 32%).
- ▶ When pensions are not included in the earnings, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for men aged 65 and over equals 82.5%, and for women 82.2%.
- ▶ At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) in 2016 was on the highest level for the age group 16 to 24. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) for men falling in this age group equals 47%, while for women it equals 44.3%.
- ▶ At-risk-of-poverty rate for men who are pensioners equals 13.3%, while for women it equals 16.9%. The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate is noted for employed persons.
- ▶ Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap shows the difference in assets of those being below at-risk-of-poverty threshold when related to the actual risk threshold, and it indicates the austere status of those falling within this population group. In 2016, the relative at-risk-of-poverty gap for men equalled 38.6%, and for women it equalled 37.5%, which in fact indicates the lacking income of the observed population group when related to the actual at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- ▶ In 2016 the severe material deprivation rate decreased in relation to previous two years; for men it equalled 19.3%, and for women 19.7%.
- ▶ Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated on a four-year panel. In 2016, for women it equalled 14.6%, and for men 16.8%.
- ▶ The percentage of women living in households which have great difficulties to „make ends meet“ is 1.2% higher than the percentage of men living in households with the same answer.

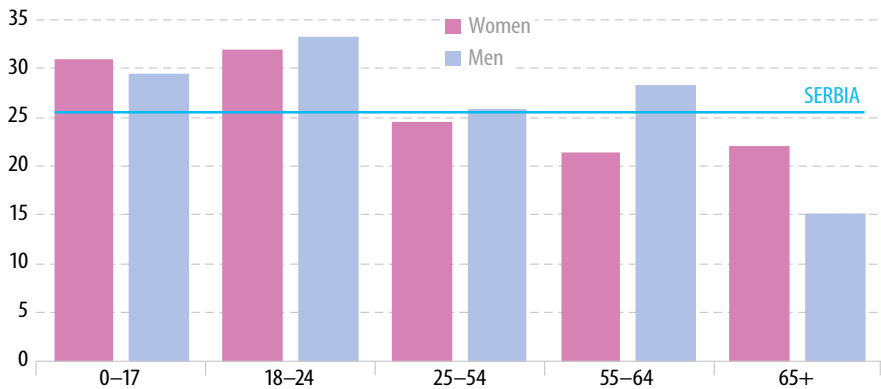
DEFINITION

- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty rate** represents the share of persons whose equalized disposable income is below the relative poverty line. These persons are not necessarily poor, but they are at a higher risk of poverty than others.
- ▶ **Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap** represents the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the median equalized income of the persons who are below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- ▶ **Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate** presents the percentage of persons who are at risk of poverty in the current year, and who have been in the same position for at least two of the three previous years.



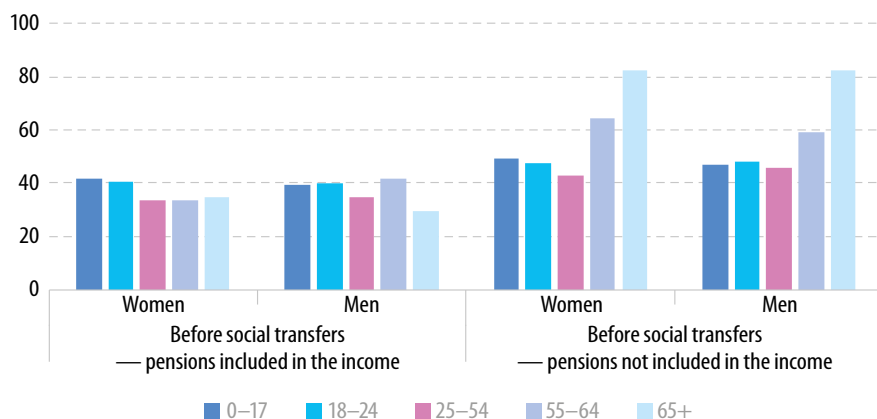
- ▶ **Most frequent status in the labour market** refers to the activity status which the person had for at least seven months during the reference period. It is calculated for the persons aged 18 and over.
- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate** (AROPE) shows the share of individuals who are at risk of poverty or are severely materially deprived or live in households with very low work intensity. Since the enactment of the Europe 2020 Strategy this indicator became the headline poverty reduction indicator.
- ▶ **Severe material deprivation rate** is an indicator of financial inability of a household to afford at least four out of the envisaged nine items of material deprivation.
- ▶ **Subjective poverty** (Ability to make ends meet) represents a subjective feeling of the respondents about the difficulties faced by the household in its attempt to pay all of its necessary costs taking into consideration the total income of that household.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, by age and sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate by age and sex, 2014–2016 (%)

	2014		2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	42.6	43.6	40.7	41.9	38.5	39.0
0–15	41.4	43.6	39.5	41.6	40.6	37.9
16–24	46.8	49.6	45.7	47.6	44.3	47.0
25–49	41.1	44.2	39.2	42.9	36.9	40.6
50–64	46.6	47.1	43.5	46.0	40.4	42.9
65+	39.4	32.6	38.4	30.9	34.9	26.2

Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.



At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent status in the labour market, for persons aged 18 and over, by sex, 2016 (%)



Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and sex, 2014–2016 (%)

	2014		2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	38.8	40.7	35.8	38.6	37.5	38.6
0–17	42.2	38.3	39.5	40.2	44.3	44.2
18–64	42.9	44.4	39.3	40.1	41.1	40.7
65+	25.9	23.3	27.8	23.5	28.6	26.1

Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Severe material deprivation rate by age and sex, 2014–2016 (%)

	2014		2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	26.1	26.5	24.0	24.0	19.7	19.3
18–64	25.6	27.6	23.2	24.8	18.9	20.4
0–17	23.7	25.0	21.6	22.4	18.1	17.2
18–24	27.0	31.7	22.6	25.1	19.2	21.9
25–54	25.3	26.6	21.7	23.5	17.7	19.2
55–64	25.7	28.0	27.2	28.4	21.6	23.0
65+	29.8	23.3	28.3	22.6	23.6	17.4

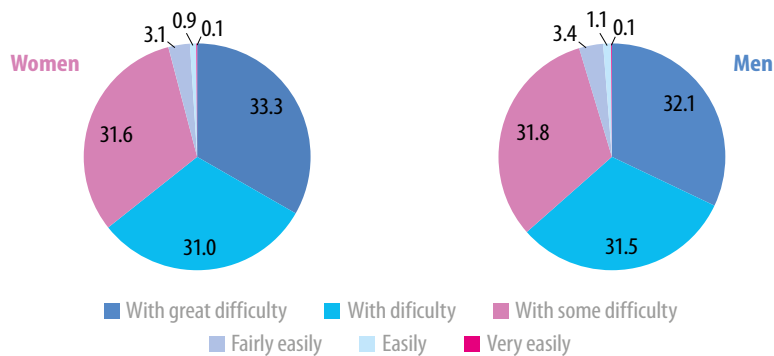
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate by sex, 2016 (%)

	Women	Men
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	14.6	16.8

Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.

Subjective poverty, by sex, 2016 (%)

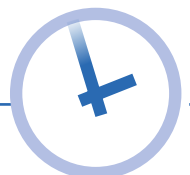


Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions — SILC, SORS.



8

TIME USE



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ Surveys on the time use from 2010 and 2015 has confirmed stereotypes that are valid in our region. Regardless of whether they are employed or not, women, in relation to men, work twice as long in the house, and half the time spend on paid jobs. For employed women, work in the house becomes the second shift.
- ▶ The greatest differences in time use are in activities related to personal care and free time. Both women and men in 2015 spent less time in the activities of personal care, so the difference in time was “compensated” for the benefit of leisure activities.
- ▶ In 2015, the time spent on paid work was almost at the same level as five years ago, while unpaid work was slightly reduced for both sexes.
- ▶ Women, regardless of their level of education, work more in total work than men. If they have higher education, they spend more time on paid jobs, as well as men.
- ▶ Regardless of education, women spend about 4.5 hours on housework, and men about 2 hours.
- ▶ In 2015, women spent more time in unpaid activities like care of others and care of their own children, and men in maintenance of house and household, and in care of their own children.
- ▶ For five years, there was a decrease in time for cooking and meal preparation for both sexes, but for women more drastical.
- ▶ If the work in the household should be paid at the minimum hour price, for household work recorded for women aged 15 years and over it was supposed to allocate 116€ per month in 2010, and 138€ in 2015, that leads to the annual level of 1.390 € for 2010, i.e. 1650 € for 2015.

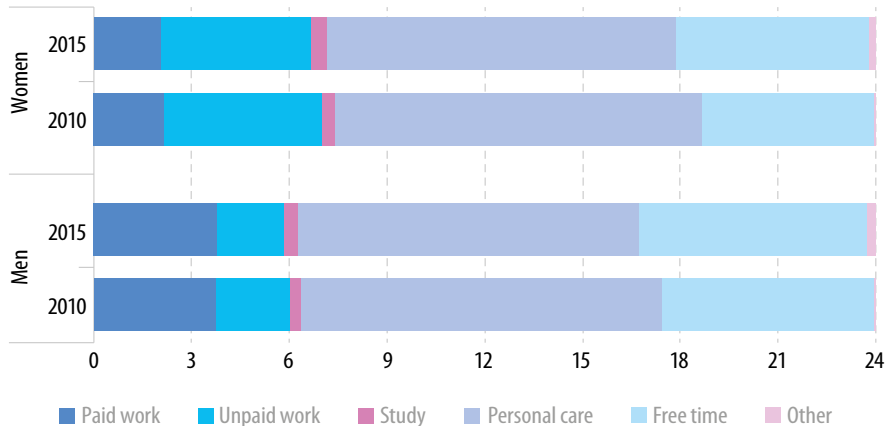
DEFINITION

- ▶ **Average time** is the average time spent on certain activities by all persons. It is calculated by dividing the total time spent in a given activity by the number of all interviewed persons.
- ▶ **Activities** are activities (actions) aggregated at the highest level, performed by respondents during the day.
- ▶ **Paid work** consists of time spent on the main and second job, lunch breaks during working hours, travel to/from work and other related activities.
- ▶ **Unpaid work** consists of cooking, cleaning and household upkeep, laundry and ironing, household repairs, shopping, child and adult care, travel related to unpaid activities, etc.



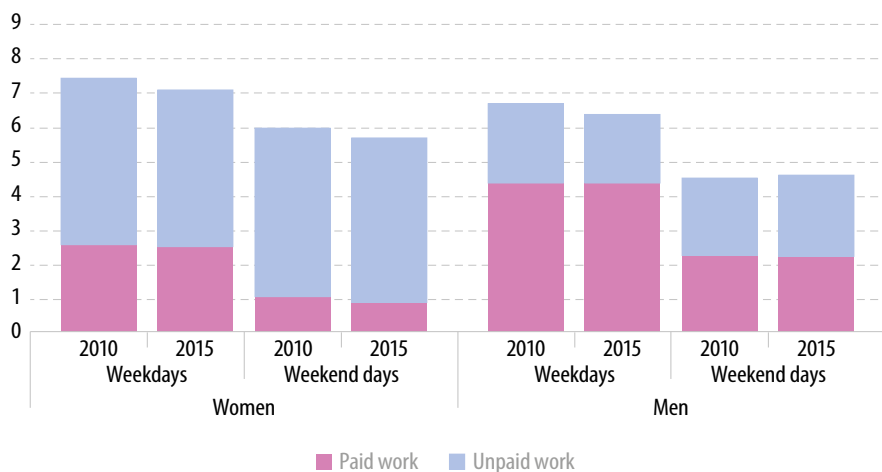
- ▶ **Total work** represents the sum of time spent in paid and unpaid work.
- ▶ **Study** includes time spent on attending school or university classes, doing homework, studying during free time, travelling and other study related activities.
- ▶ **Personal care** refers to the time spent on sleeping, eating and drinking, bathing, dressing and other personal care activities.
- ▶ **Free activities** refers to the time spent with family and friends, on entertainment, culture and sports, watching TV, resting, reading books, playing on the computer, and travel related to these activities.
- ▶ **Other activities (Other)** are activities that relate to unspecified activities and travel.

Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex, all days, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



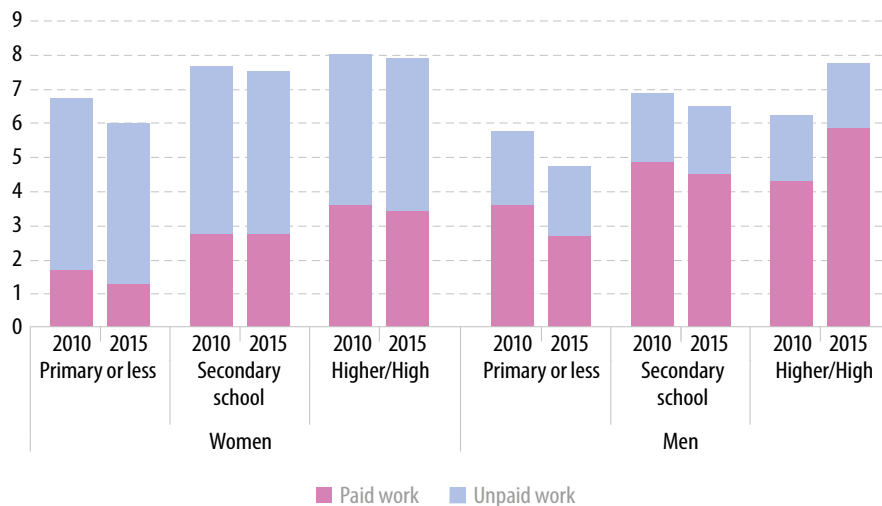
Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

Average time spent on paid and unpaid work, population 15 years and over, by sex, weekdays and weekend days, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

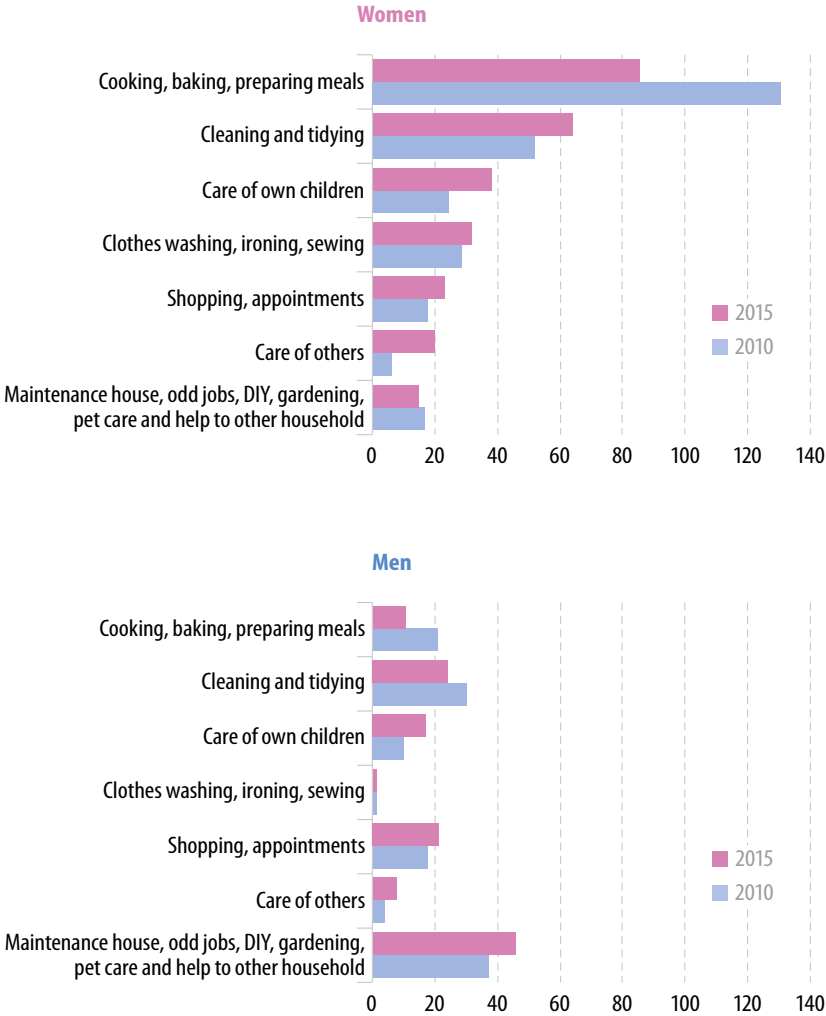
Average time spent on total work, population aged 15–64, by highest completed level of education and sex, all days, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

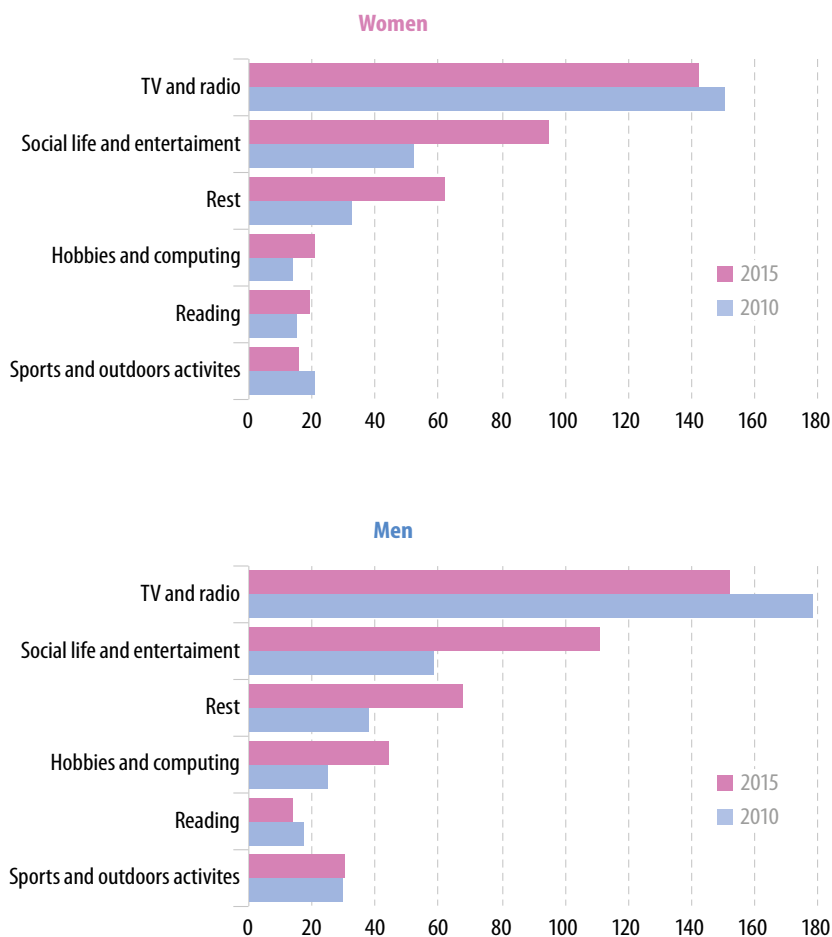


Average time spent on unpaid activities, two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex, all days, 2010 and 2015 (minutes)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

**Average time spent on free activities, two-digit level of activities, population
15 years and over, by sex, all days, 2010 and 2015 (minutes)**



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.



9

JUDICIARY



HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ In 2016, 93% of all juveniles who were convicted of criminal offense were boys. The most expressive in numbers criminal offense for which juveniles were sentenced was serious theft: 20 girls and 525 boys. The highest percentage (31%) of juvenile perpetrators of criminal acts who have been convicted in the same year are girls aged 16 and boys aged 17.
- ▶ In 2016, for the most serious crimes, murder and serious murder, 10 women and 156 men were sentenced. In the same year, 100 women and 1965 men were convicted of the criminal offense of domestic violence. For the same offence, 71% of women and 63% of men were sentenced to imprisonment. The victims of domestic violence are mainly women (77%), while men make 23% of domestic violence victims.

DEFINITION

- ▶ **Convicted person** is a person found guilty and sentenced for the offence in question by courts of general jurisdiction in the referent year.
- ▶ **Convicted minor** is a person aged between 14 and 18 at the time when the crime was committed, who perpetrated a criminal offence and was sentenced to juvenile imprisonment or correctional measure.
- ▶ **Convicted adult** is an adult perpetrator pronounced guilty and sentenced. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences are those who, at the moment the criminal offence was committed, were over the age of 18.

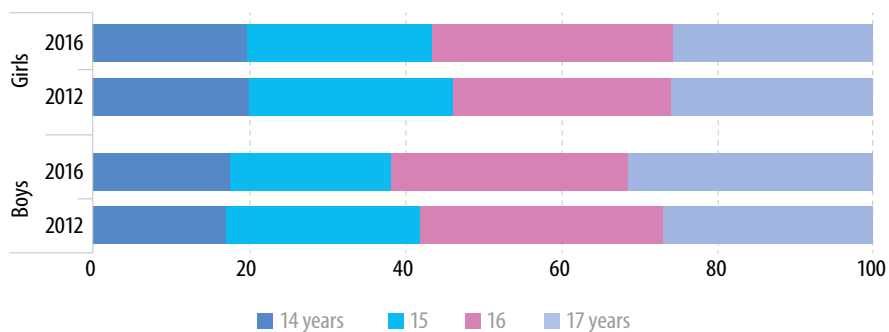


Convicted minors, by criminal offence and sex, 2012 and 2016

Criminal offences	2012		2016	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Total	122	2180	152	1880
Against life and limb	10	253	8	197
Murder and aggravated murder	0	6	0	10
Serious bodily harm	2	97	1	106
Light bodily harm	8	119	5	64
Other offences	0	31	2	17
Against sexual freedom	0	18	0	29
Rape	0	5	0	6
Other offences	0	13	0	23
Against human health	9	137	4	138
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	4	74	2	37
Unlawful possession of narcotics	4	51	2	98
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	1	12	0	3
Against property	60	1256	86	1086
Theft	28	188	44	235
Aggravated theft	23	723	20	525
Armed robbery and banditry	4	146	10	172
Other offences	5	199	12	154
Other criminal offences	43	516	54	430

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Convicted minors, by age and sex, 2012 and 2016 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

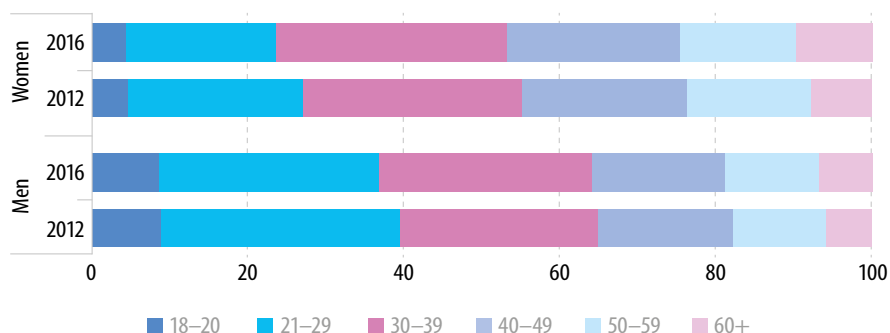
Convicted adult perpetrators, by criminal offence and sex, 2012 and 2016

Criminal offences	2012		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	3108	28214	3048	29477
Against life and limb	162	2159	130	1805
Murder and aggravated murder	12	196	10	156
Infanticide on childbirth	3	0	2	0
Serious bodily harm	26	704	19	626
Light bodily harm	98	954	85	785
Other offences	23	305	14	238
Against civil freedoms and rights	57	596	66	906
Coercion	2	58	1	54
Endangering safety	42	451	50	724
Other offences	13	87	15	128
Against sexual freedom	17	227	7	197
Rape	0	67	0	51
Other offences	17	160	7	146
Against marriage and family	280	2491	360	3406
Neglect and abuse of minor	23	15	18	17
Domestic violence	76	1396	100	1965
Non-payment of alimony	149	995	204	1359
Other offences	32	85	38	65
Against property	783	7555	1064	10238
Theft	374	2229	646	3822
Aggravated theft	121	2725	170	3906
Armed robbery and banditry	43	692	26	712
Other offences	245	1909	222	1798
Against commercial law	133	799	219	1373
Against human health	195	2911	162	3072
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	98	1470	45	945
Unlawful possession of narcotics	82	1313	106	2058
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	11	102	7	51
Other offences	4	26	4	18
Against official duty	178	663	117	372
Abuse of office	87	373	44	114
Embezzlement	66	159	42	158
Official fraud	2	4	0	4
Accepting bribes	7	52	11	43
Giving bribes	5	51	11	35
Other offences	11	24	9	18
Human trafficking	5	29	1	12
Other criminal offences	1298	10784	922	8096

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.



Convicted adult perpetrators, by age and sex, 2012 and 2016 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Victims of validly convicted adults, by criminal offence and sex, 2012 and 2016 (%)

	Victims			
	2012		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Murder	29	71	22	78
Aggravated murder	42	58	32	68
Murder on sudden provocation	0	100	0	100
Serious bodily harm	14	86	12	88
Light bodily harm	19	81	19	81
Abuse and torture	40	60	61	39
Rape	91	9	94	6
Sexual intercourse with a powerless person	75	25	58	42
Sexual intercourse with a child	83	17	100	0
Sexual intercourse based on abuse of position	86	14	100	0
Illegal sexual activities	87	13	90	10
Neglect and abuse of a minor	54	46	51	49
Domestic violence	75	25	77	23
Armed robbery	37	63	52	48
Banditry	58	42	47	53
Human trafficking	50	50	83	17

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Perpetrators of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2012 and 2016

	2012		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	230	3203	484	5200
Up to 13 years	—	—	—	—
14–17	9	53	17	99
18–20	13	77	12	137
21–30	37	498	88	798
31–40	75	941	118	1406
41–50	44	738	111	1251
51–60	29	580	76	876
60+	23	316	62	633

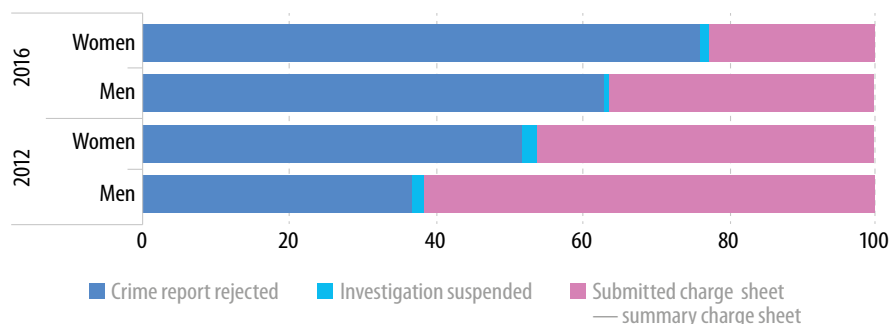
Source: Ministry of Interior.

Victims of the crime of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2012 and 2016

	2012		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	2971	866	4915	1410
Up to 13 years	83	83	94	83
14–17	98	55	127	60
18–20	95	30	143	53
21–30	497	102	827	165
31–40	712	96	1158	152
41–50	580	80	1032	188
51–60	473	191	715	240
60+	433	229	819	469

Source: Ministry of Interior.

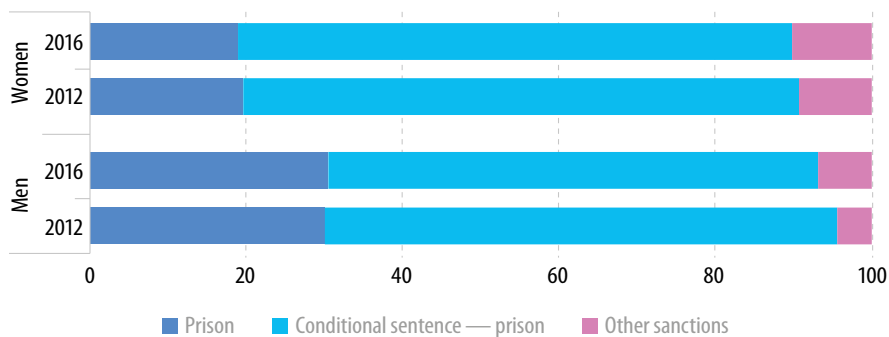
Reported adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by types of decision and sex, 2012 and 2016 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

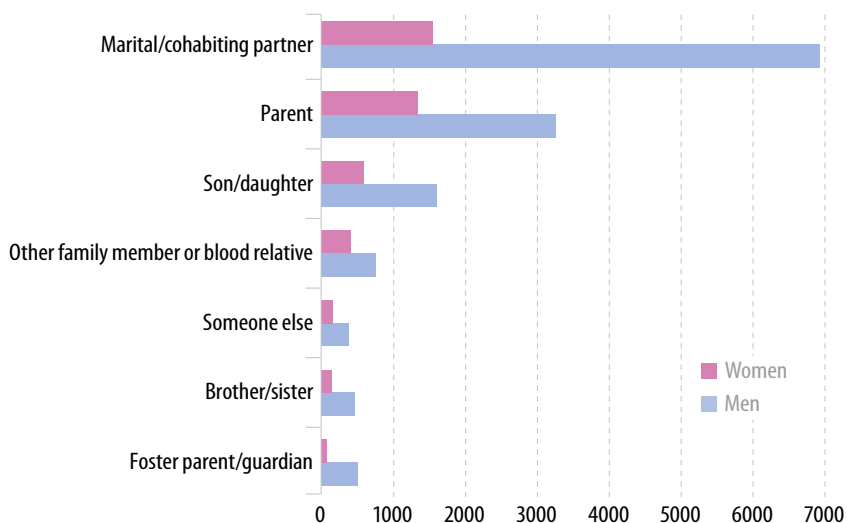


Convicted adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by pronounced criminal sanctions and sex, 2012 and 2016 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Perpetrators of domestic violence, by relationship/kinship with the victim and sex, 2016



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Beneficiaries of centres for social work victims of domestic violence, by dominant type of violence, age and sex, 2016 (%)

	0–17 years		18–25		26–64		65+	
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Physical violence	29	32	53	52	56	61	49	48
Sexual violence	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Psychical violence	25	22	35	32	39	35	39	36
Negligence	34	37	5	8	1	1	7	11
Economic violence	0	0	2	4	2	1	4	4
Other	8	8	2	3	1	2	1	1

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Persons deprived of liberty, by sex, 2012 and 2016

	2012		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Persons deprived of liberty ¹	402	9807	361	10311

¹ As of 31 December

Source: Ministry of Justice, Administration for Execution of Penitentiary Sanctions.



10

DECISION-MAKING



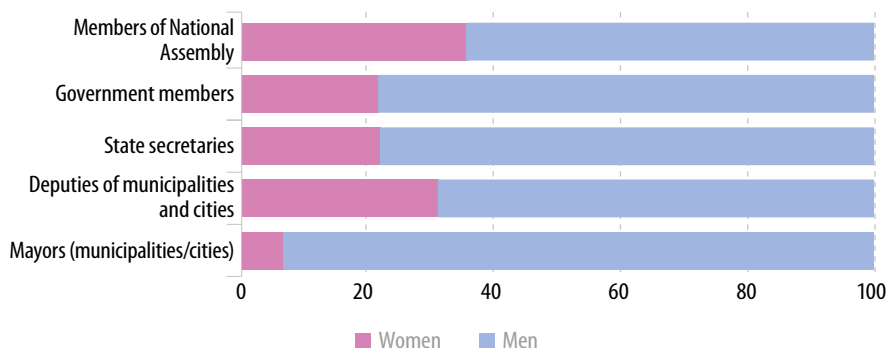
HIGHLIGHTS...

- ▶ The share of women as municipal presidents/mayors equals 6.6% only, and 31.2% of councillors in local government bodies are women.
- ▶ In the Security Policy Sector of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 2015 women and men on leadership/command positions were equally represented. In 2017 this situation changed, and more precisely, there are no women holding these positions.
- ▶ In 2016, as regards all public prosecutors' offices, the proportion of women to men holding the position of public prosecutor was 40% to 60%. Women are the least represented at high public prosecutors' offices (32%). Of the total number of deputy public prosecutors, 55% are women and 45% are men. Women deputy public prosecutors are represented on the lowest level at the Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime (30%), while the proportion of men is lowest at the basic public prosecutors' offices (42%).
- ▶ In 2016, at the courts of general jurisdiction the proportion of women to men holding the position of judges was 68% to 32%. The largest proportion of women judges is at the basic courts (70%). At the courts of special jurisdiction, 75% of all judges are women, and 25% are men. The largest representation of women is at the Misdemeanour Court of Appeal (82%), while at the same court men have the lowest representation (18%).

DEFINITION

- ▶ Data on members of the Serbian National Assembly, members of the Government and state secretaries relate to the status as of July 2017.
- ▶ Data on councillors of municipal and city assemblies and on the presidents of municipalities/mayors refer to the status after the elections in 2016.

Decision makers by decision-making level and sex, 2017 (%)





Public prosecutors and public prosecutors deputies¹, by sex, 2016

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public prosecutors				
Total	36	54	40	60
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100	0
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	2	2	50	50
Higher public prosecutor's offices	8	17	32	68
Basic public prosecutor's offices	24	34	41	59
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	0	1	0	100
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100	0
Public prosecutors Deputies				
Total	345	287	55	45
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	6	7	46	54
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	23	25	48	52
Higher public prosecutor's offices	91	79	54	46
Basic public prosecutor's offices	222	164	58	42
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	3	7	30	70
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	0	5	0	100

¹ The data refer to persons who hold the position.

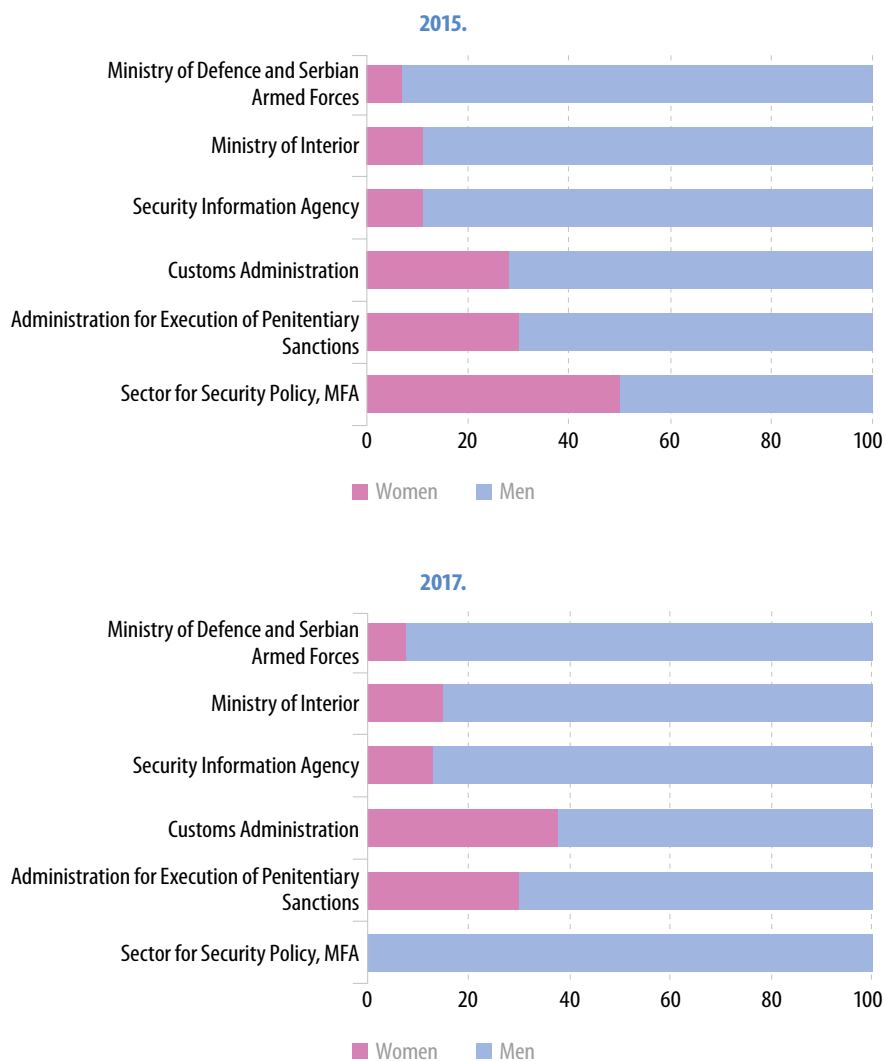
Source: Public Prosecutors Council.

Judges by sex, 2016

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Constitutional Court	5	10	33	67
Courts of general jurisdiction				
Total	1333	620	68	32
Supreme Court Cassation	22	15	59	41
Appellate Court	162	60	73	27
High Court	191	144	57	43
Basic Courts	958	401	70	30
Courts of special jurisdiction				
Total	598	197	75	25
Administrative Court	32	9	78	22
Commercial Appellate Court	27	10	73	27
Commercial Court	114	42	73	27
Misdemeanor Appellate Court	51	11	82	18
Misdemeanor Court	374	125	75	25

Source: Ministry of Justice.

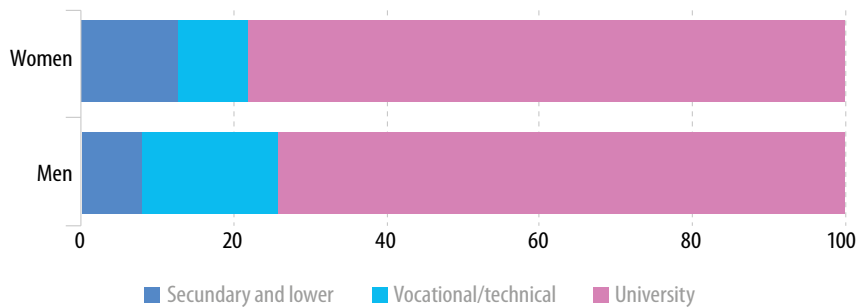
The security system employees of leadership/command duties, by sex, 2015 and 2017 (%)



Source: Ministry of Defence.

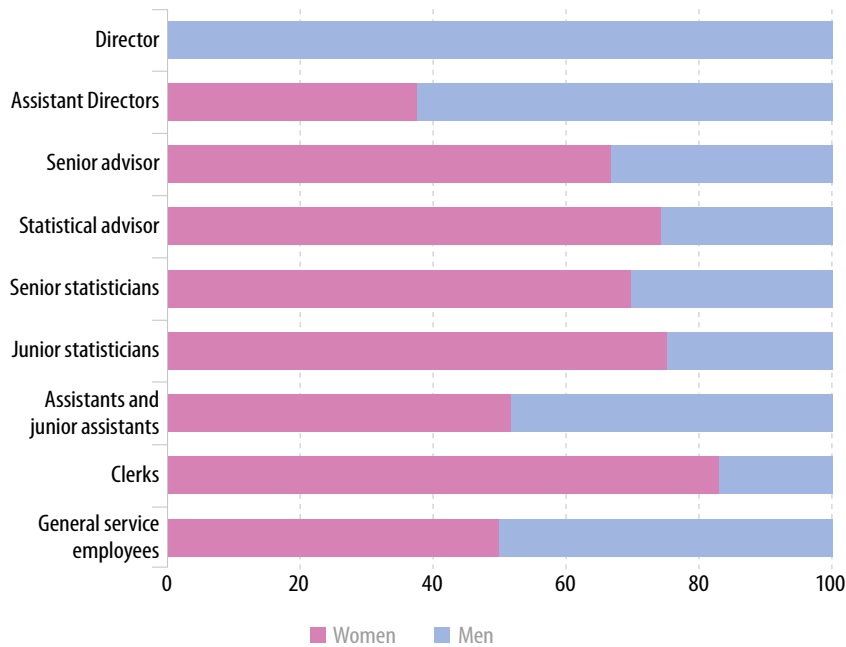


SORS staff by educational attainment and sex, 2017 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.

SORS staff by position and sex, 2017 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.



11

INTERNATIONAL INDICES



HIGHLIGHTS...

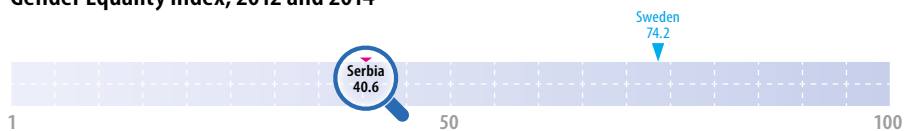
- ▶ Here presented are two European indices (Gender Equality Index and Gender Pay Gap) and four indices applied worldwide.
- ▶ The Republic of Serbia is the first non-EU country which has introduced the Index of Gender Equality.
- ▶ Gender Equality Index for the European Union equalled 52.9 in 2012 and 66.2 in 2015.
- ▶ Gender Equality Index for the Republic of Serbia in 2014 equalled 40.6.
- ▶ Serbia is lagging behind the EU-28 average in all gender equality domains, except in the domain of power, with the most severe gaps in the domains of work and money.
- ▶ Domain of power is the only domain in which Serbia has higher index scores than the EU-28. The relatively better score in this domain than in the other domains is also the consequence of the quotas in the National Assembly.
- ▶ The calculation of Gender Pay Gap between women and men is one of the sustainable development indicators.
- ▶ According to the Pilot survey on the Structure of Earnings for 2014, the average annual earnings amounted to RSD 823,400, i.e. RSD 364.4 per working hour.
- ▶ According to the data of this Survey there exists a positive correlation between the pay level and the educational attainment. Namely, the employed persons with the highest educational attainment were paid 2.3 times more than those with the lowest educational attainment (no school, incomplete or accomplished primary school), and 1.8 times more than the employed with the secondary school attainment.
- ▶ Gender Equality Index for the Republic of Serbia equals 0.185 and Serbia holds the position number 40. The top position (number 1) is held by Sweden, with the index equalling 0.04.
- ▶ Gender Development Index for the Republic of Serbia equals 0.969 and Serbia is found on the position number 66. Norway is on the top position (number 1), with the index equalling 0.993.
- ▶ Global Gender Gap Index for the Republic of Serbia equals 0.72, which puts Serbia on the position number 48. The top position (number 1) is held by Iceland with its index 0.874.
- ▶ Social Institutions and Gender Index (level of discrimination) for the the Republic of Serbia equals 0.1094 and Serbia holds the position number 5. The top position (number 1) is held by Belgium, with the index equalling 0.0016.



DEFINITION

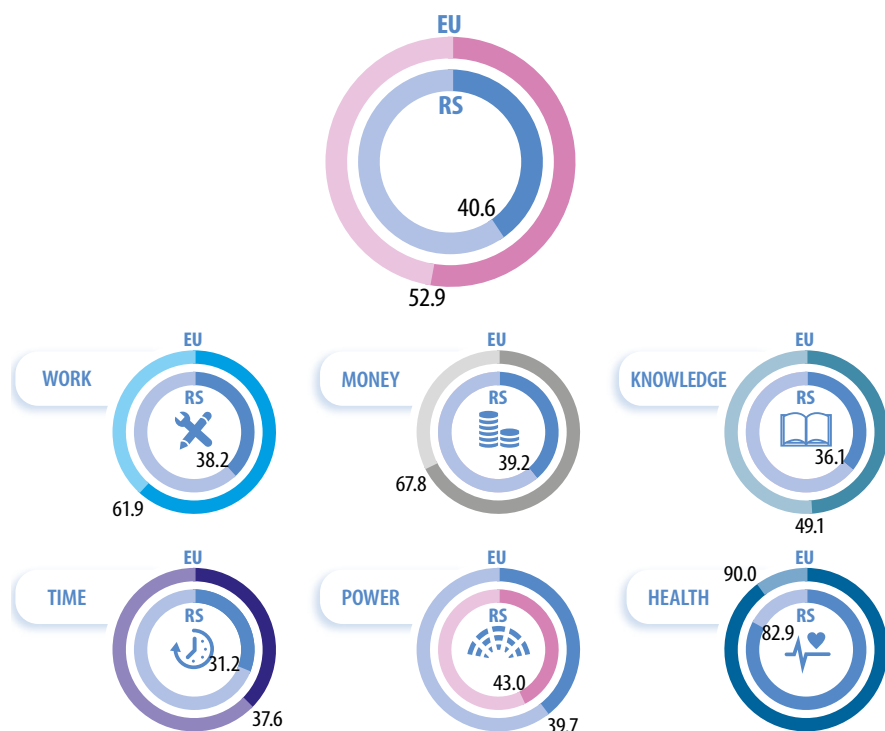
- ▶ **Gender Equality Index** of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) provides a comprehensive measure of gender equality and it support more effective policy-making in this area. Index is updated every second year, and in 2015 and 2017 the second and third editions were published. The Index is a measuring instrument of the European Union, which measures gender equality on a scale of 1 (complete inequality) to 100 (complete equality) in six domains: knowledge, work, money, health, time, power, and two satellite domains: violence and intersecting inequalities. <http://eige.europa.eu/>
- ▶ **Gender Pay Gap**, which is ensured through the Structure of Earnings Survey, refers to the difference in the average salaries between men and women. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender_pay_gap_statistics
- ▶ **The importance of the Structure of Earnings Survey** is that it provides detailed and comparable data on annual, monthly wages and earnings per hour, according to individual characteristics of employees and business entities in which they work.
- ▶ **Gender Inequality Index** — Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, labour market, etc. — with negative consequences for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>
- ▶ **Gender Development Index** — The GDI measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development — health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI. It is a direct measure of gender gap showing the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi>
- ▶ **Global Gender Gap Index** — The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/rankings/>
- ▶ **Social Institutions and Gender Index** (level of discrimination) — The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions (formal and informal laws, social norms, and practices) across 160 countries. <http://www.genderindex.org/>

Gender Equality index, 2012 and 2014



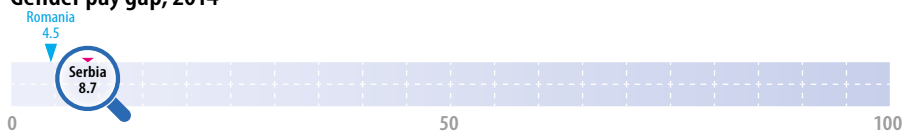
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

Gender equality index and domains, 2012 and 2014



Source: European Institute for Gender Equality and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

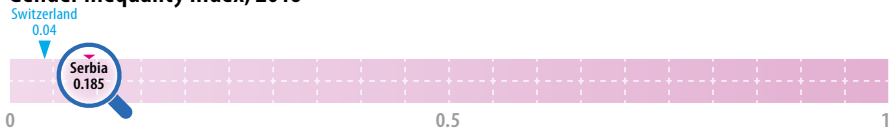
Gender pay gap, 2014



Source: Structure of Earnings Survey.

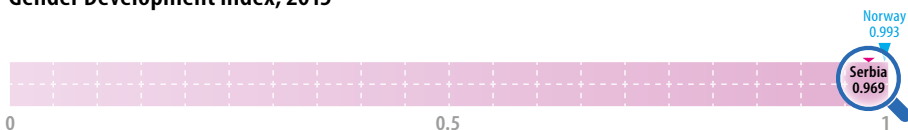


Gender Inequality Index, 2016



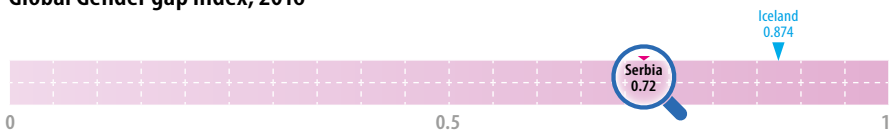
Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

Gender Development Index, 2015



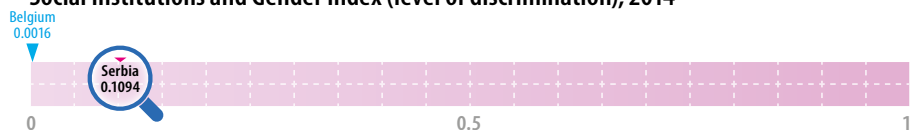
Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi>

Global Gender gap Index, 2016



Source: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/rankings/>

Social Institutions and Gender Index (level of discrimination), 2014



Source: <http://www.genderindex.org/>

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