



Жене и мушкарци у Републици Србији

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

Београд/Belgrade, 2024

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Belgrade, 2024

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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

For Publisher:

Dr Miladin Kovačević, Director

Editorial Board:

Snežana Lakčević
Dragana Đoković–Papić
Vesna Zajc
Selena Marković
Dragana Nikolić
Vladica Janković
Slavica Manov
Petar Đorić
Sandra Gagić

Author of the maps:

Milutin Radenković

Proofreading (Serbian):

Emilija Vidanović

Translation/Proofreading (English):

Gordana Nedeljković

Design:

Rastko Toholj

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PREFACE

Women and Men in the Republic of Serbia is the seventh 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 for all.

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
- ▶ Informational and Communicational technologies
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Earnings and Pensions
- ▶ Living Standard
- ▶ Time use
- ▶ Judiciary
- ▶ Decision-Making
- ▶ International Indices

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. Official statistics is committed to building a sustainable institutional framework of gender statistics, to which this publication will also contribute; here for the second time presented are the indicators intended to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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, December 2023

Director
Dr Miladin Kovačević

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 certain society assigns and imposes on individuals in compliance with 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 obligations in their social, professional and family environments. Gender equality is a prerequisite of any 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 several 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 Convention 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 and sources of gender equality present the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, laws and the relevant bylaws and regulations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia 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 the Article 15 of the Constitution, the state shall guarantee equality between women and men and develop the policies of equal opportunities. The Constitution also lays down the principle of combating discrimination, including, inter alia, gender-based discrimination.

In 2021 the Gender Equality Law was passed and simultaneously adopted the amendments to the Anti-discrimination Law, as well as two major strategies when gender equality and the rights of women are concerned — the gender equality strategy for the period 2021–2030, and the Strategy on preventing and combating gender-based violence and domestic violence for the period 2021–2025.

The Gender Equality Law introduced rather important novelties for the institutional frame. This law prescribes legal obligations for public authorities, employers and other agents, and the fulfilment of these obligations ensures that gender equality shall be a principle providing grounds for the public policies on all levels and in all domains of political, economic, social and cultural life. The Gender Equality Law envisages the es-

established equal opportunities for women and men to take active part and have equal treatment in the domains of labour, employment, self-employment, social insurance, social protection and human health, education, public defence and security, transportation, energy and communication, environmental protection, culture, public information, sports, political and public activities, reproductive and sexual rights, access to goods and services, as well as the measures of combating and preventing all forms of gender-based violence, violence against women and domestic violence. The Gender Equality Law sets a coherent and accomplished system of institutional mechanisms as regards gender equality, providing defined authorizations and obligations.

The Anti-discrimination Law that generally makes any discrimination illegal, defines the forms and cases of discrimination, as well as the procedures for the protection against discrimination, came into force on 1 January 2010, and was amended in 2021 with a provision that ensured compliance with the EU *acquis* and fulfilled obligation envisaged by the Action plan as regards Chapter 23. *Inter alia*, the amendments concerned the authorizations of the Commissioner for protection of equality, processing of charges and keeping records of combating discrimination.

The Domestic Violence Law (adopted in 2017), 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 Gender Equality Strategy for the period 2021–2030 was adopted on 14 October 2021. The Strategy is passed with the aim to overcome gender gap and upgrade gender equality as a prerequisite for progressive social development and upgraded everyday life of women and men, girls and boys. The vision to be implemented through the Strategy is fully achieved gender equality in Serbia where women and men, girls and boys, as well as persons of different gender identities are equally regarded, enjoy equal rights and opportunities for individual development, offer equal contribution to sustainable social development and assume the same responsibility for the future.

The major strategic goal of the Strategy is to overcome gender gap and promote and achieve gender equality as a prerequisite for smooth social progress and upgraded living of women and men, girls and boys.

The specific goals of the policy of upgrading the status of women and gender equality in Serbia in the period 2021–2030 are the following:

- ▶ Eliminated negative gender related patterns in economy, science and education as a prerequisite and spur to even greater socio-economic development;
- ▶ Equal opportunities for maintaining and protecting human rights envisaged to promote social progress and safety;
- ▶ Established accessible and encompassing health care and guaranteed social safety, and
- ▶ Established overall and functional system of creating and implementing gender responsible policies and budget.

Institutional mechanisms are primarily envisaged to provide key support and help implementing the public policies and the implementation of the policy of equal opportunities; in the Republic of Serbia they include the gender equality mechanisms on the national level, the level of autonomous provinces, and on the local level.

The institutional mechanisms of the Republic of Serbia that create, implement, monitor and improve the process of gender equality on the national level are as follows: the Government of the Republic of Serbia, ministries, other state administration bodies whose scope includes areas in which general and special measures for achieving and improving gender equality are determined and implemented, the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality, bodies of autonomous provinces, bodies of local self-government units and other public bodies authorities, organizations and institutions that, in accordance with their authorizations participate in the prevention of discrimination based on sex, that is, gender and the prevention of gender-based violence.

Gender-sensitive statistics do not assume just classifying and presenting the existing data by sex, but also observe the differences in issues and challenges that women and men encounter in all domains of life.

Internationally, the first official debate on gender sensitive statistics occurred 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 lays down the obligation of states to ensure that statistics classified by sex and age are regularly collected, processed and published so to provide an insight into problems and issues related to the status of women and men.

In September 2015, all United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda, which represents a vision of sustainable development and a better, more stable and safer life for all. The agenda contains short-term and long-term goals and targets of the economic, social and environmental dimension. Statistics and data are becoming increasingly important and necessary so that indicators of sustainable development goals (SDGs) should be disaggregated, wherever relevant, by gender, age, income, migratory status, disability, etc., in accordance with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Regular and comprehensive following 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 designing, planning and implementation of the policies aimed at eliminating inequalities and improving the status of discriminated groups or individuals.

Gender-sensitive statistics are indispensable data source for the creation of the Gender Equality Index, as a comprehensive indicator of progress in achieving gender equality in the country. The Republic of Serbia is the first among the non-EU countries that introduced and estimated Gender equality index in 2015. Gender equality index as a tool for measuring progress in the domain of gender equality, which was developed by the

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), covers six main domains: labour, money, knowledge, time, power and health, as well as two satellite domains: gender-based violence and intersecting inequalities. The index indicates the areas where progress is required, and thereby ensured is the support for policymakers in conceiving more effective measures for upgrading gender equality.

In Serbia Gender equality index was calculated both in 2018 and in 2021, when it equalled 55.8 points, i.e. 58.0 points, respectively, which was a progress regarding the year 2015, when it equalled 52.4% points. When observing the EU average value for 2021 the index equalled 68.0 points, and for 2022 — 68.6 points.

Gender inequality is considered to be one of fundamental social inequalities, which were clearly expressed during the corona virus. Versatile analyses implemented in Serbia showed that the burden measured by the exposure to corona virus to the risks of coronavirus infections at work, as well as by the degree of engagement in everyday strategies of household and family care, was far more than proportional for women compared to men.

The editorial board wishes to express gratitude to all those who contributed to the execution of this publication.

Symbols

- = No occurrence
 - / = Small number phenomena — estimate not released
 - * = Note/footnote
-



1

POPULATION



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The data of 2022 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings indicate that the number of population of the Republic of Serbia decreased after the Census of 1991.
- ▶ The data on the population density by districts show that the district of Beograd is the most populated, and the district of Zaječar is the least populated.
- ▶ Based on the data of the population estimates for the year 2022, the average age of women is 45.2 years, and the average age of men is 42.4 years. Regarding the data of 2015, the average age of women and men increased by 1.1 year, respectively.
- ▶ According to the data presented for the years 2015 and 2022, the aging index of the population of Serbia is constantly on the increase, which means that the population is in a deep aging process. In addition, the increase of all three dependency indicators should stress the demographic, as well as the numerous economic and, generally social consequences of the process of population aging.
- ▶ Among all categories of marital status, the proportion of women is largest in the category widow/widower (79.5%), and the proportion of men is largest in the category unmarried (56.9%). The differences in the structure by sex are the least expressive in the category married (50.3% for women, to 49.7% for men).
- ▶ Among the population living in consensual unions, the most numerous is the category of women aged 30 to 34. The proportion of women is considerably higher in the age groups up to 44 years, while men are more numerous in all other age groups.
- ▶ In the period 2011–2022 noted was a constant decline in contracting marriages, while the number of divorced marriages is increasing. In 2020, a significant decrease was recorded, both in contracting marriages and in divorced marriages because of pandemic of the coronavirus.
- ▶ Regarding the difference in age of persons contracting marriage 2016–2022, the proportion of younger spouses, especially grooms slightly increased, but the proportion of grooms above the age of nine decreased.
- ▶ In the period 2011–2022 the number of liveborn baby girls decreased by 3.9%, and the number of liveborn baby boys was down by 4.9%.
- ▶ In 2011 and in 2022, the largest proportion of children born within wedlock gave women aged 25–34 (64.8% in 2011, and 64.2% in 2022). In 2011 the largest proportion of children born out of wedlock gave women aged 25–34 (43.3%) and women aged 15–24 (43.1%), while in 2022 the same share equaled 49.6% and 29.8%.
- ▶ In the period 2012–2022, the average age of mothers and fathers increased by one year (from 28 to 29 years for mothers and from 31 to 32 for fathers).
- ▶ Among the migrant population, women are spatially more mobile than men in most age groups, especially in the group 15 to 34 years of age.

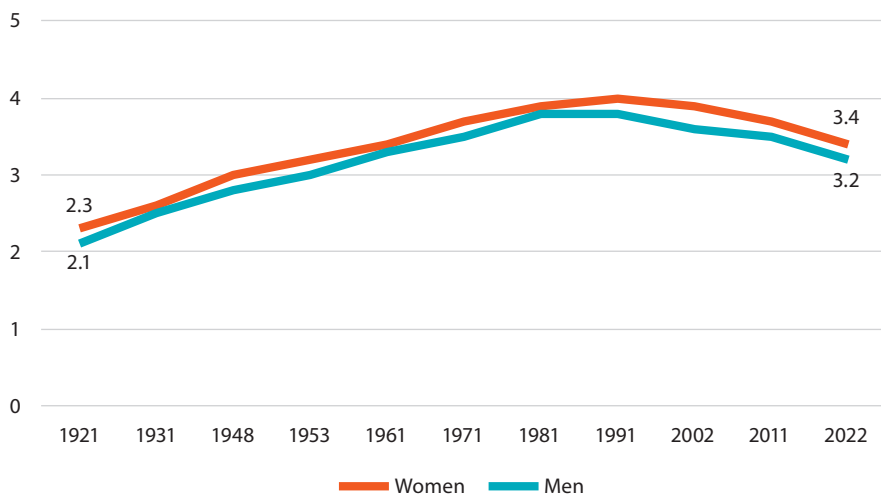


DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Data on the number of population** that are presented in this publication were collected in the censuses conducted in the period from 1921 to 2022. There exists no complete comparability of “permanent”, i.e. total population in the censuses.
- ▶ **Population estimates** are based on the results of population census counts and on the statistics of natural and mechanical changes in population (internal migrations).
- ▶ **Population projections**, as a wide concept, assume the modelling of demographic future based on the presumptions that in the time when they are defined may seem probable, but not necessarily. They are produced on the basis of the estimated number of inhabitants by age and sex for the census year, and established hypotheses on future changes of components of population trends, i.e. fertility rate, death rate and migration. The Serbian population projections for the period 2011–2041 are produced in five variances: low, medium, high, then the variance of constant fertility and mortality, and the variance of zero migration balance. In this publication presented are the results of the constant variance of projections, which implies the assumption that the rate of total fertility and mortality will remain at the level reached in 2011 and the assumption on expected population migrations.
- ▶ **Average age of population** represents the arithmetic mean value in completed living years of the population members.
- ▶ **Population aging index** by sex indicates the demographic process of population aging and indicates the ratio of the number of persons aged 60 and over by sex, to the respective number of persons aged 0–19 years. Aging index not exceeding 20 index points stands for an extremely young population, while the aging index value over 40 index points indicates old population, i.e. population entered into deep aging process.
- ▶ **Vital index** is defined as the ratio of the number of livebirths to the number of deaths in the referent year.
- ▶ **Total dependency coefficient** represents the proportion of the population aged 0–14 and the population aged 65 and over in relation to the working-age population (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Young population dependency coefficient** is the ratio of the total number of young population (aged 0–14) to the number of working-age persons (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Elderly population dependency coefficient** is the ratio of the total number of elderly people in the years when they are mainly economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of working-age persons (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Population by age and sex** is represented through an age-gender pyramid showing population structures by sex and age groups.

- ▶ **Marital status** can be observed from the perspective of legal marital status and from the perspective of *de facto* marital status which 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 referent year.
- ▶ **Immigrated population** is the population that do not live in the place of residence from their birth.

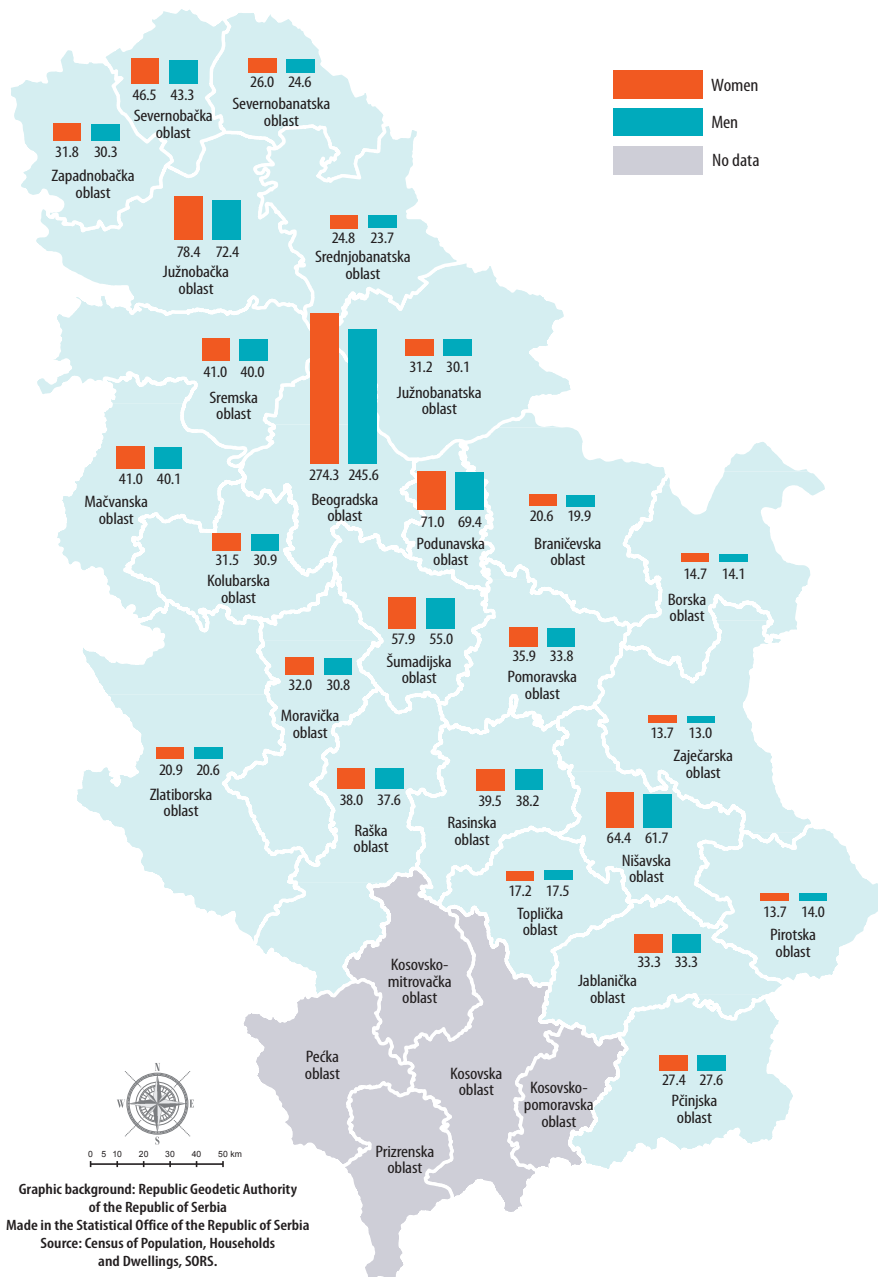
Population by censuses 1921–2022, by sex (in millions)



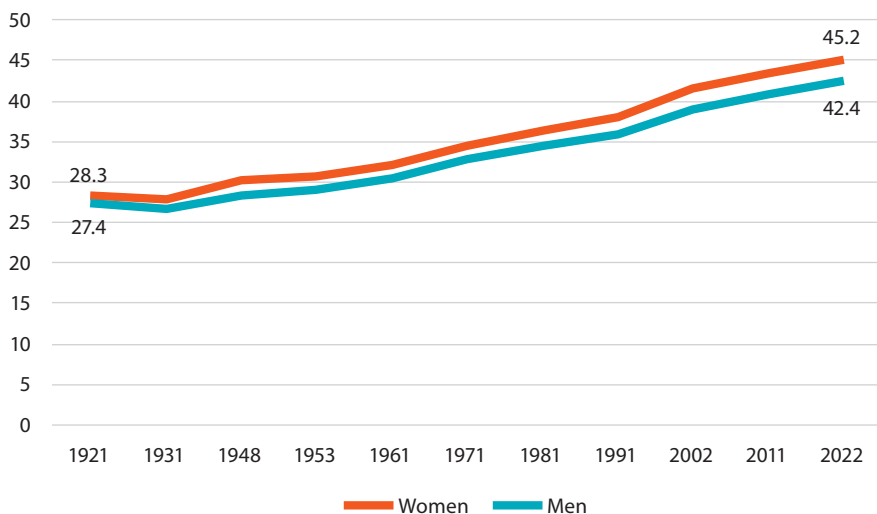
Source: Censuses of Population, SORS.



Population density, by areas and sex, 2022 (per km²)



Average age of population, by sex, 1921–2022



Source: Censuses of Population, SORS.

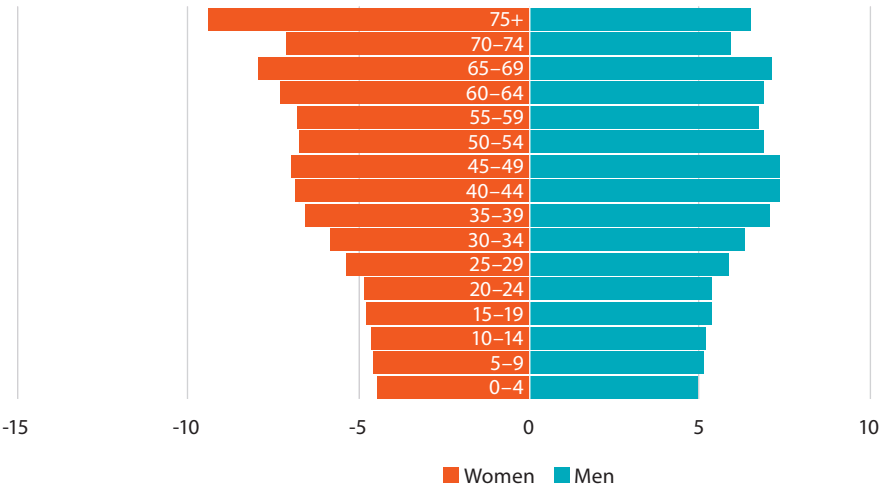
Average age of the population and general indicators of the population, by sex, 2015 and 2022

	2015		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average age of population	44.1	41.3	45.2	42.4
Ageing index of population	157.9	116.6	172.3	128.3
Vital index	61.4	65.2	56.1	58.7
The rate of total dependence	53.0	46.1	61.3	53.4
Dependency rate of the younger population	20.8	22.2	21.9	23.4
Dependency rate of the population over 65 years	32.1	23.8	39.4	30.0

Source: Population estimates, SORS.

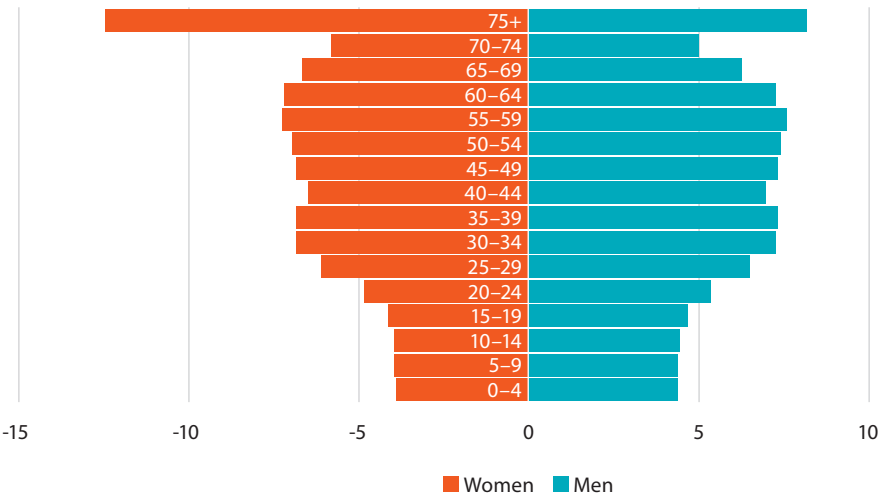


Population by age and sex, 2022 (%)



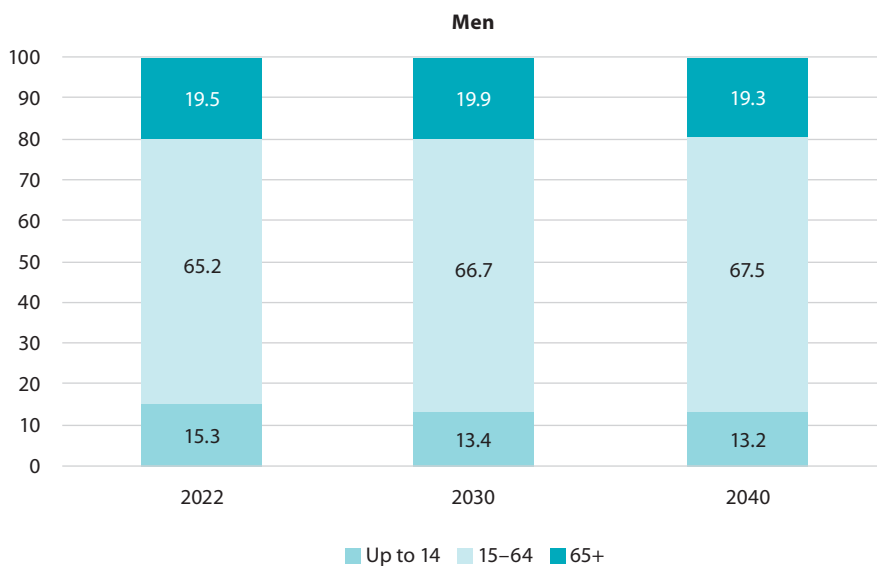
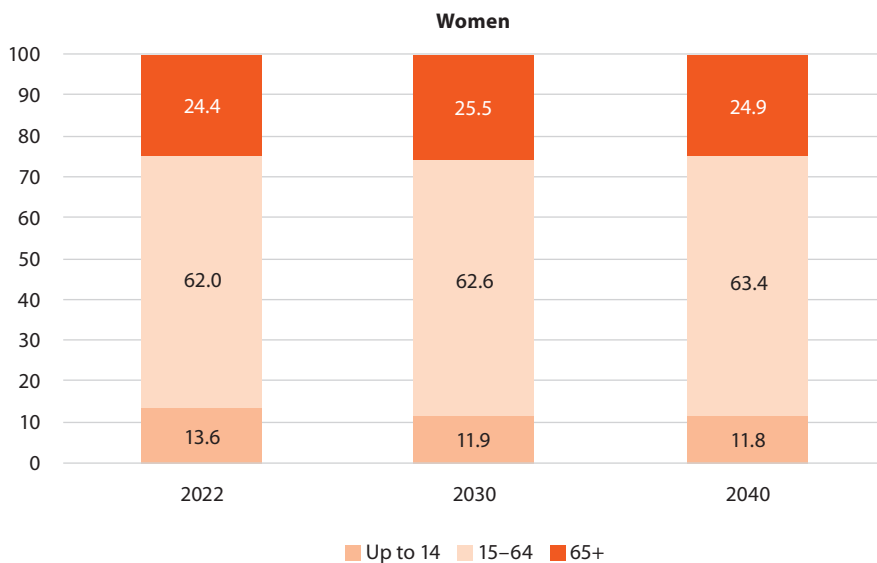
Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Population by age and sex, projection, 2040 (%)



Source: Population projection, SORS.

Population by broad age groups and sex*, 2022–2040 (%)

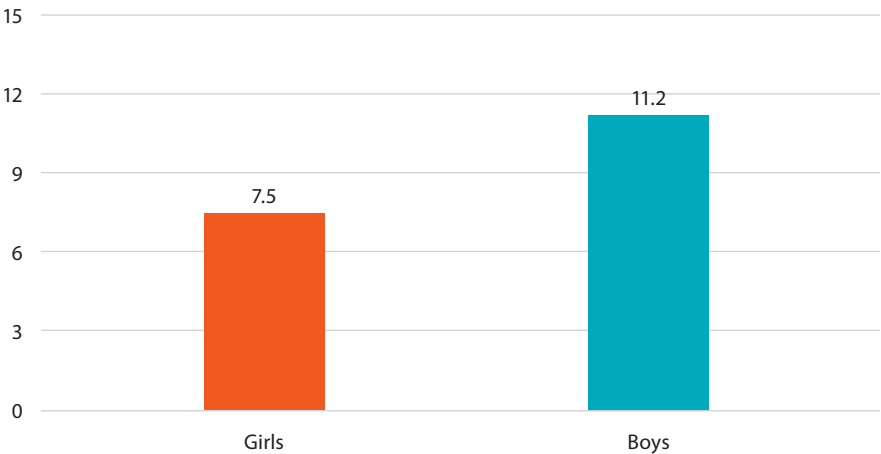


* 2022 Population estimates, 2030 and 2040 Population projections

Source: Population estimates and projections, SORS.



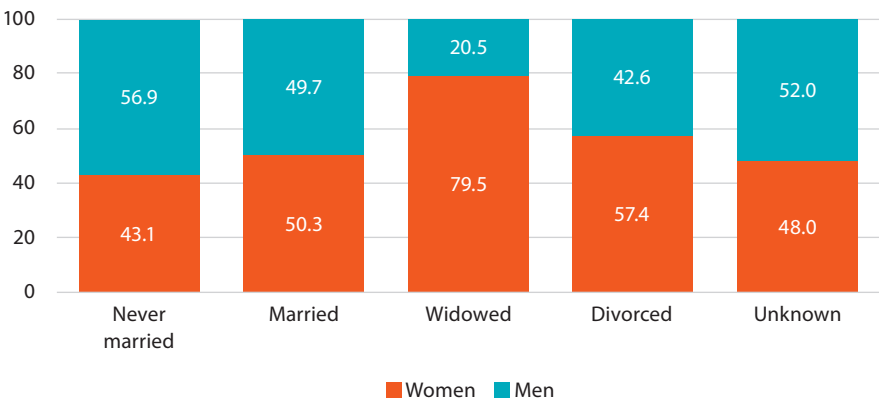
Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, 2019 (%)



SDG 8.7.1

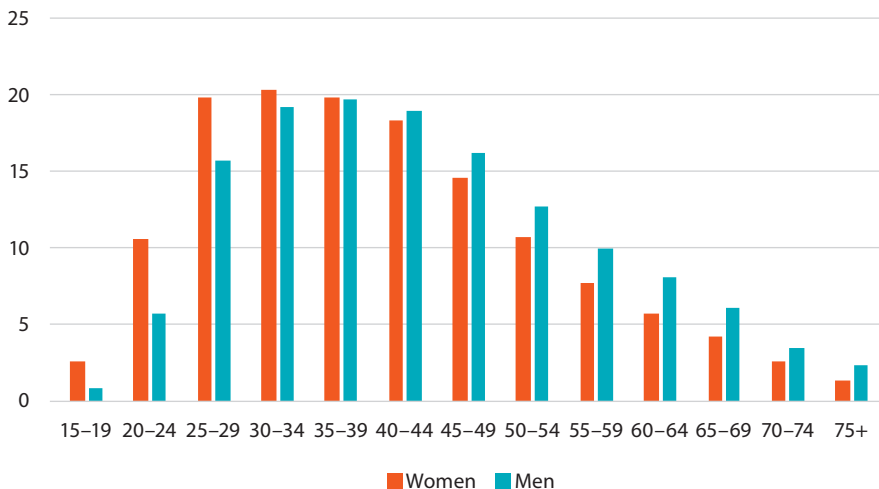
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

Population aged 15 and over, by legal marital status and sex, 2022 (%)



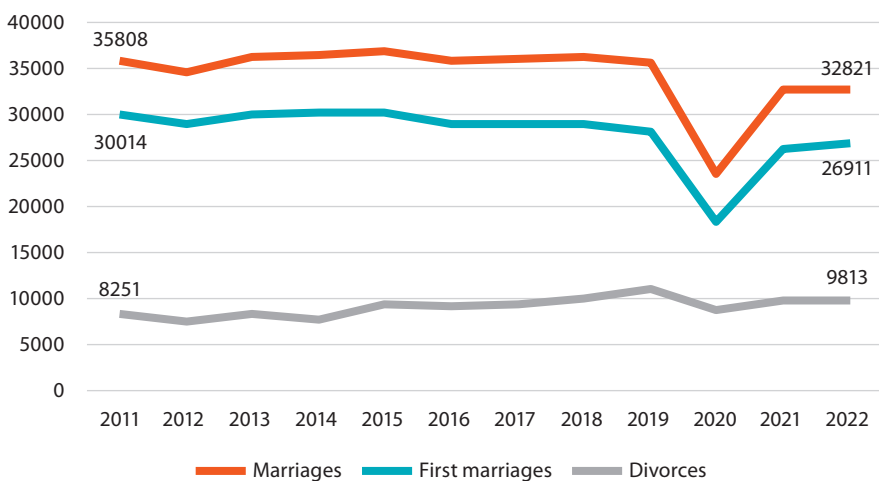
Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

Population aged 15 and over who live in consensual union, by age and sex, 2022 (in thousands)



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

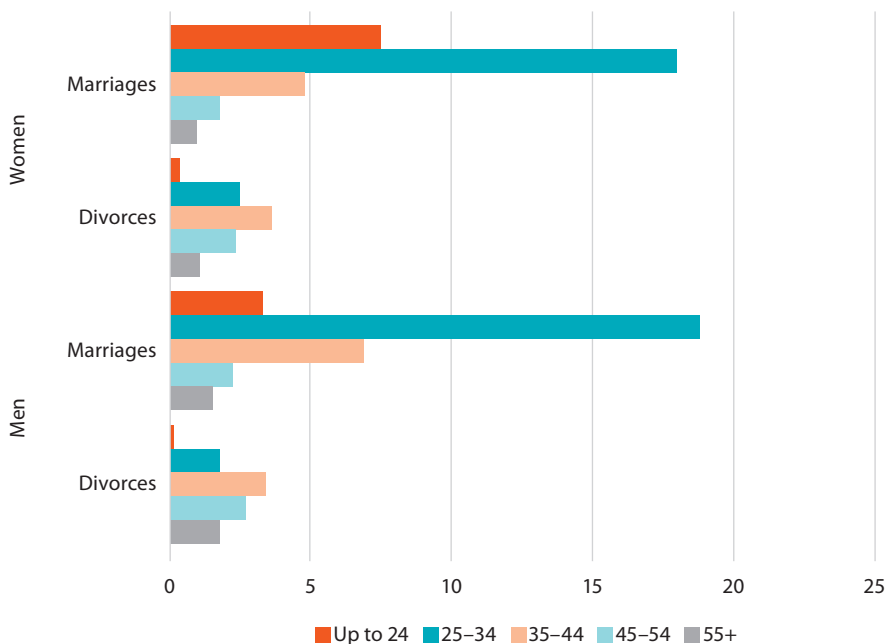
Marriages and divorces, 2011-2022



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

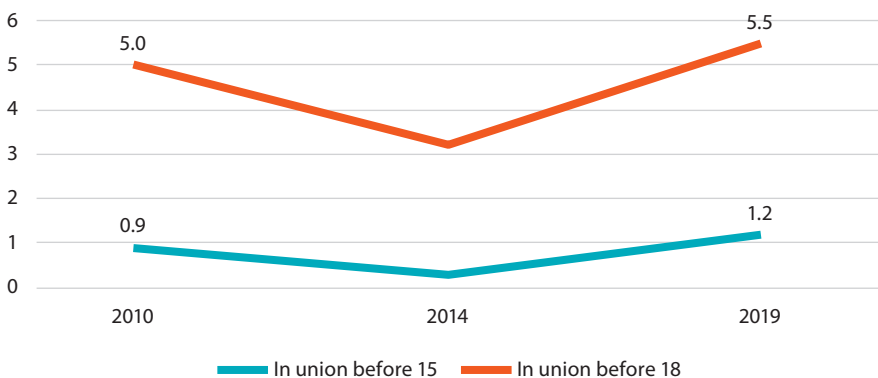


Marriages and divorces, by age and sex of spouses, 2022 (in thousands)



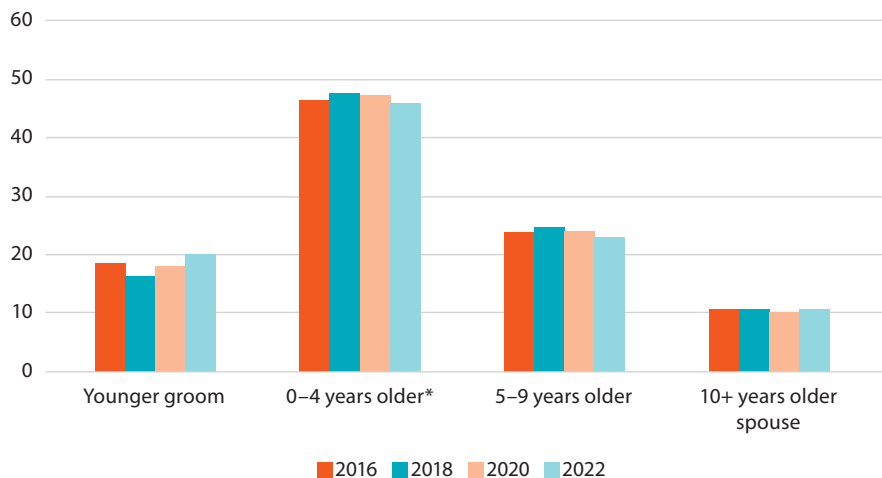
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)



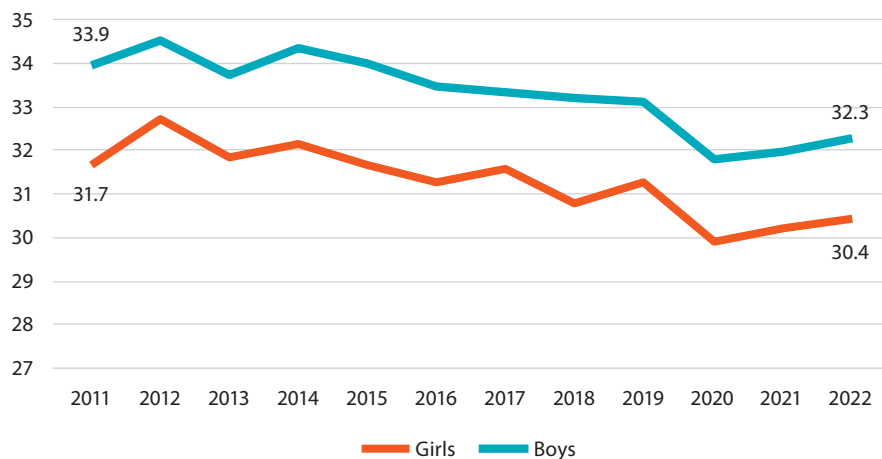
SDG 5.3.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

Spousal age difference, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022 (%)

* Included spouses of the same ages

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Live births by sex, 2011-2022 (in thousands)

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

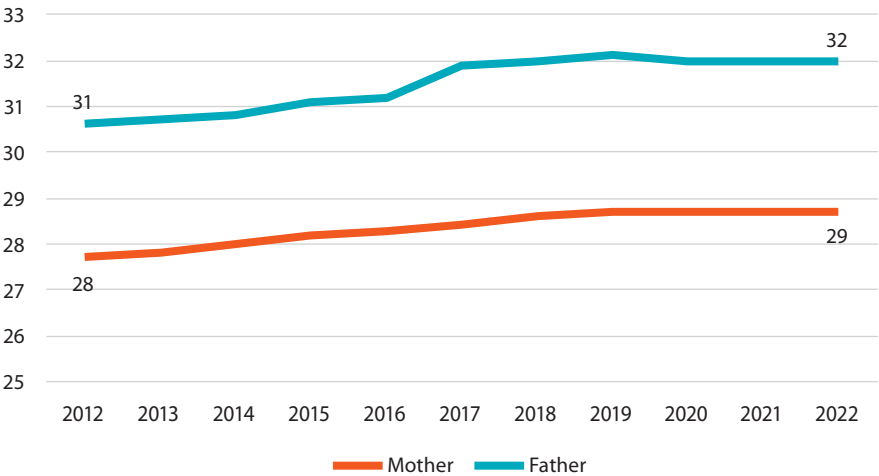


Live births by mother’s age and marital status, 2011 and 2022 (%)

	Live births, number				Live births, %			
	2011		2022		2011		2022	
	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried
Below 15	–	48	–	29	0.0	0.3	–	0.2
15–24	10605	6774	6025	5680	21.3	43.1	13.8	29.8
25–34	32320	6801	28033	9444	64.8	43.3	64.2	49.6
35–44	6649	1974	9356	3730	13.3	12.6	21.4	19.6
45+	72	29	204	127	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
Unknown	244	82	36	36	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2

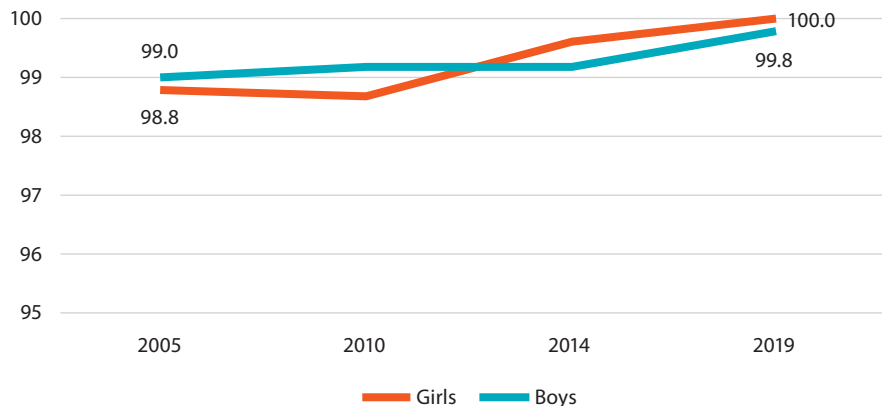
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Average age of mothers and fathers at birth of first child, 2012–2022



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

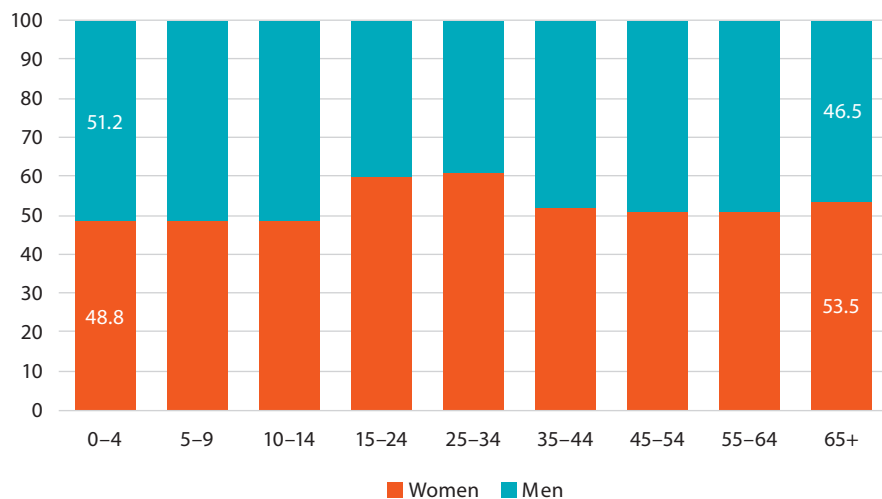
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by sex, 2005–2019 (%)



SDG 16.9.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

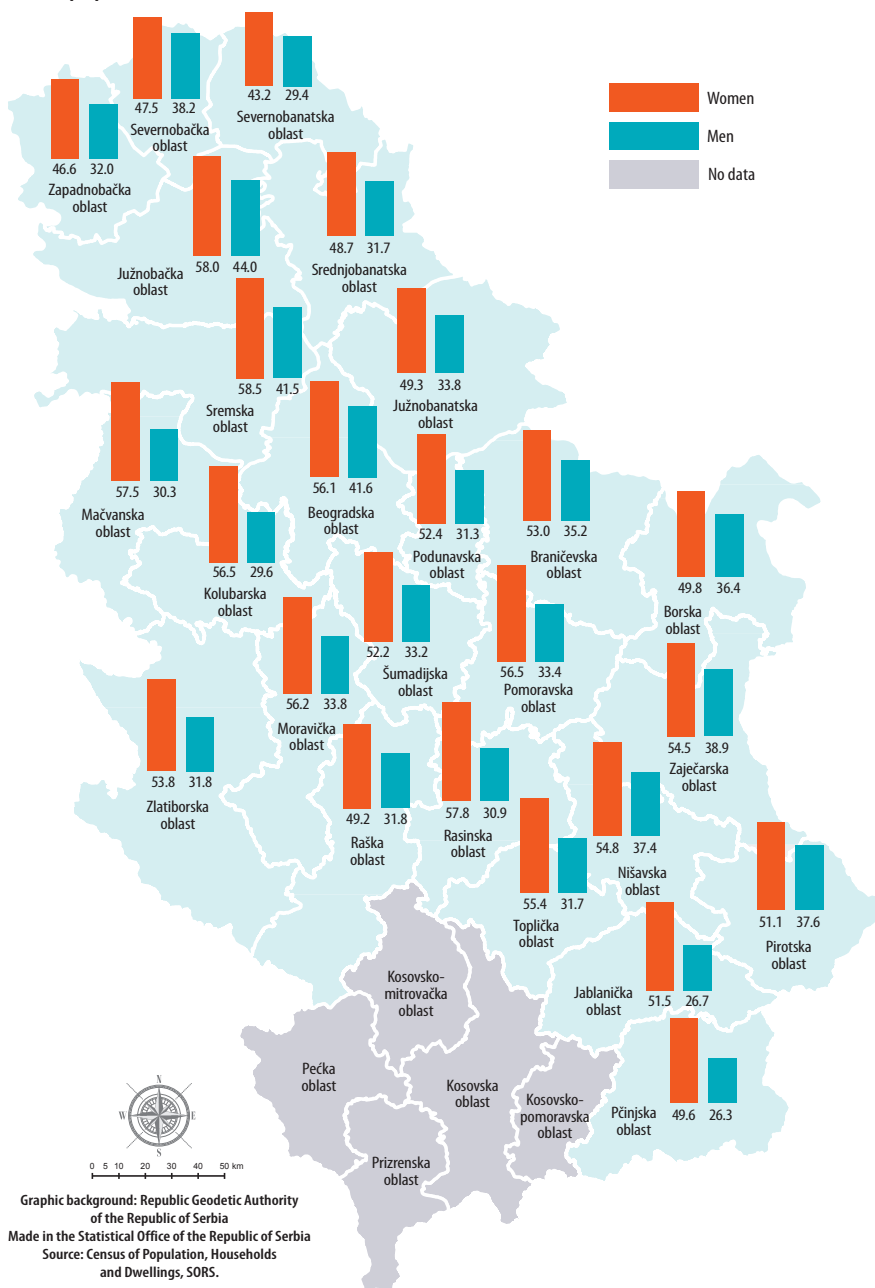
Migrant population, by age and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Internal migrations, SORS.



Share of immigrated persons in total population, by areas and sex, 2022 (%)





2

HEALTH



HIGHLIGHTS

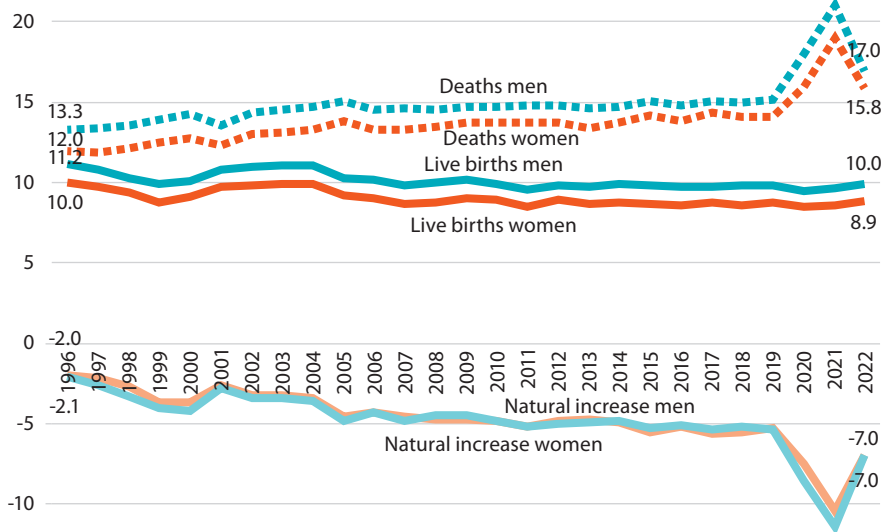
- ▶ In the period from 1996 to 2022 year, the live birth rate in the Republic of Serbia had a downward trend, with slight variations in growth in certain years, and the rate of deaths almost constantly increased.
- ▶ In the period 1996–2022, the natural increase rate expressed negative value for both female and male population.
- ▶ The life expectancy for 2022 is 78.1 years for women and 73.0 years for men.
- ▶ Because of the of pandemic of the coronavirus, due to the increased level of mortality, in 2020 and 2021, there was a decrease in life expectancy for both sexes, while in 2022 an increase was again recorded, which represents a return to the pre-pandemic level.
- ▶ The total fertility rate increased from 1.4 in 2009 to 1.6 in 2022.
- ▶ According to the data for 2022, 7.2% of women and 5.8% of men did not visit a doctor in the past year, while 5.1% of women and 4.5% of men did not visit a dentist, although they had health problems. The main reasons stated for not visiting a doctor were that there was a waiting list (30.5% of women and 25.6% of men), they expected their health condition to get stabilized (17.3% of women and 22.8% of men), and they could not afford to visit a doctor (16.3% of women and 15.6% of men). The main reasons for not visiting a dentist were the lack of financial capacity to visit a dentist (37.5% of women and 32.9% of men) and the fear of dentist/examination/treatment (11.3% of women and 20.0% of men).
- ▶ At the age up to five years, there has been a delay in growth with 3.1% of girls and 7.4% of boys in 2019.
- ▶ According to data for 2019, 1.9% of girls and 3.2% of boys under the age of five have a lag in weight in relation to height, while 8.9% of girls and 12.7% of boys of the same age are obese.
- ▶ According to the data for 2022, even twice more men than women die in the age from 30 to 59, mostly from the circulatory diseases and neoplasms.
- ▶ As a consequence of traffic accidents, 3.5 times more men than women die.
- ▶ According to the data for 2022, men committed suicide at three times higher rate than women.



DEFINITIONS

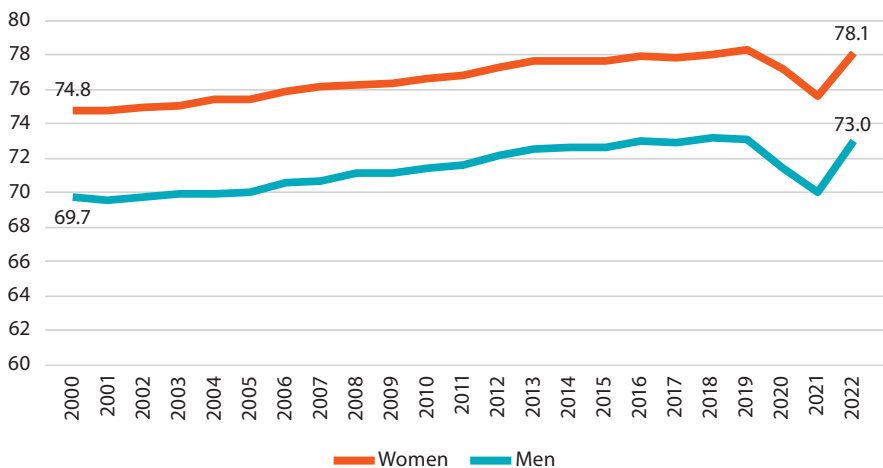
- ▶ **Life expectancy** of women/men is the mean age to which a live-born child born in the referent year is expected to live.
 - ▶ **Healthy life years (HLY) at birth** show the number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition. HLY is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity.
 - ▶ **Total fertility rate** presents the total number of live-born children per woman aged 15–49.
 - ▶ **Natural increase rate** represents the difference between the birth rate and the mortality rate, in the referent year.
 - ▶ **Stunting** refers to a child who is too short for his or her age.
 - ▶ **Wasting** refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.
 - ▶ **Overweight** refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height.
 - ▶ **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 (under one year of age) per 1,000 live births in the referent year.
-

Live births, deaths and natural increase, by sex, 1996–2022 (per 1,000 population)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

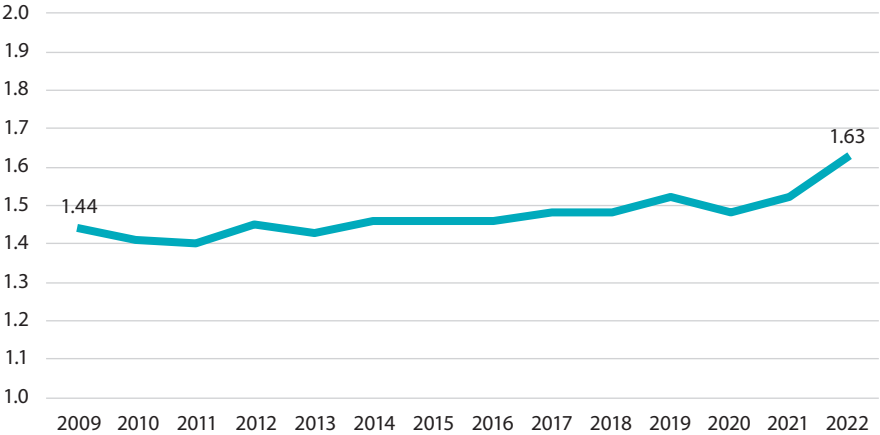
Life expectancy by sex, 2000–2022



Source: Population estimates, SORS.

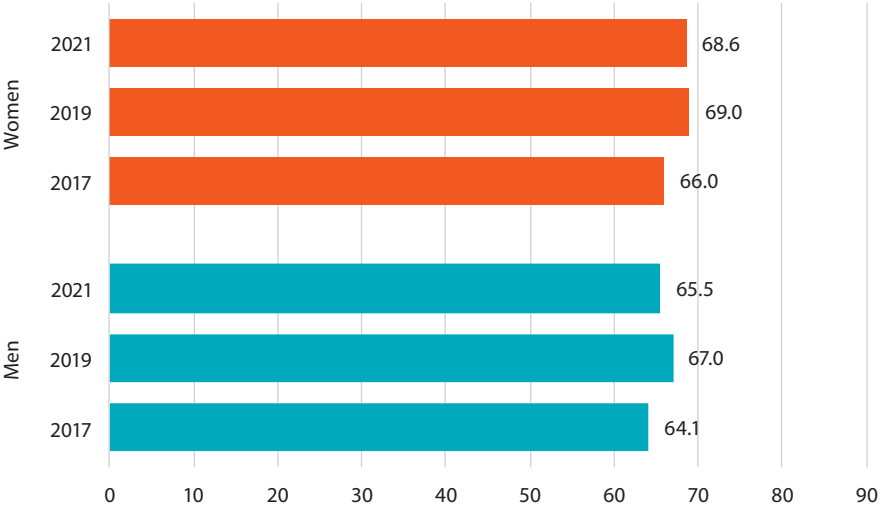


Total fertility rate, 2009–2022



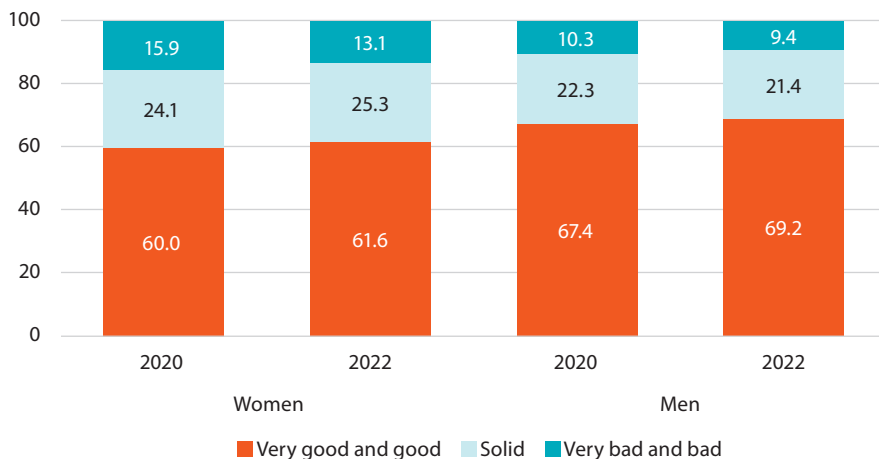
Source: Population estimates, SORS.

Healthy life years by sex, 2017, 2019 and 2021



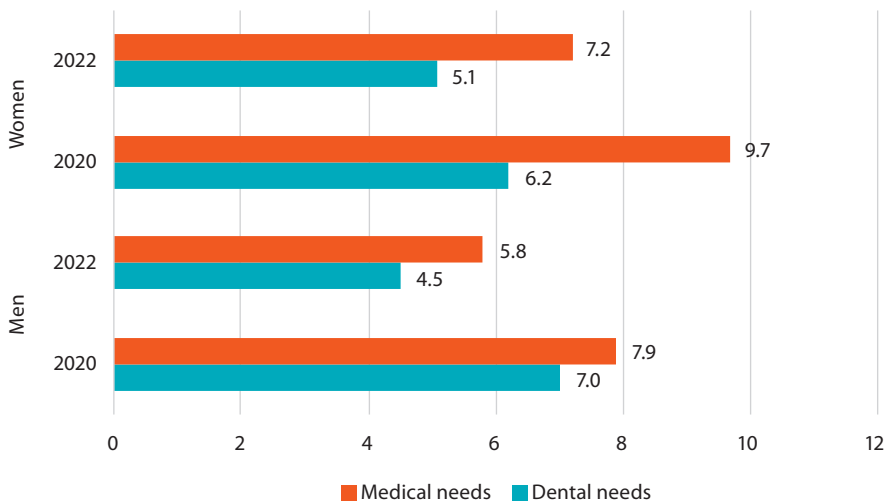
Source: Population estimates and Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), SORS.

Personal health assessment, by sex, 2020 and 2022 (%)



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

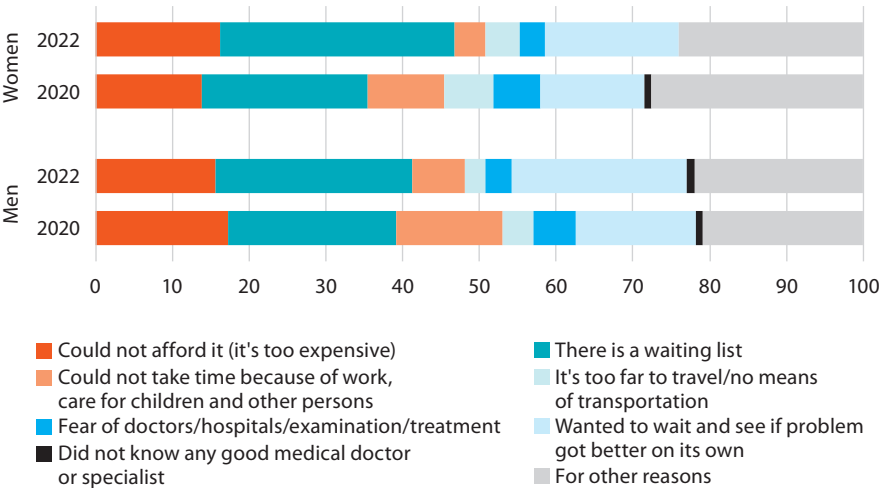
Unmet needs for medical and dental care, 2020 and 2022 (%)



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

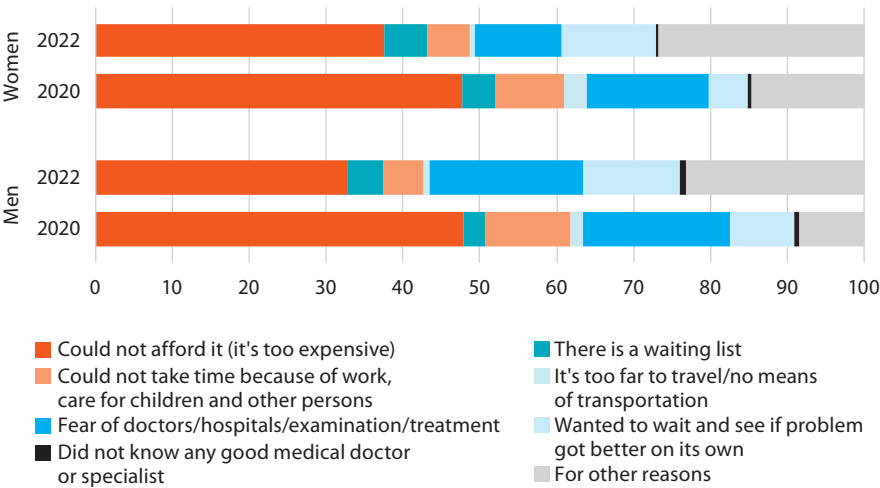


Main reason for not visiting a doctor, by sex, 2020 and 2022 (%)



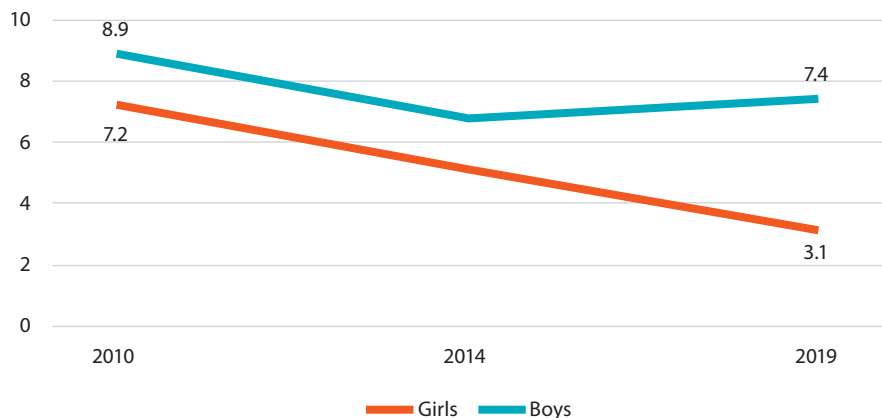
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), SORS.

Main reason for not visiting a dentist, by sex, 2020 and 2022 (%)



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

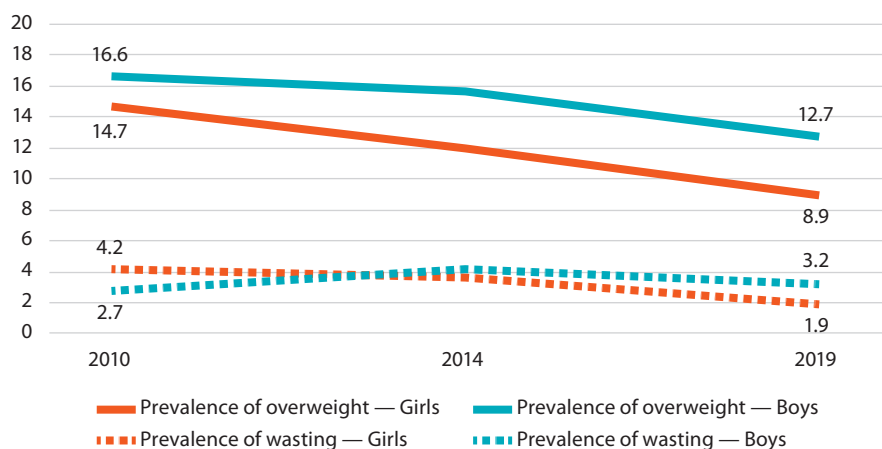
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by sex, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)



SDG 2.2.1

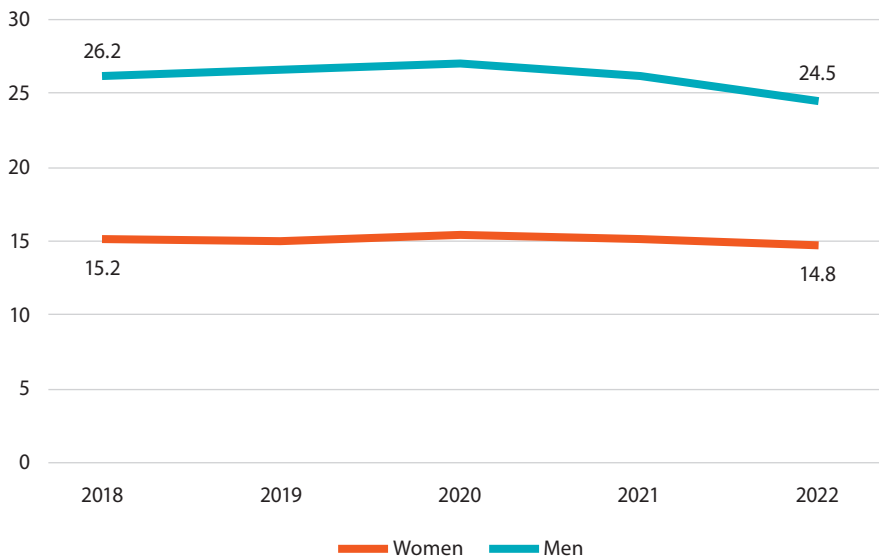
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years, by sex, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)



SDG 2.2.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

**Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex, 2018–2022 (%)**

SDG 3.4.1

Source: Institute of Public Health of Serbia and Vital Statistics, SORS.

Deaths by main causes of death, age and sex, 2022 (number and %)

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	54255	54948	158	216	125	387	669	1228	2936	5745	14381	21061	35986	26311
Diseases of the circulatory system	27929	23695	7	3	11	38	111	248	669	1918	5352	7983	21779	13505
Neoplasms	9131	11036	10	9	23	42	275	181	1335	1477	4424	5953	3064	3374
Codes for special purposes*	3731	4551	2	1	6	9	25	30	144	252	1025	1533	2529	2726
Diseases of the respiratory system	2857	3720	1	2	5	11	33	56	138	260	895	1451	1785	1940
Other causes	10607	11946	138	201	80	287	225	713	650	1838	2685	4141	6829	4766

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	49.7	50.3	42.2	57.8	24.4	75.6	35.3	64.7	33.8	66.2	40.6	59.4	57.8	42.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	54.1	45.9	70.0	30.0	22.4	77.6	30.9	69.1	25.9	74.1	40.1	59.9	61.7	38.3
Neoplasms	45.3	54.7	52.6	47.4	35.4	64.6	60.3	39.7	47.5	52.5	42.6	57.4	47.6	52.4
Codes for special purposes*	45.0	55.0	66.7	33.3	40.0	60.0	45.5	54.5	36.4	63.6	40.1	59.9	48.1	51.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	43.4	56.6	33.3	66.7	31.3	68.8	37.1	62.9	34.7	65.3	38.2	61.8	47.9	52.1
Other causes	47.0	53.0	40.7	59.3	21.8	78.2	24.0	76.0	26.1	73.9	39.3	60.7	58.9	41.1

* The number of deaths from this group of diseases is equal to the number of deaths from diseases that can be related with COVID-19.

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



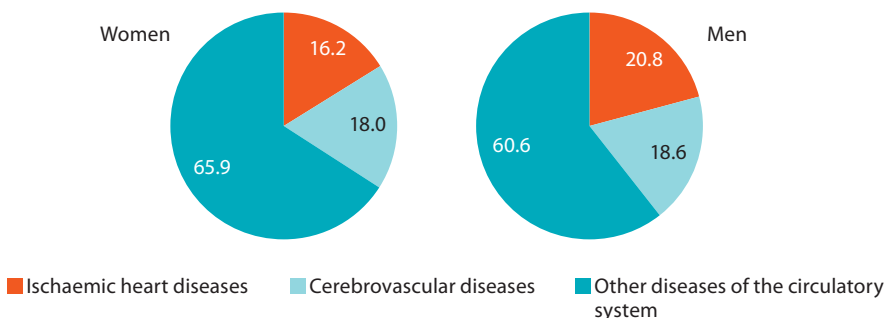
Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, by age and sex, 2022 (number and %)

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	27929	23695	7	3	11	38	111	248	669	1918	5352	7983	21779	13505
Ischaemic heart diseases	4512	4934	-	-	-	3	25	67	149	583	1103	2010	3235	2271
Cerebrovascular diseases	5014	4398	-	-	2	5	26	37	165	318	1185	1605	3636	2433
Other diseases of the circulatory system	18403	14363	7	3	9	30	60	144	355	1017	3064	4368	14908	8801

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	54.1	45.9	70.0	30.0	22.4	77.6	30.9	69.1	25.9	74.1	40.1	59.9	61.7	38.3
Ischaemic heart diseases	47.8	52.2	-	-	-	100.0	27.2	72.8	20.4	79.6	35.4	64.6	58.8	41.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	53.3	46.7	-	-	28.6	71.4	41.3	58.7	34.2	65.8	42.5	57.5	59.9	40.1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	56.2	43.8	70.0	30.0	23.1	76.9	29.4	70.6	25.9	74.1	41.2	58.8	62.9	37.1

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, by sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

Violent deaths by origin of violence, age and sex, 2022 (number and %)

Cause of death	Total		0–14		15–29		30–44		45–59		60+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	681	1810	9	18	34	166	48	290	99	379	491	957
Accident	358	938	7	15	20	119	24	147	40	185	267	472
Suicide	179	591	1	–	10	27	15	103	37	146	116	315
Homicide	24	29	–	–	–	8	4	8	9	3	11	10
Other*	120	252	1	3	4	12	5	32	13	45	97	160

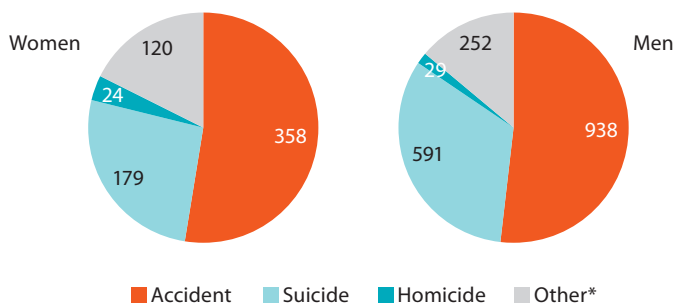
Cause of death	Total		0–14		15–29		30–44		45–59		60+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	27.3	72.7	33.3	66.7	17.0	83.0	14.2	85.8	20.7	79.3	33.9	66.1
Accident	27.6	72.4	31.8	68.2	14.4	85.6	14.0	86.0	17.8	82.2	36.1	63.9
Suicide	23.2	76.8	100.0	–	27.0	73.0	12.7	87.3	20.2	79.8	26.9	73.1
Homicide	45.3	54.7	–	–	–	100.0	33.3	66.7	75.0	25.0	52.4	47.6
Other*	32.3	67.7	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	13.5	86.5	22.4	77.6	37.7	62.3

* “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.



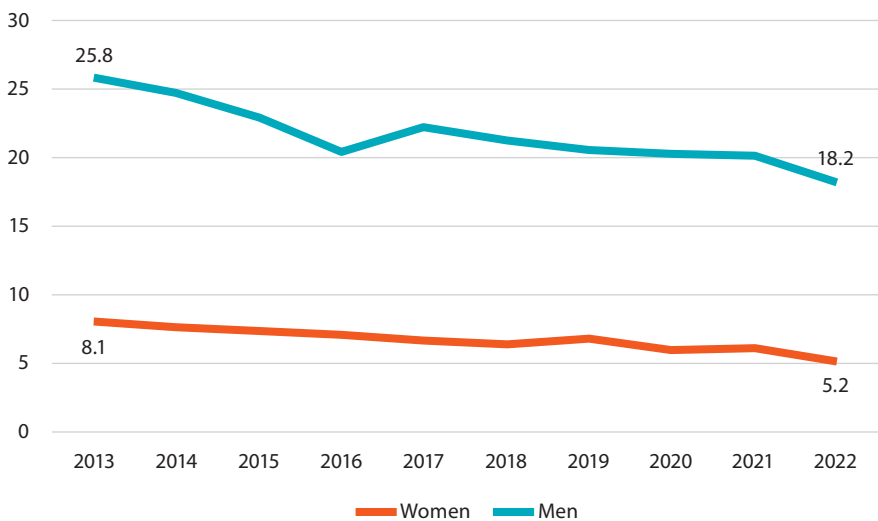
Violent deaths by origin of violence and sex, 2022



* "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.

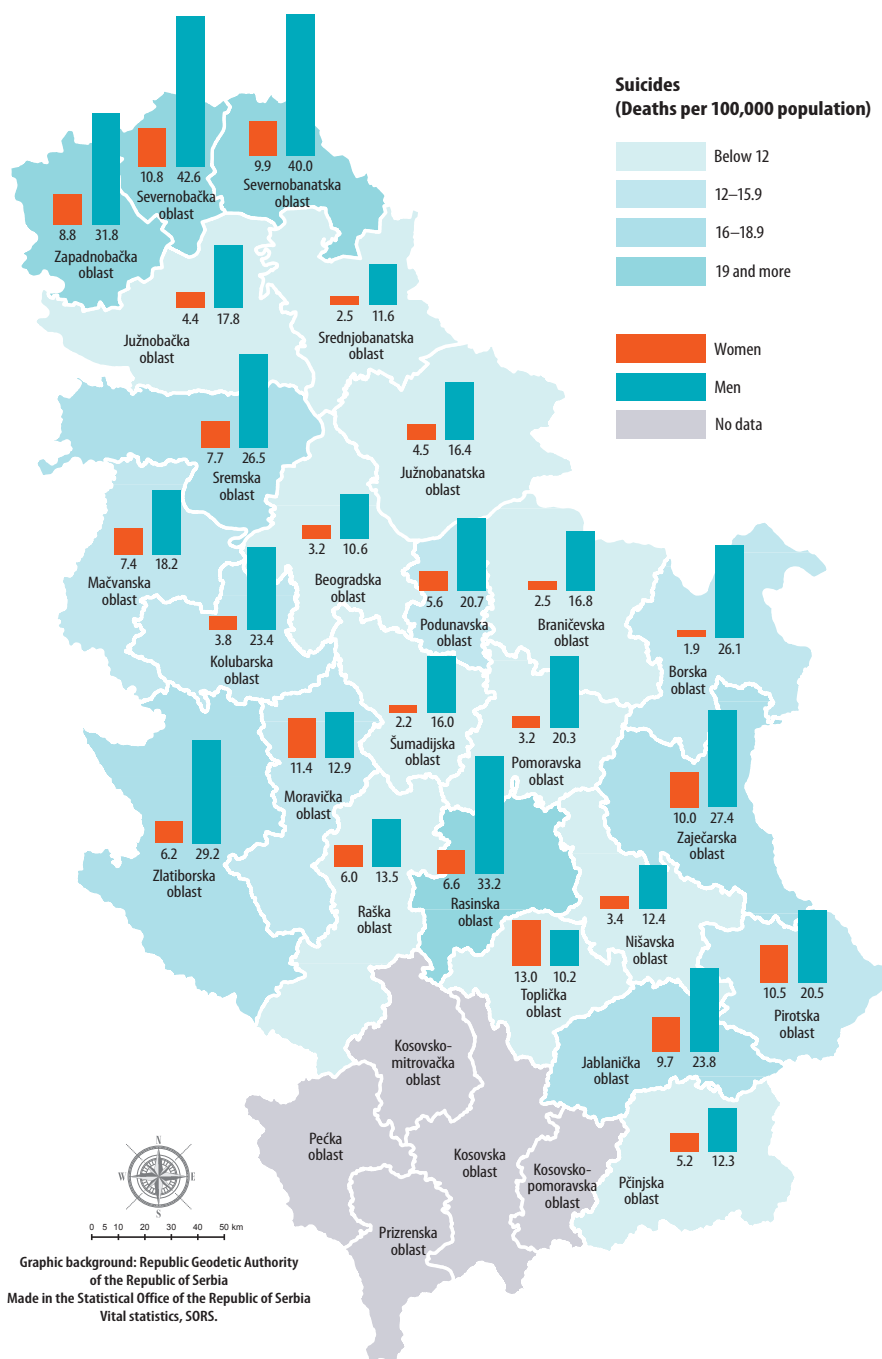
Suicide mortality rate, by sex, 2013–2022 (per 100,000 population)



SDG 3.4.2

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

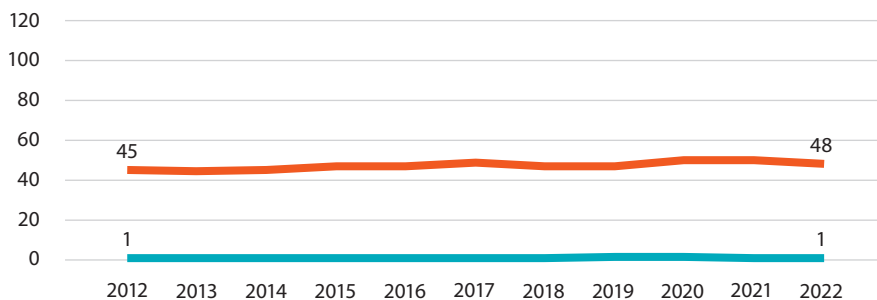
Suicides by areas and sex, 2022 (per 100,000 population)



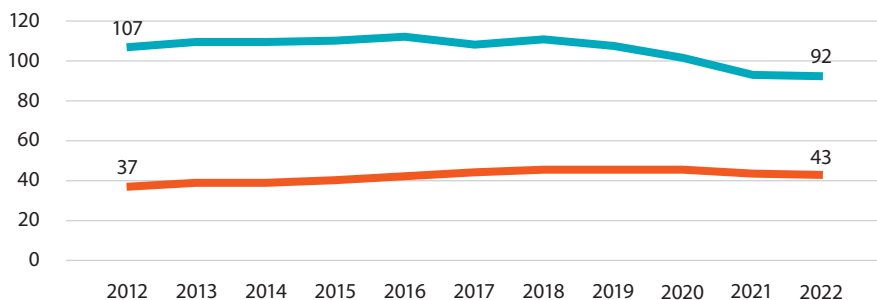


Main causes of deaths from malignant neoplasms, by sex, 2012–2022 (per 100,000 population)

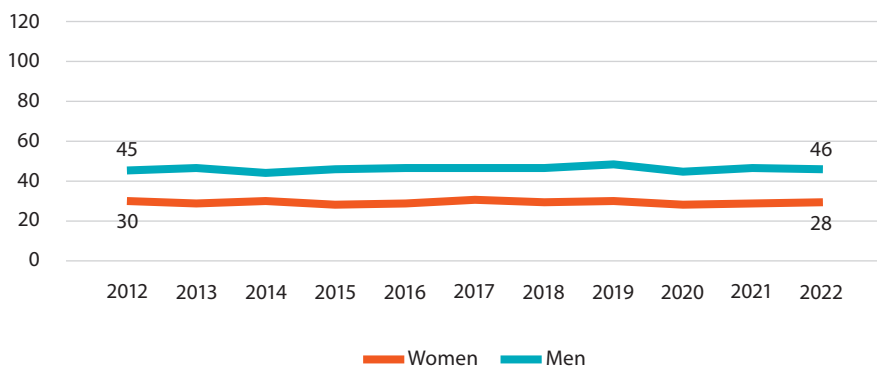
Deaths from malignant breast neoplasms, 2012–2022



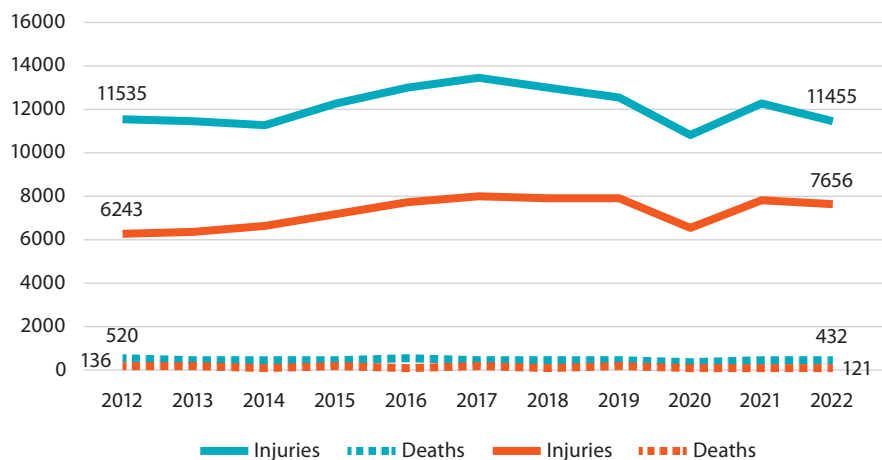
Deaths from malignant neoplasms of trachea and lung, 2012–2022



Deaths from malignant neoplasms of colon and rectum, 2012–2022

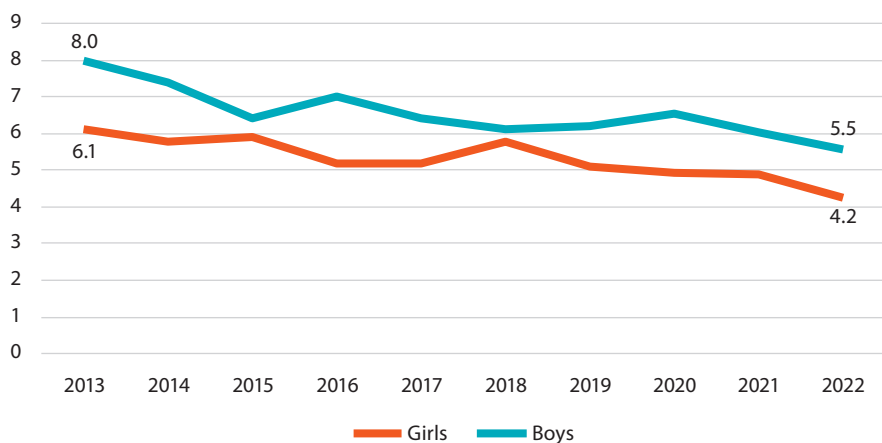


Road traffic injuries and deaths, by sex, 2012–2022



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Under-five mortality rate, by sex, 2013–2022 (deaths per 1,000 live births)

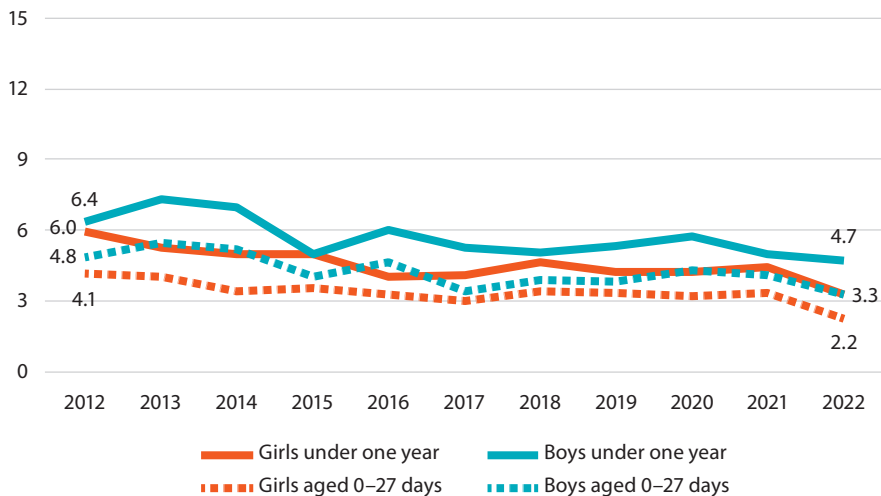


SDG 3.2.1

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



Neonatal mortality rate* and infant mortality rate, by sex, 2012–2022 (deaths per 1,000 live births)



SDG 3.2.2

* Deaths of infants aged 0–27 days

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



3

SOCIAL PROTECTION



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Of the total number of children beneficiaries registered at the centres for social work as of 31 December 2022, the children of both sexes from the age group 6–14 make the largest part. Girls of this age make 49.4% of the total number of girls. The share of boys of this age is rather similar and they make 49.0% of the total number of boys.
- ▶ Among persons with disabilities registered at the centres for social work, the highest proportion of both sexes is in the age group of adult beneficiaries (26–64 years). The share of women of the subject age equals 38.0% of the total number of women with disabilities, while the share of men equals 43.2% of the total number of men with disabilities registered at the centres for social work.
- ▶ Among the beneficiaries of social protection institutions as of 31 December 2022, the share of men is higher in all types of institutions, except among elderly residential care beneficiaries (over 65 years of age). In this category the share of women is considerably higher than the share of men, and it equals 67.1%.
- ▶ Total number of adult beneficiaries of accommodation services in shelters that registered at the centres for social work in 2022 equals 647 (337 women and 310 men). In relation to the gender structure of all adult beneficiaries of the shelter service, the share of women is higher and equals 52.1%. According to the age groups, in the category of adults there is a higher share of men (52.0%), while in the categories of young and elderly beneficiaries, the share of women is higher (89.8% in the category of young and 50.7% in the category of elderly beneficiaries of shelter services).

DEFINITIONS

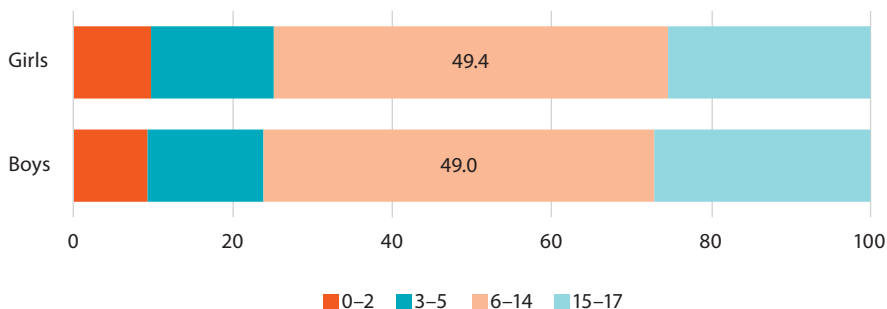
- ▶ **Social protection** is an organized social activity of public interest carried out with the aim of providing support and empowering citizens to lead an independent and productive life in the community, as well as preventing the emergence of social exclusion and eliminating its consequences. The objectives of social protection are implemented by rendering the services of social protection and through activities that prevent, lessen or eliminate the dependence on social services.
- ▶ **Beneficiary of rights or services of social protection** 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 work, from property income or from other sources.
- ▶ **Children (minor person) and young (adult person under the age of 26)** are the beneficiaries of rights and services of the social protection system when, due to family and other life circumstances, their health, safety and development are at



risk, i.e. if it is certain that without the support of the social protection system they cannot reach an optimum level of development.

- ▶ **Adult person from the completed 26 to the completed 65 years of age and an adult person over the age of 65** could be beneficiary of rights and services of the system of social protection when their wellbeing, safety and productive life in the society are at risk due to old age, disability, illness, family, and other living circumstances.
- ▶ **Social protection institutions providing residential care** are established as institutions for children and young persons, or as institutions for adult and elderly beneficiaries.
- ▶ **Beneficiaries of residential care in social protection institutions** are persons who cannot be accommodated with their biological or other family, or cannot be provided with community services, or for whom such arrangements would not be in their best interest. Residential care is envisaged to ensure housing and meeting basic living needs, health care, as well as the access to education for children.
- ▶ **Residential care in shelters** is envisaged to provide short term accommodation for beneficiaries and to ensure safety, finding sustainable solutions for critical situations, meeting their basic needs and access to other services.

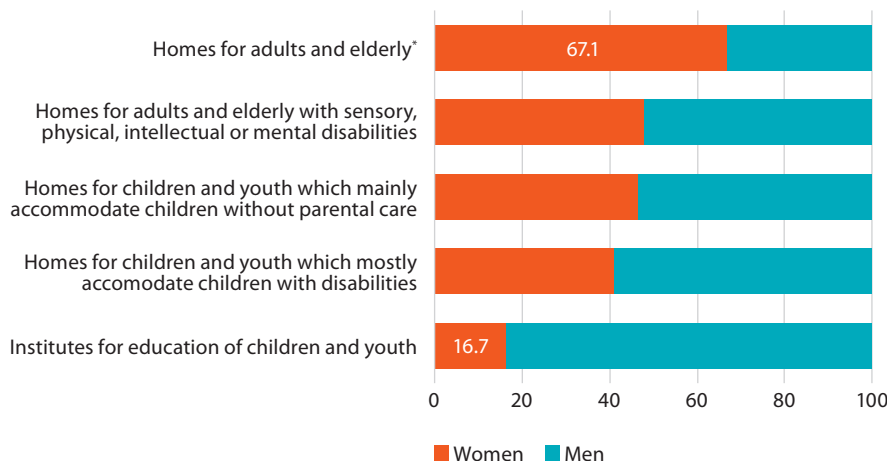
Children beneficiaries on active records of the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2022* (%)



* As of 31 December

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

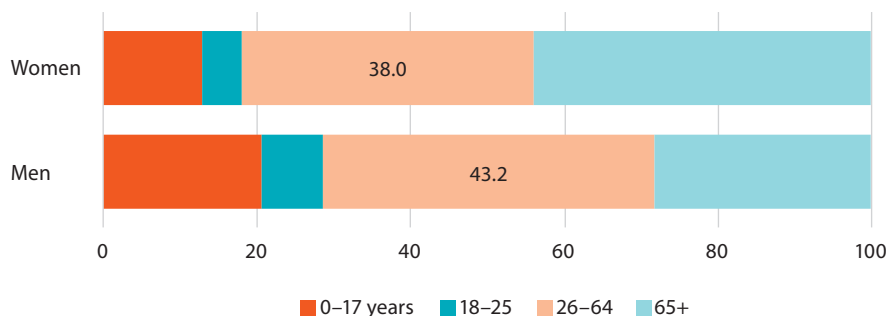
Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions, by type of institution and sex, 2022 (%)



* Homes for adults and the elderly show collectively homes in the public sector, and in the general (private) sector that has a license for work obtained by the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs.

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Persons with disabilities registered at the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



Adult beneficiaries of licensed shelter accommodation services, by age and sex*, 2022 (number)

	Total		Young (18–26)		Adults (27–64)		Older (65+)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Shelter	337	310	44	5	182	197	111	108

* Data on the accommodation of adult users of the shelter are collected through the Report on accommodation service providers. One of the methodological changes is that data provided by shelters are collected at the level of the reporting year in total (not as of 31 December).

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

Employed professional staff at centres for social work, by age and sex, 2022 (number)

	Managers*		Professional staff (employees and associates)**		Administrative and financial staff		Technical staff	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total								
Up to 29 years	0	1	71	10	9	4	2	1
30–39	27	11	351	83	49	19	11	17
40–49	40	16	416	62	92	34	38	40
50–59	45	10	343	59	112	17	56	54
60–64	23	15	265	63	52	9	34	17
65+	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	0

* Directors and managers of departments

** Social worker, psychologist, pedagogue, andragogue, special pedagogue, lawyer and sociologist

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



4

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The share of women that attained high or higher education in the total number of women aged 15 and over exceeds the share of men with high and higher education in the total number of men of the same age (24.0% for women and 20.7% for men).
- ▶ The results of the 2022 Census indicate that less than 38,000 persons, i.e. 0.63% of population aged 10 and over are illiterate. There are much more illiterate women than illiterate men (71% to 29%). More than half of the illiterates women are aged 65 and over.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ Significantly more boys than girls graduate from three-year vocational secondary schools. Girls are more numerous in the following fields of education: Textile and leatherwork, Personal services and Health and social welfare.
- ▶ Among the students who complete general secondary four-year education (high school), there are significantly more girls (60%) than boys (40%). The percentage of girls and boys is almost equal among students who complete secondary vocational four-year schools (50.2% girls to 49.8% boys).
- ▶ More women enrol and complete tertiary education (higher schools, academies and university faculties). Among the enrolled students, women make 59%, and among graduates they make 61% (data for 2022).
- ▶ Among the graduate students in 2022, 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: Information and Communication Technology (66%) and Engineering, manufacturing and construction (55%).
- ▶ In 2022, more women (59%) than men (41%) became holders of PhD degrees. Women make majority in the following academic fields such as Education (89%), Social sciences, journalism and information (68%), Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (67%) etc. PhDs men are more represented in Business, administration and law (62%), Services (54%) and Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine (51%).
- ▶ Men are dominant among the members of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art (SASA). In 2023 over 90% of all members are men. The largest participation of women is in the Department of Chemical and Biological Sciences and the Department of Historical Sciences.
- ▶ Among employed in the field of R&D, in 2022 women are dominant with a 52.7% share. Almost the same proportion is among scientific researchers, i.e. women make 52.5%.



- ▶ The largest participation of women researchers is in humanities sciences, 62.4%, and the minimum participation is in engineering and technology (41.6%).
- ▶ In 2022, according to the Labour Force Survey, the percentage of women aged 18–24 who left school early is lower than the percentage of the male population aged 18–24 (4.1% and 5.9 respectively).
- ▶ The participation rate in formal and informal education and training in the previous four weeks is, in both age categories (persons aged 15–24 and persons aged 25–64), higher in the female population. The percentage of young women who participated in some form of education or training in the previous four weeks in 2022 was 73.2%, while the same indicator for the male population was 61.9%.
- ▶ NEET indicator, which in the female population equals 12.6%, is lower by 0.8 percentage points (p.p.) compared to the male population.

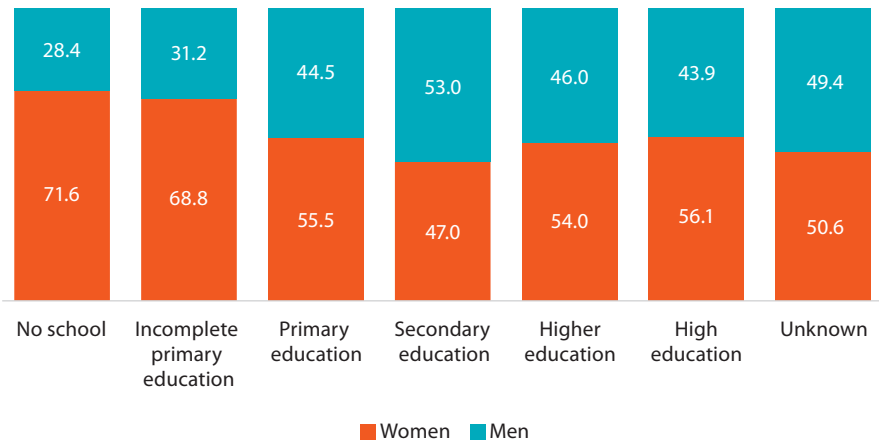
DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **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, the 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 anticipates the adjustment of the general outcomes of education, the adjustment of the specific standards of a pupil's attainment in relation to the prescribed ones, and the adapting of the contents for one subject or several or all subjects.
- ▶ **Interdepartmental Commission (IDC)** is a body appointed 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 who left schools 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 at higher schools, academies and faculties** are persons enrolled in undergraduate academic studies, undergraduate applied studies and specialized applied studies, master academic studies, master applied studies, specialized academic studies, i.e. doctoral academic studies.
 - ▶ **Participation of population aged 25–64 in education and training** is the number of persons aged 25–64 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 basic (first-degree academic studies) and who is engaged in R&D work and holding the title pursuant to the Law.
 - ▶ **Assistant-researchers** do not have R&D title, they cooperate directly with researchers by performing professional activities concerning R&D duties (laboratory technicians, librarians, IT specialists, language editors, etc.).
 - ▶ **Lifelong learning (Adult education)** encompasses all learning activities (persons aged 18–69) during lifetime (formal or non-formal), with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences from personal and social aspect, as well as from the aspect connected with the employment.
 - ▶ **The NEET indicator** is calculated as a share of persons aged 15–24 years (or 15–29 years) who are not employed, not in school, or in training in the total population of the observed age group.
 - ▶ **Early school leavers** include persons aged 18 to 24 with, at most, completed elementary school, and who have not attended school or training in the last four weeks.
 - ▶ **The population participation rate in formal and informal education and training** in the previous four weeks is calculated as a share of persons of a certain age category who in the previous four weeks (including the reference week) attended some form of formal or informal education or training, in the total population of the same age category.
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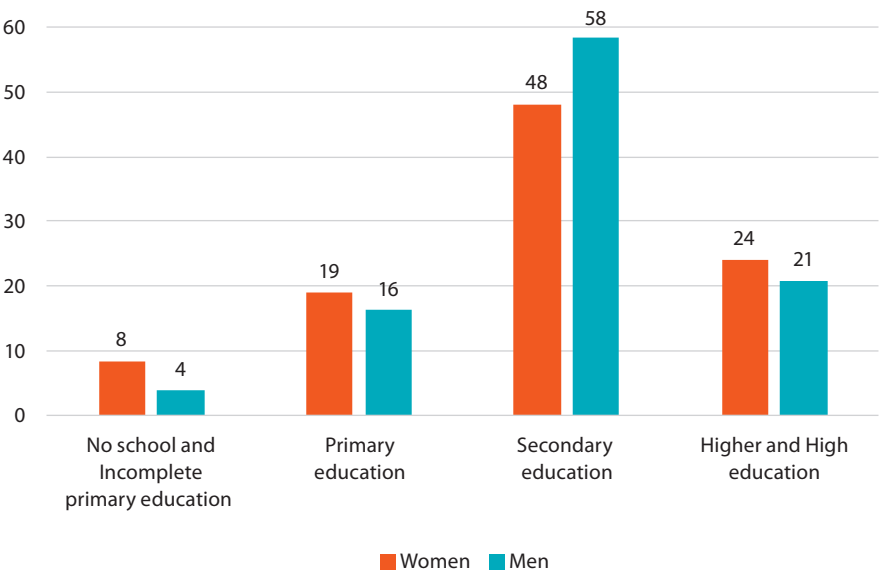


Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment and sex, 2022 (%)



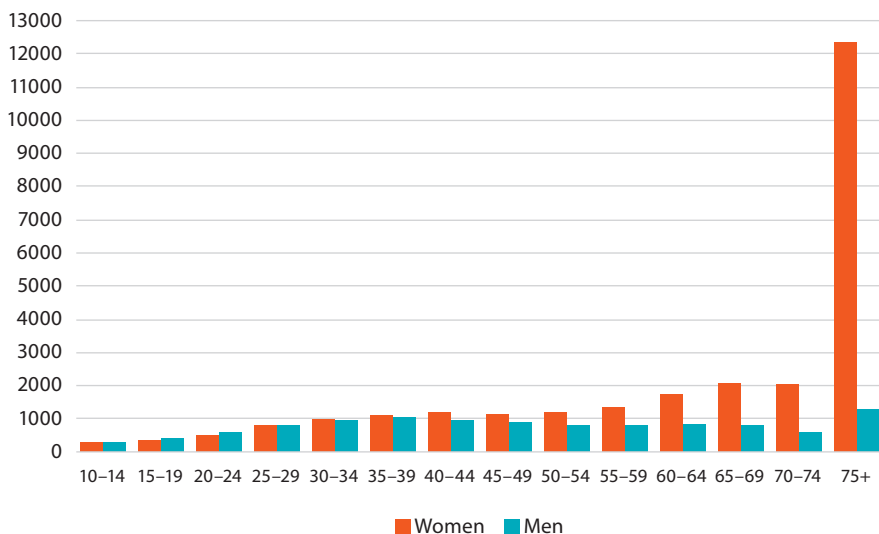
Source: Census of population, households and dwellings, SORS.

Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Census of population, households and dwellings, SORS.

Illiterate persons by age and sex, 2022



Source: Census of population, households and dwellings, SORS.

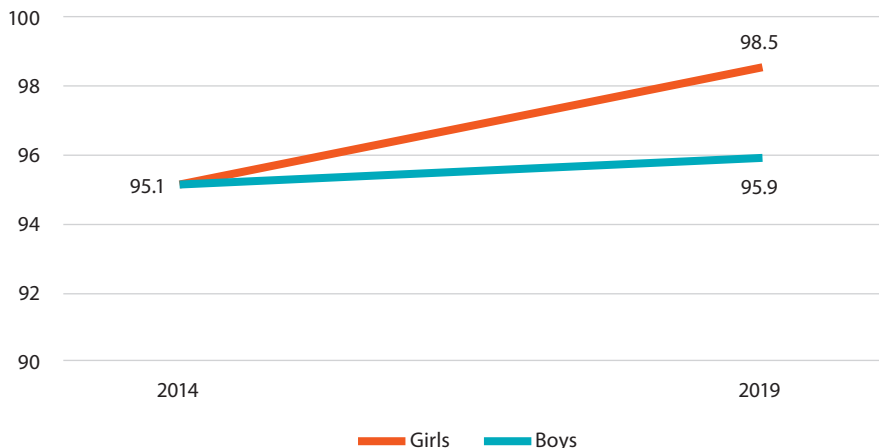
Children in pre-primary education and employees in pre-primary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Children				Employees			
	Number		%		Number		%	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	102911	109808	48.4	51.6	26581	1454	94.8	5.2
2018	105972	112595	48.5	51.5	27665	1441	95.0	5.0
2019	108842	115721	48.5	51.5	28834	1442	95.2	4.8
2020	104871	111699	48.4	51.6	29096	1463	95.2	4.8
2021	107915	115644	48.3	51.7	30050	1520	95.2	4.8
2022	111005	118025	48.5	51.5	30561	1523	95.3	4.7

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.



Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being*, by sex, 2014 and 2019 (%)

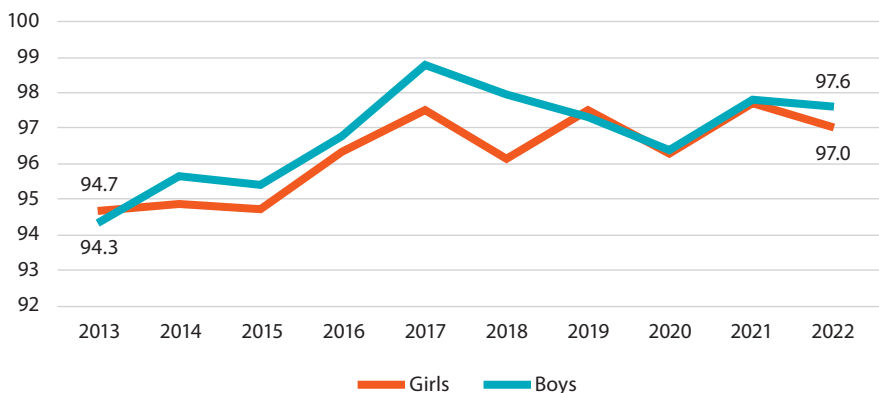


SDG 4.2.1

* Early child development index

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2013–2022 (%)



SDG 4.2.2

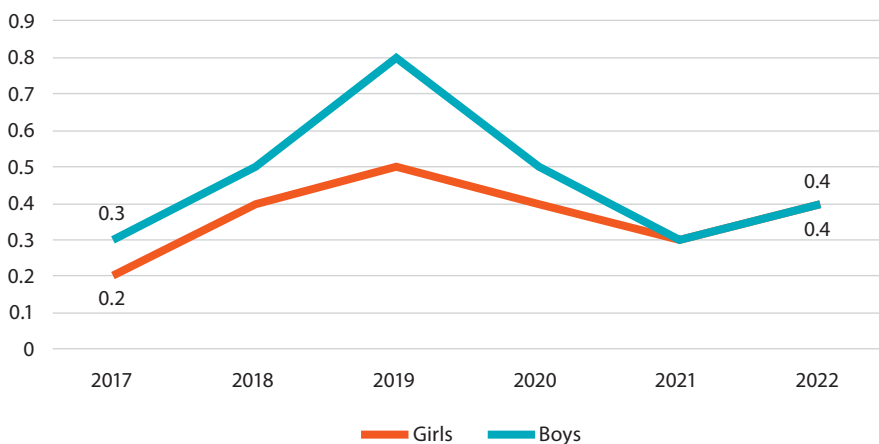
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Pupils in regular primary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Enrolled in first grade of primary school		Enrolled in first grade of primary school %		Enrolled in fifth grade of primary school		Enrolled in fifth grade of primary school %	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2017	32097	33602	48.9	51.1	33166	34772	48.8	51.2
2018	30686	32685	48.4	51.6	31794	33438	48.7	51.3
2019	31127	32888	48.6	51.4	31518	33664	48.4	51.6
2020	30409	31913	48.8	51.2	31419	33759	48.2	51.8
2021	31203	33030	48.6	51.4	31460	32871	48.9	51.1
2022	30742	32488	48.6	51.4	30206	32138	48.5	51.5

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Drop-out rate in regular primary schools, by sex, 2017–2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

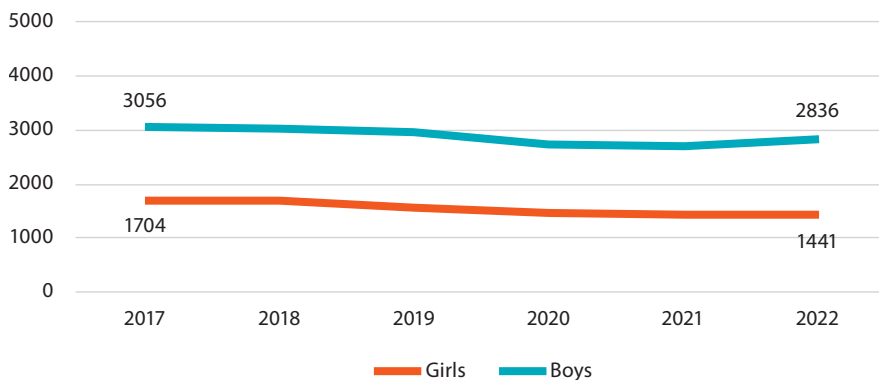


Inclusive education in regular primary schools, children by sex, 2020–2022

Year		Students with IEP 1		Students with IEP 2		Students with IRC opinion on additional support	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2020	Girls	3496	39.4	2046	37.7	2158	36.4
	Boys	5378	60.6	3384	62.3	3772	63.6
2021	Girls	3554	39.1	2197	37.6	2281	37.1
	Boys	5538	60.9	3646	62.4	3865	62.9
2022	Girls	3773	40.0	2392	37.6	2395	36.3
	Boys	5672	60.0	3955	62.4	4190	63.7

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Pupils in primary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2017–2022



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Teachers in primary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	38522	14477	72.7	27.3
2018	38535	14400	72.8	27.2
2019	38480	14119	73.2	26.8
2020	38633	13976	73.4	26.6
2021	38682	13864	73.6	26.4
2022	38859	13657	74.0	26.0

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students in regular upper secondary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Students enrolled in first grade of upper secondary school		Students enrolled in first grade of upper secondary school %		Total number of students enrolled in upper secondary school		Total number of students enrolled in upper secondary school %		Upper secondary education graduates		Upper secondary education graduates %	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2017	33050	35185	48.4	51.6	122976	126118	49.4	50.6	29773	29175	50.5	49.5
2018	33638	36074	48.3	51.7	124574	127534	49.4	50.6	28515	28963	49.6	50.4
2019	32502	35176	48.0	52.0	123553	126302	49.4	50.6	30181	30797	49.5	50.5
2020	31558	33625	48.4	51.6	123364	125241	49.6	50.4	30488	30925	49.6	50.4
2021	31301	32972	48.7	51.3	121135	122621	49.7	50.3	30822	31129	49.8	50.2
2022	29964	32130	48.3	51.7	116982	117937	49.8	50.2	30940	31563	49.5	50.5

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

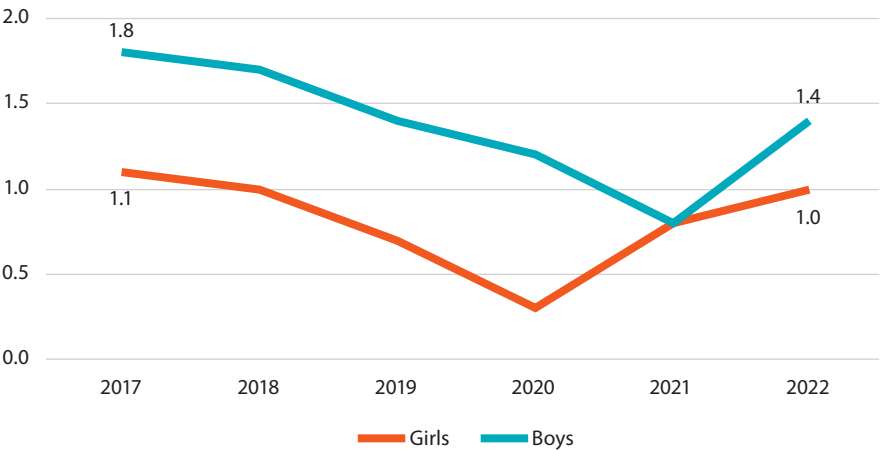
Teachers in upper secondary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	20003	10647	65.3	34.7
2018	20085	10637	65.4	34.6
2019	20427	10543	66.0	34.0
2020	20042	10082	65.5	34.5
2021	20313	10207	66.6	34.4
2022	20175	10136	66.6	34.4

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

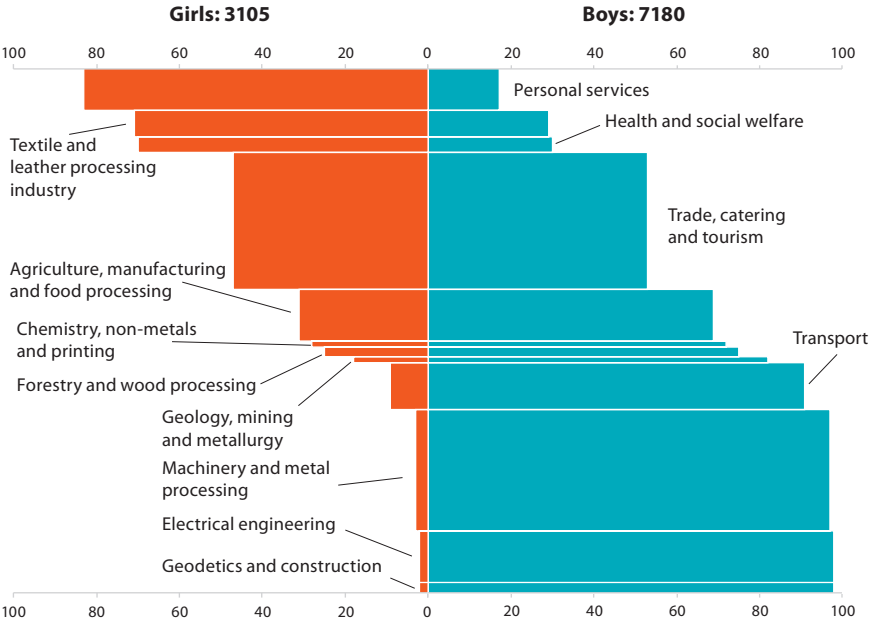


Drop-out rate in regular upper secondary schools, by sex, 2017–2022 (%)



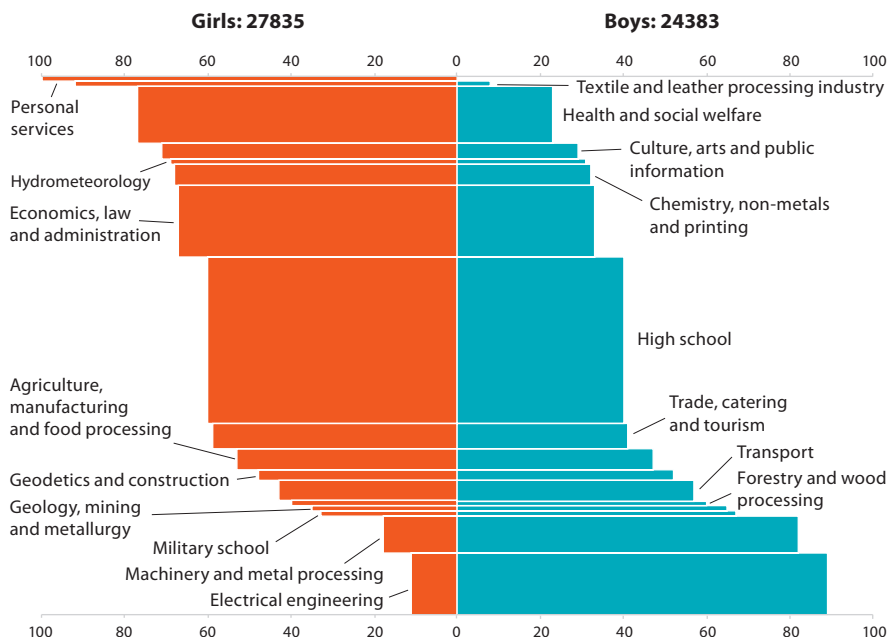
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students who completed three-year secondary vocational school, by fields of education and sex, 2022 (%)



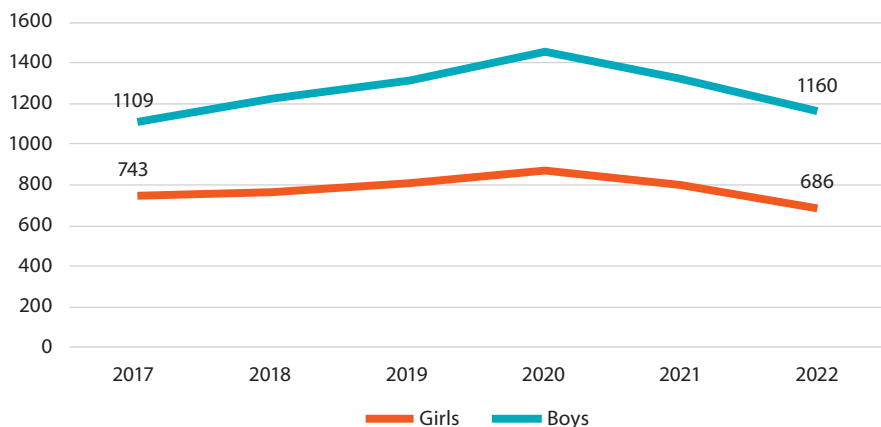
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students who completed four-year upper secondary school, by fields of education and sex, 2022 (%)

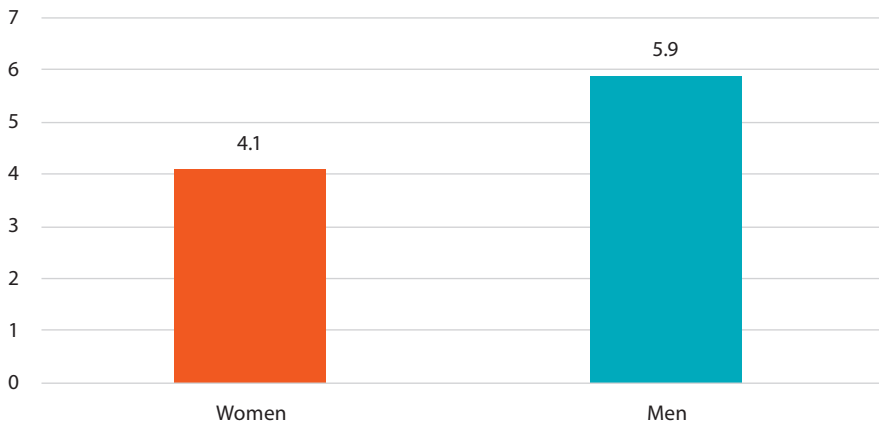


Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

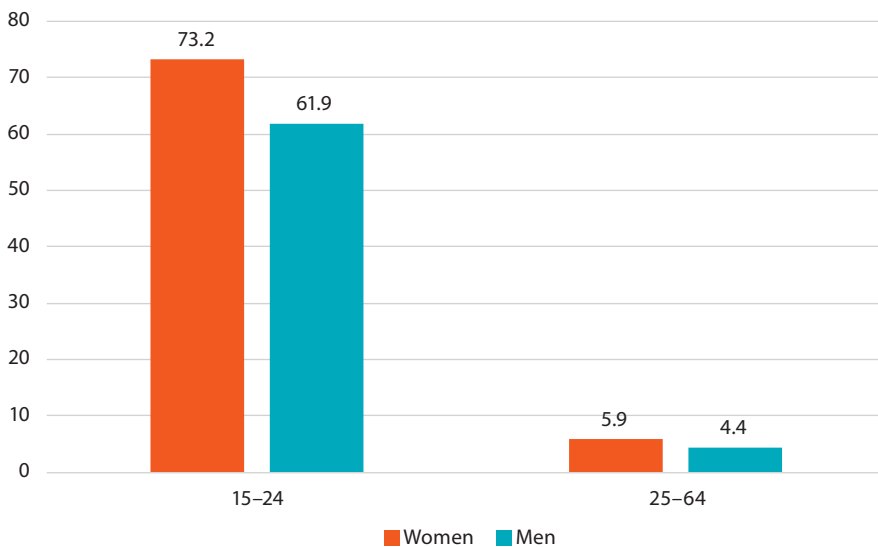
Students in upper secondary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2017–2022



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

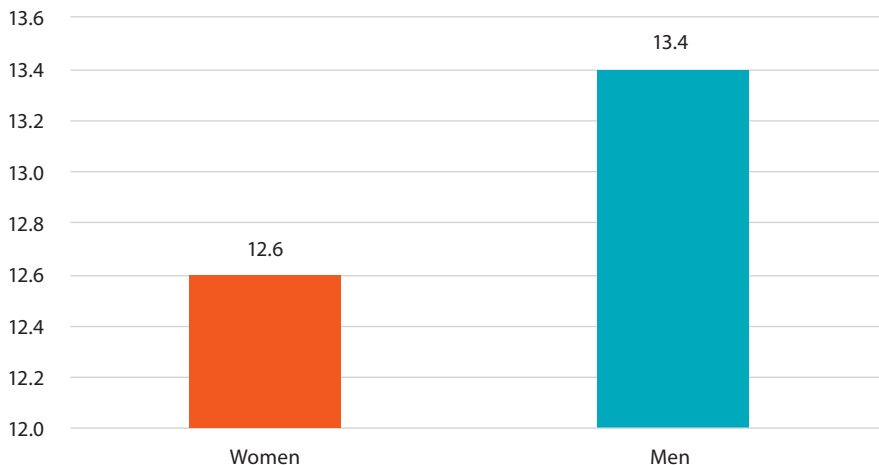
**Population aged 18–24 who left school early and were not in education or training, by sex, 2022 (%)**

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 4 weeks, by age and sex, 2022 (%)

SDG 4.3.1

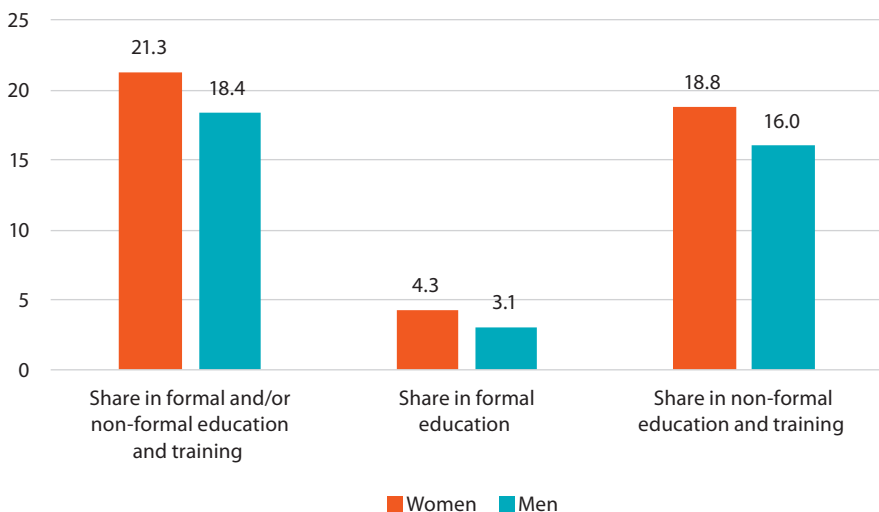
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in employment, education or training*, 2022 (%)

SDG 8.6.1

* NEET indicator

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Participation of adults (aged 25–69 years) in lifelong learning, by sex, 2022 (%)

Source: Adult Education Survey, SORS.



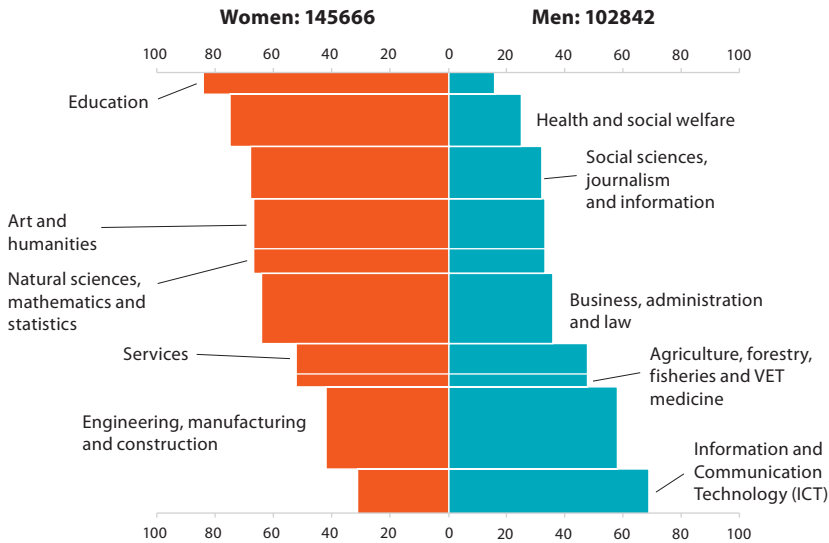
Students enrolled in tertiary education, by sex, 2017–2022

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	144871	111301	56.6	43.4
2018	141679	108092	56.7	43.3
2019	137910	104058	57.0	43.0
2020	139427	103123	57.5	42.5
2021	141371	102581	58.0	42.0
2022*	145666	102842	58.6	41.4

* Previous data

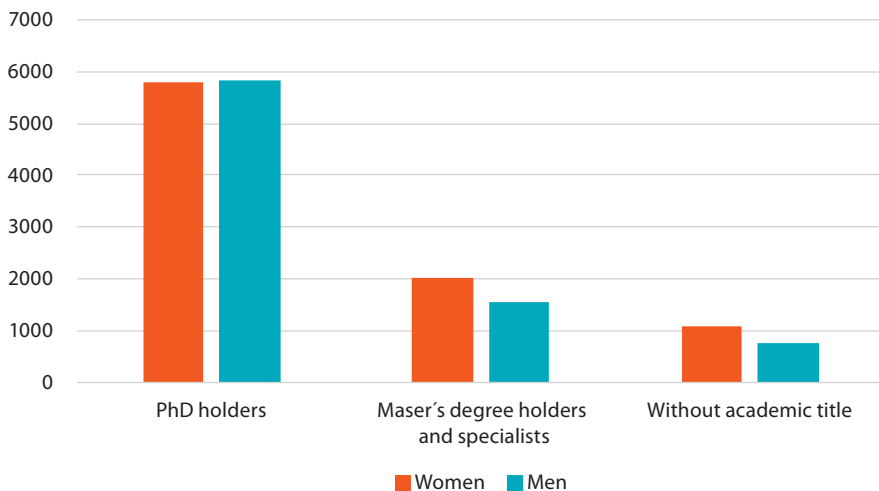
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Students enrolled in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

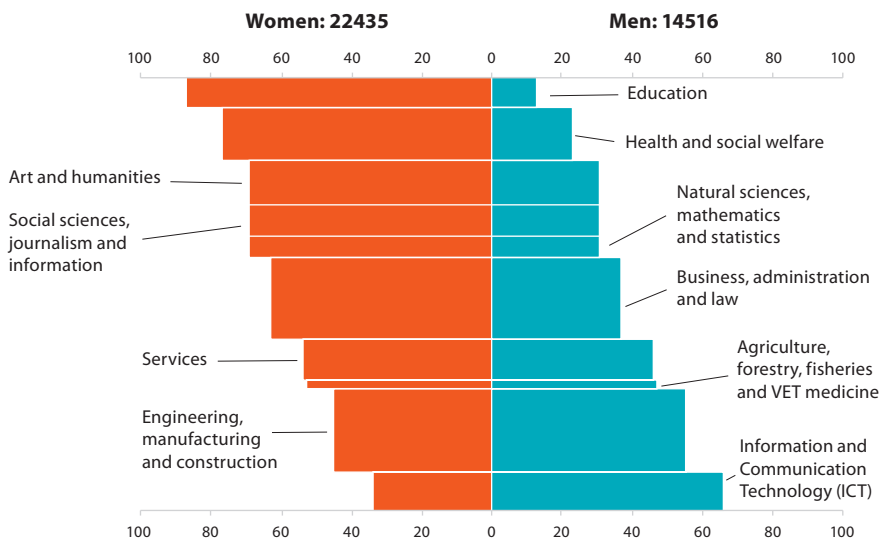
Teaching staff and associates in tertiary education, by sex, 2022*



* Previous data

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

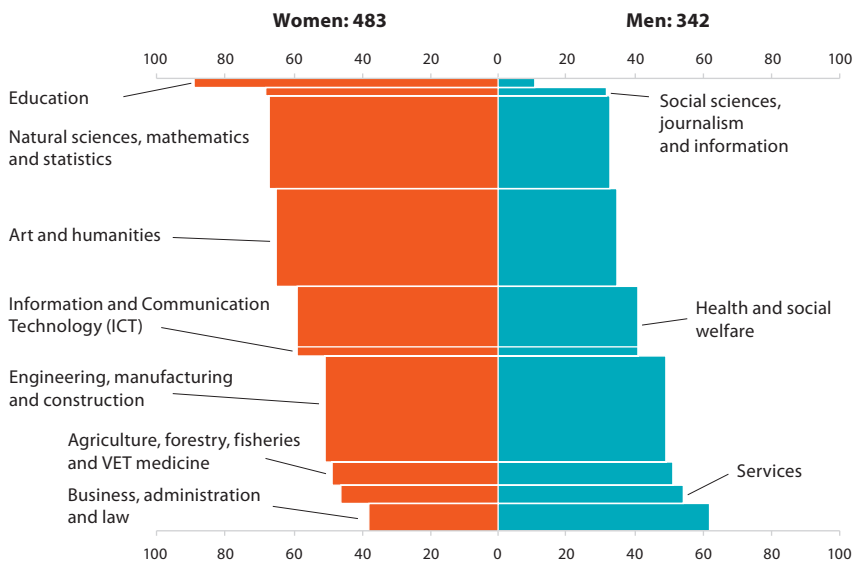
Students who graduated in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

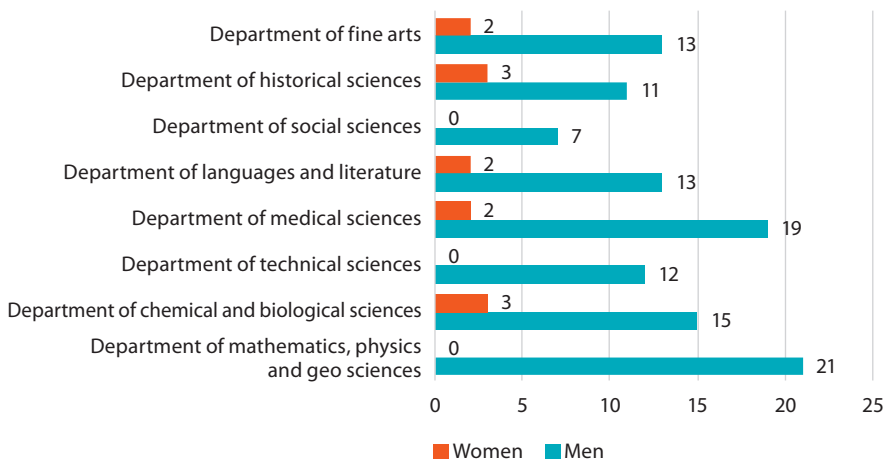


PhD holders, by fields of education and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

Members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA), by departments and sex, 2023



Source: Administrative record, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Employees engaged in R&D activities, by occupation and sex, 2020, 2021 and 2022

	2020				2021				2022			
	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %
Total	12413	11111	52.8	47.2	12488	11489	52.1	47.9	13093	11745	52.7	47.3
Researchers	8809	7853	52.9	47.1	8875	8087	52.3	47.7	9189	8323	52.5	47.5
Associate researchers	1158	1172	49.7	50.3	1136	1087	51.1	48.9	1284	1068	54.6	45.4
Technicians	1702	1382	55.2	44.8	1828	1686	52.0	48.0	1851	1746	51.5	48.5
Other staff	744	704	51.4	48.6	649	629	50.8	49.2	769	608	55.8	44.2

Source: Statistics of science, SORS.

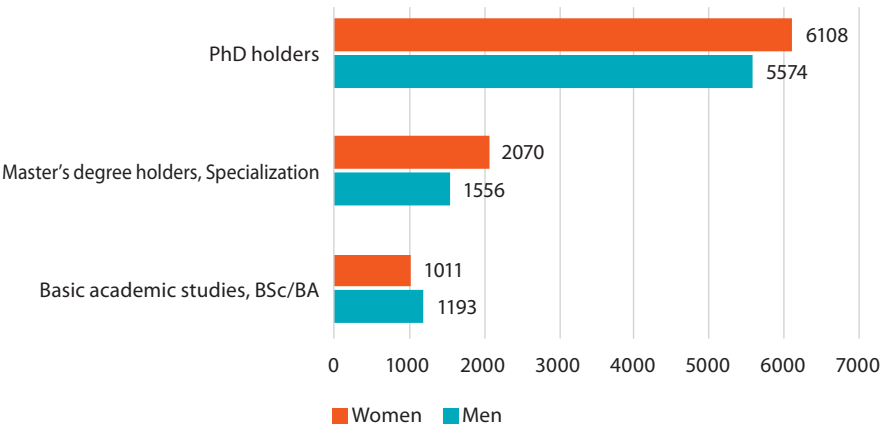
Researchers by fields of science and sex, 2020, 2021 and 2022

	2020				2021				2022			
	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %	Women	Men	Women, %	Men, %
Total	8809	7853	52.9	47.1	8875	8087	52.3	47.7	9189	8323	52.5	47.5
Natural sciences	2337	1792	56.6	43.4	2380	1842	56.4	43.6	2501	2021	55.3	44.7
Engineering and technology	1780	2422	42.4	57.6	1820	2645	40.8	59.2	1825	2567	41.6	58.4
Medical sciences	1635	1101	59.8	40.2	1684	1166	59.1	40.9	1724	1216	58.6	41.4
Agricultural sciences	651	580	52.9	47.1	652	528	55.3	44.7	662	537	55.2	44.8
Social sciences	1440	1278	53.0	47.0	1495	1382	52.0	48.0	1470	1374	51.7	48.3
Humanities	966	680	58.7	41.3	844	524	61.7	38.3	1007	608	62.4	37.6

Source: Statistics of science, SORS.



Researchers by level of education and sex, 2022



Source: Statistics of science, SORS.



5

INFORMATIONAL AND COMMUNICATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Mobile phone use recorded a slight constant growth in the period 2016–2023. Women and men use mobile phones in approximately the same percentage in 2023. The survey indicates that 95.4% of women, while 96.0% of men use a mobile phone.
- ▶ Among mobile phone users by age and sex, the proportion of women and men in all age categories is approximately the same. In the 55–74 age category, the percentage of men who use a mobile phone is 1.5 percentage points higher than of women who use a mobile phone.
- ▶ Among computer users by age and sex in the 16–24 category, as well as in the 55–74 age category, the percentage of men who use a computer is higher than the percentage of women who use a computer by 3.4 p.p. and 5.2 p.p. respectively. In the 25–54 age category, approximately the same percentage of women and men use a computer.
- ▶ In the category of education lower than secondary, men use computers on a higher rate than women, i.e. 57.7% to 42.8%, respectively. In other age groups, approximately the same percentage of women and men use computer.
- ▶ Among internet users (broadband) by age and sex, in the 55–74 age category, a higher percentage of men (64.4%) use a computer compared to the percentage of women (61.1%), while in other age categories approximately the same percentage of women and men use internet.
- ▶ In the workforce category Other unincorporated in the workforce (pensioners, military personnel, etc.) a higher percentage of women use internet (64.0% vs. 61.3%), while in other categories the percentage of women and men who use internet is approximately the same.
- ▶ In 2023, there was an equal share of men and women internet users who made online purchases/orders in the last three months.

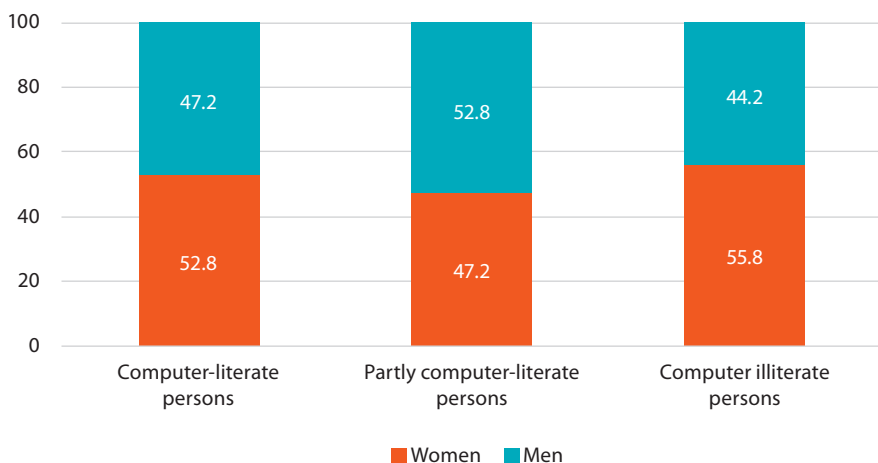
DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Mobile phone:** A portable electrical device for communicating over long distances. The main communication feature is voice transmission, while lately features such as sending short messages, e-mails, pictures, as well as video recordings over internet have been added.
- ▶ **Broadband:** Broadband is a communication system the agent/carrier (e.g. optical cable) that transfers multiplied data simultaneously, and each individual data is modulated at a special frequency.



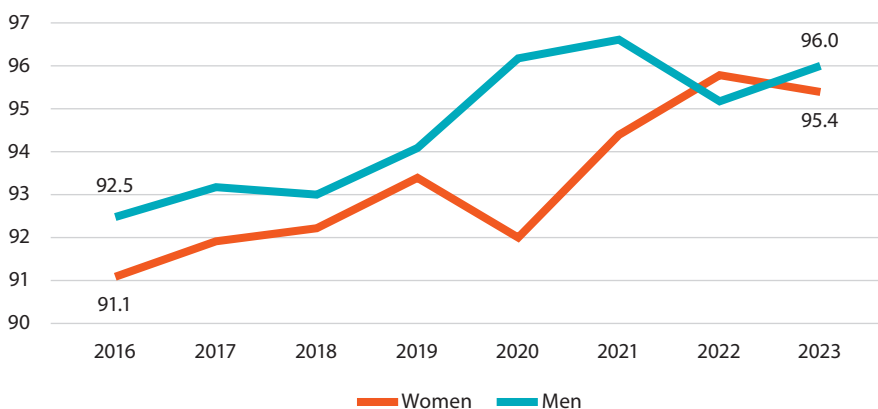
- **Electronic commerce** (E-commerce) is the purchase or sale of goods or services over internet, particularly via the World Wide Web service. Practically this term is often used instead of the recent one, e-business, which means business over internet.

Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and sex, 2022 (%)



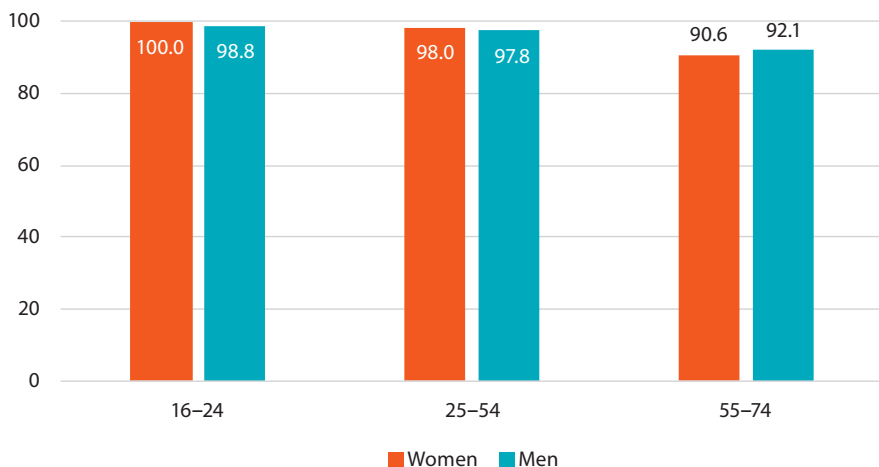
Source: Census of population, households and dwellings, SORS.

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex, 2016–2023 (%)

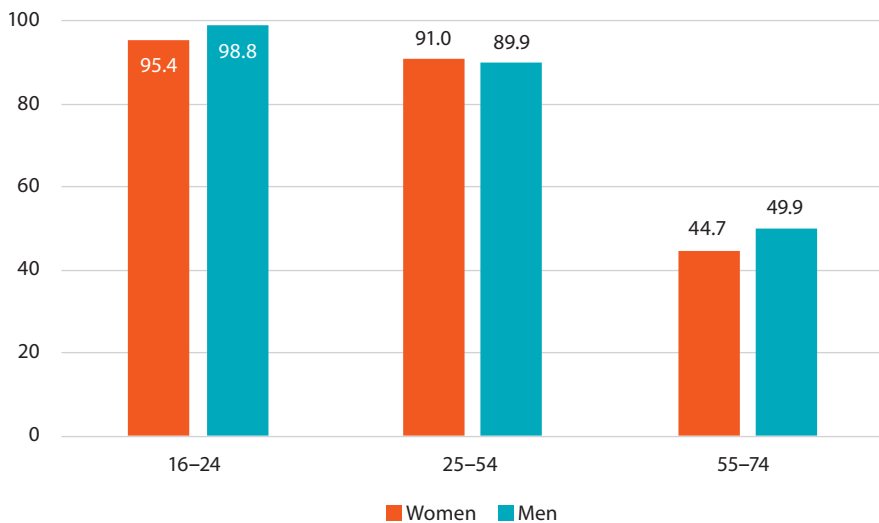


SDG 5.b.1

Source: Statistics on Informational and Communicational technologies, SORS.

Mobile phone users by age and sex, 2023 (%)

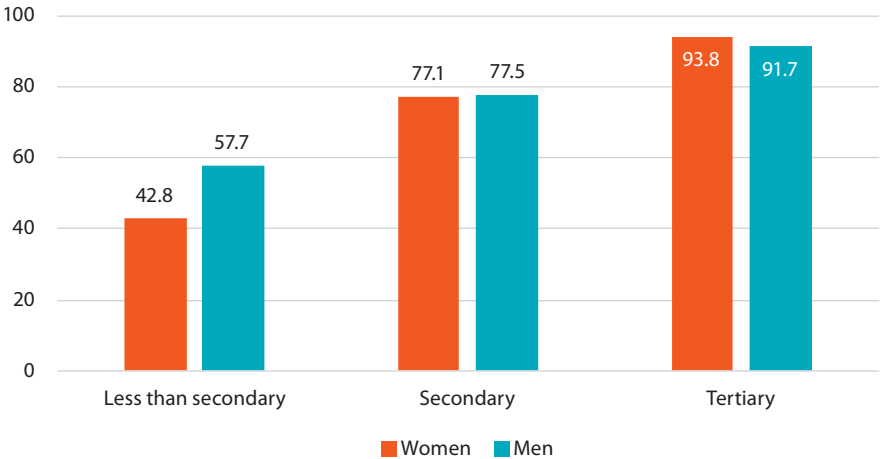
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Computer users by age and sex, 2023 (%)

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

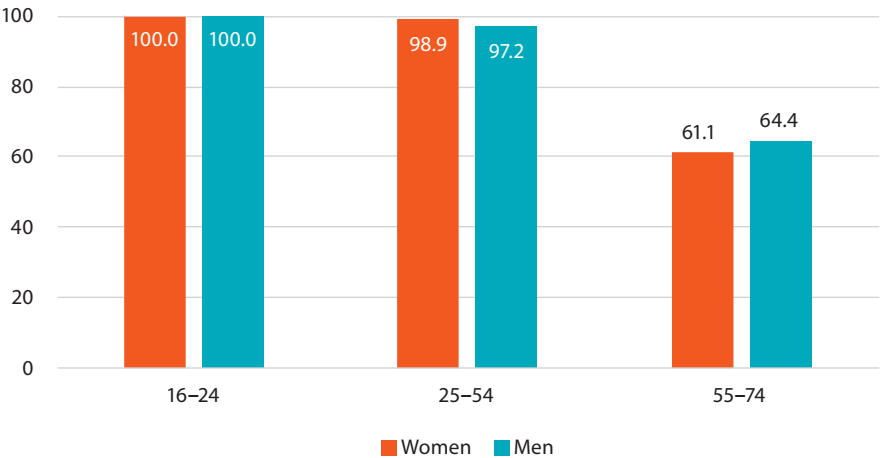


Computer users by educational attainment and sex, 2023 (%)



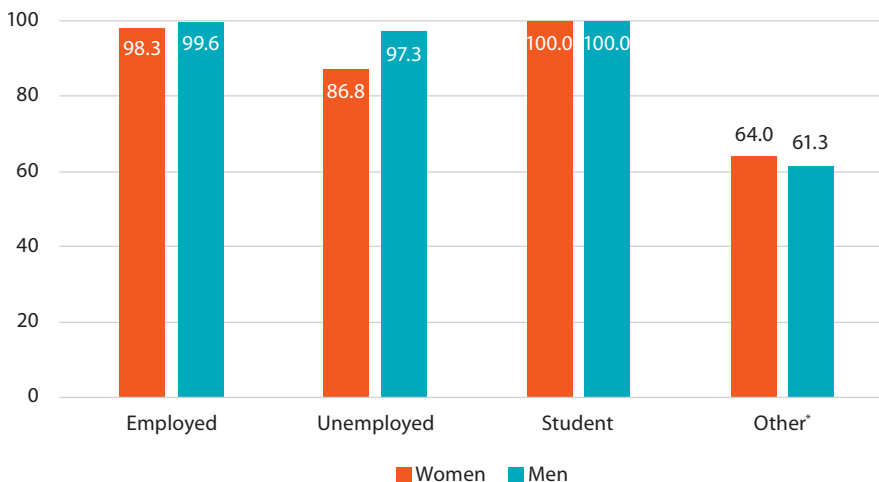
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Internet users by age and sex, 2023 (%)



Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

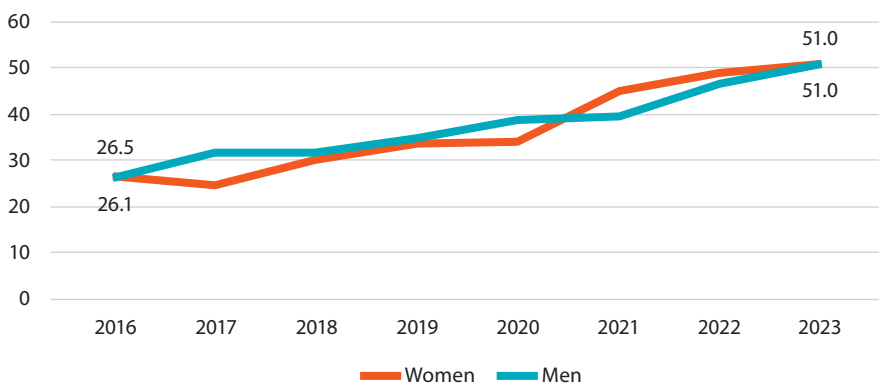
Internet users by working status and sex, 2023 (%)



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

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

Internet users who bought/ordered goods or services via internet in the last three months, by sex, 2016–2023 (%)



Source: Statistics on Informational and Communicational technologies, SORS.



6

EMPLOYMENT



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ According to the Labour Force Survey, in 2022 the activity rate of women with tertiary education is somewhat higher than the activity rate of men with the same educational attainment (74.5% vs. 74.1%). However, the activity rate of women without education and with low-level education equals 28.1%, which is less even by 33.0 p.p. than the activity rate of men with the same level of education.
- ▶ The employment rate of women is 43.2%, which is by 14.7 p.p. less than the employment rate of men (57.9%).
- ▶ The employment rate according to usual working hours for men and women is highest in the interval of 36–48 working hours (81.5% for women and 71.5% for men).
- ▶ The employment rate of women aged 25–54 is lower by 11.5 p.p. than the employment rate of men of the same age category (71.9% vs. 83.4% respectively).
- ▶ Among the reasons why men and women work less than full-time, the category Looking after children or disabled persons dominates in the female population with 93.7%, while men most frequently mentioned Could not find a full-time job (63.7%), as the reason for working less than full-time.
- ▶ Self-employment is almost three times higher for men than for women. In the age group 15–64, 76.6% of men and 23.4% women are self-employed.
- ▶ Among the informally employed in the category of young people aged 15–24, the share of women among the self-employed is 31.8%, and the share of women among employed workers is 30.0%.
- ▶ The outside the labour force rate for women is higher by 15.7 p.p. than for men (52.1% and 36.4%, respectively). The most expressive gender gap occurs in the age group 55 and older (women 78.9%, men 64.1%).

DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Active population** (labour force) includes all employed and unemployed persons.
- ▶ The term **employed** in the Labour Force Survey implies persons aged 15–89 who, in the week observed, at least for an hour did some paid job (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.

Pursuant to the Standard Classification of Occupational Status employed persons are divided into the following categories: self-employed, employees and unpaid family workers.

- ▶ **Self-employed persons** are persons who work independently in their own company, private shop or on an agricultural holding, as well as persons who



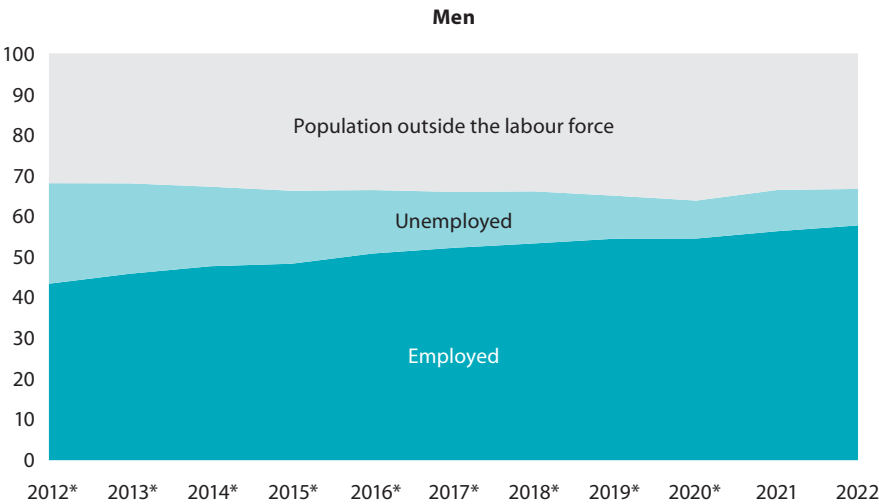
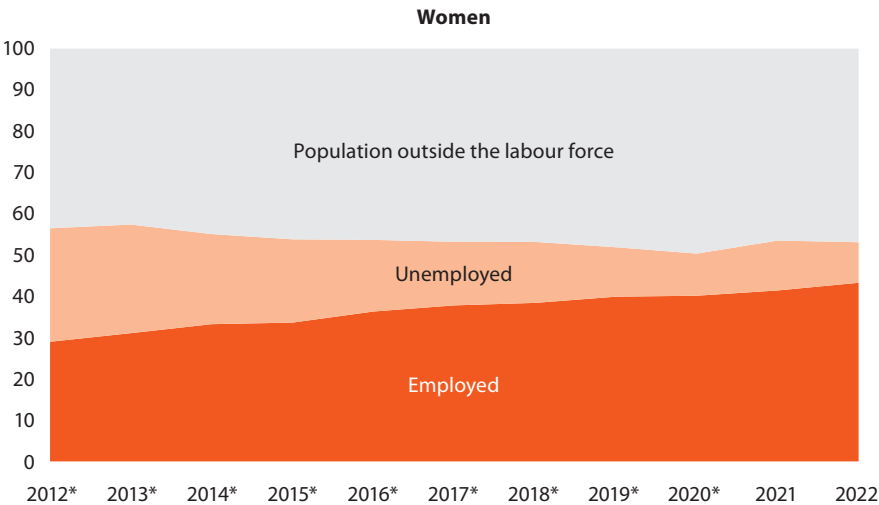
perform independent professional practice or some other job for their own account, with the aim to provide earnings or income.

- ▶ **Employees** are persons who work for an employer in any sector of ownership, regardless of whether they have a formal employment contract or work on the basis of a verbal agreement.
- ▶ **Unpaid family workers** are persons who help a member of the household or a relative who lives in another household in running the family business or farm without being paid for that work.
- ▶ **Usual work hours** represent the number of hours a person usually spends at work per week. To determine the usual hours, a longer period of time is used (at least the previous 4 weeks including the observed week), excluding weeks in which the person was absent from work (for reasons like: holidays, sick leave, vacation). Usual work hours are determined based on the law, an agreement with the employer, the usual scope of work or some other criterion.
- ▶ **Working hours** — In Serbia, full-time work is 40 hours per week. Full-time work may be less than 40 hours, but not less than 36 hours per week.
- ▶ **Employees with shorter than full-time hours** are those persons who work 35 hours a week or less.
- ▶ **Unemployed persons** are persons aged 15–74 who in the respective week did not work for remuneration, who undertook active steps to find a job during the previous four weeks ending with the observed week, and who were able to start working within two-week period after the end of the referent week.
- ▶ **Duration of job search** is defined as the period of the last continuous active job search without significant interruptions (interruptions that lasted longer than four weeks). For persons who have found a job, counted is the period from the day the person started looking for a job to the day they found a job.
- ▶ **Long-term unemployment** means continuous unemployment that lasts a year or longer. Continuous unemployment means the period of the last continuous active job search without significant interruptions (interruptions that lasted longer than four weeks).
- ▶ **The population outside the labour force** consists of all persons under 15 years of age, persons older than 89 years, as well as persons between 15 and 89 years of age and it includes students, pensioners, persons who do housework, as well as other persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the observed week.
- ▶ **Activity rate (labour force share)** represents the share of the active population in the total observed population (population aged 15 and over).
- ▶ **Employment rate** represents the share of employed population in the total observed population (population aged 15 and over).

- ▶ **Unemployment rate** represents the share of the unemployed population in the labour force (employed and unemployed).
- ▶ **Long-term unemployment rate** represents the percentage of unemployed persons for one year or longer in the total number of active population.
- ▶ **Outside the labour force rate** represents the share of the population outside the labour force in the total observed population (population aged 15 and over).
- ▶ **Informal employment rate** represents the share of informally employed persons in total employment. Informal employment is considered to be work in unregistered business entities, work in registered business entities without an employment contract, as well as the work of unpaid family workers.
- ▶ The term **registered employment** assumes 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 outside the employment relationship on the basis of a work contract or on the basis of a contract for the performance of temporary and occasional jobs; persons performing activities independently or who are founders of enterprises or unincorporated enterprises; as well as persons who perform agricultural activities, and are on the records of the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance.
- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **Register of business subjects** is an integrated, central, electronic database where maintained are data on registered unincorporated enterprises (i.e. sole proprietors and partnerships), companies, public enterprises and foreign company branches and representation offices, as well as other forms of business organization (as prescribed by the law).
- ▶ **Unincorporated enterprise** stands for a legally capable individual who performs activities for the purpose of generating income and who is registered as such in accordance with the law.



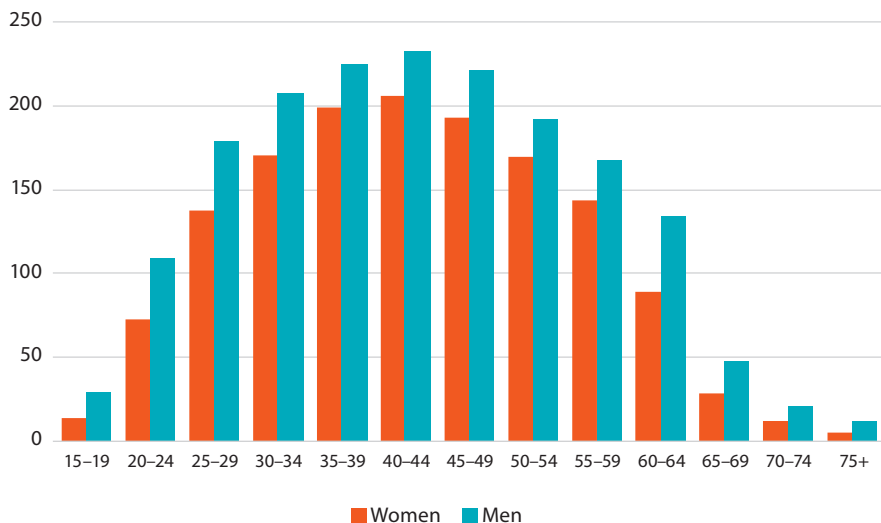
Rates of employment, unemployment and population outside the labour force, aged 15 and over, 2012–2022 (%)



* In 2021, there was a change in methodology in accordance with the latest Eurostat regulations. In order to avoid break in time series, the basic indicators for the previous period (2012–2020) have been revised.

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Active population by age groups and sex, 2022 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

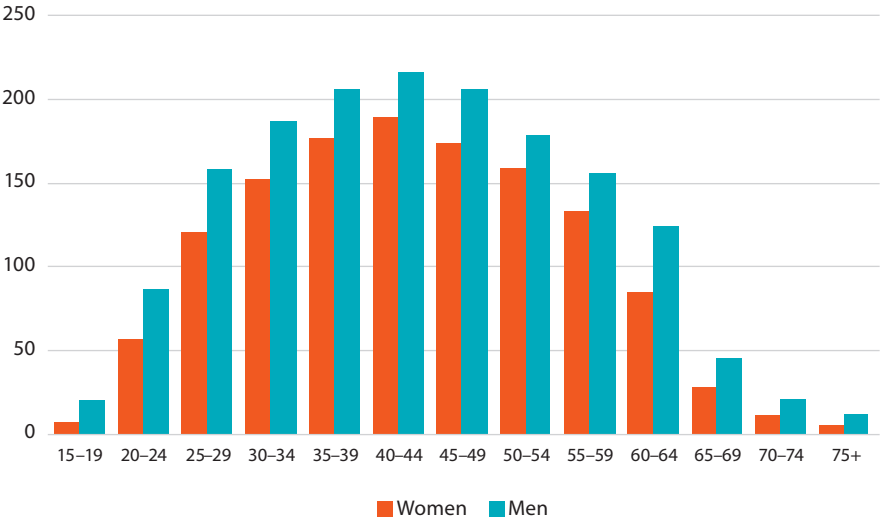
Activity rates for population aged 15 and over, by level of education, age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

	Total	Women	Men
Level of education			
Without school	10.9	7.6	19.8
Primary/elementary education	29.4	21.0	41.3
Secondary education	61.9	53.7	69.2
Tertiary/Higher education	74.3	74.5	74.1
Age group			
15+	55.5	47.9	63.6
15-64	71.4	64.4	78.3
15-24	32.6	25.8	39.1
25-54	85.4	79.6	91.1
55+	27.7	21.1	35.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Employed by age groups and sex, 2022 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employment rates for population aged 15 and over, by level of education, age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

	Total	Women	Men
Level of education			
Without school	6.4	3.6	13.9
Primary/elementary education	26.0	18.6	36.6
Secondary education	55.5	47.7	62.5
Tertiary/Higher education	69.6	69.4	69.9
Age group			
15+	50.3	43.2	57.9
15-64	64.5	57.9	71.0
15-24	24.7	19.0	30.0
25-54	77.7	71.9	83.4
55+	26.1	19.9	33.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by usual work hours and sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

Usual work hours	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
1–14 hours	8.6	0.7	6.0	0.4	59.1	40.9
15–35	67.0	5.2	57.2	3.5	54.0	46.0
36–48	1057.1	81.5	1155.8	71.5	47.8	52.2
49–59 hours	51.8	4.0	110.2	6.8	32.0	68.0
More than 60 hours	35.3	2.7	136.4	8.4	20.5	79.5
Usual work hours varying week by week	77.2	5.9	150.9	9.3	33.8	66.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by professional status, age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

Age group Professional status	15+		15–64		15–24		25–54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	51.8	48.2	50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4	49.5	50.5	55.4	44.6
Self-employed	22.4	77.6	23.4	76.6	25.0	75.0	24.1	75.9	19.4	80.6
Employees	47.1	52.9	47.2	52.8	39.3	60.7	48.2	51.8	44.9	55.1
Contributing family workers	69.5	30.5	69.8	30.2	28.3	71.7	68.5	31.5	79.1	20.9

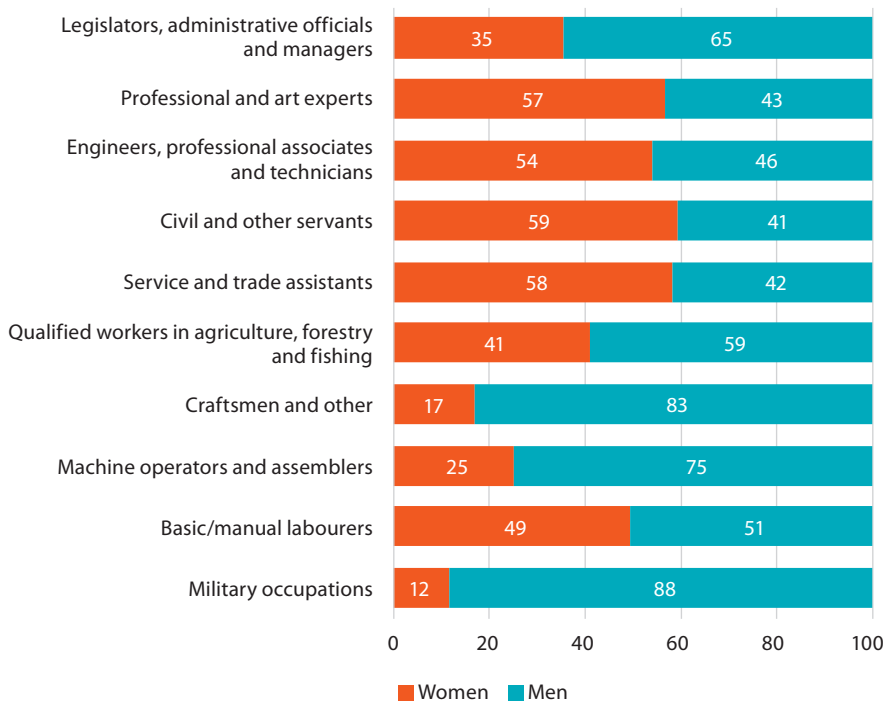
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.


Employed by sector of activity, ownership and sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Employees	1055.9	100.0	1186.1	100.0	47.1	52.9
Sector of activity						
Agriculture	16.5	1.6	38.8	3.3	29.8	70.2
Industry	250.6	23.7	399.5	33.7	38.5	61.5
Construction	11.6	1.1	113.6	9.6	9.2	90.8
Services	777.2	73.6	634.1	53.5	55.1	44.9
Ownership						
Private ownership	667.1	63.2	838.8	70.7	44.3	55.7
State ownership	381.5	36.1	337.9	28.5	53.0	47.0
Other	7.3	0.7	9.3	0.8	43.8	56.2
Self-employed	107.3	100.0	371.7	100.0	22.4	77.6
Sector of activity						
Agriculture	28.4	26.4	168.9	45.4	14.4	85.6
Industry	8.7	8.1	36.2	9.7	19.4	80.6
Construction	1.5	1.4	45.3	12.2	3.2	96.8
Services	68.7	64.1	121.4	32.7	36.2	63.8
Ownership						
Private ownership	104.4	97.3	361.5	97.3	22.4	77.6
State ownership	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	2.9	2.7	10.2	2.7	22.0	78.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by major groups of occupation and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

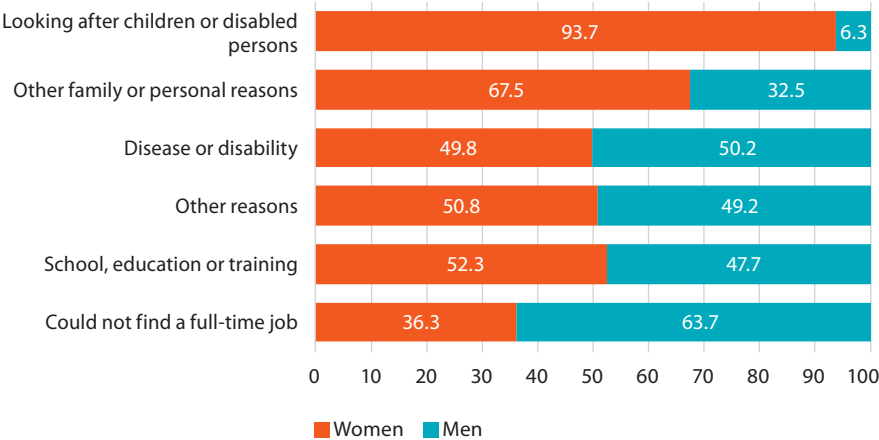
Employed by working hours, age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

	15+		15-64		15-24		25-54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	44.5	55.5	44.9	55.1	37.5	62.5	45.8	54.2	42.2	57.8
Full-time job	44.0	56.0	44.4	55.6	36.7	63.3	45.4	54.6	41.0	59.0
Part-time job	50.9	49.1	52.2	47.8	44.2	55.8	52.2	47.8	50.5	49.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Employed by reasons why they work less than full-time and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Formally and informally employed by professional status, age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

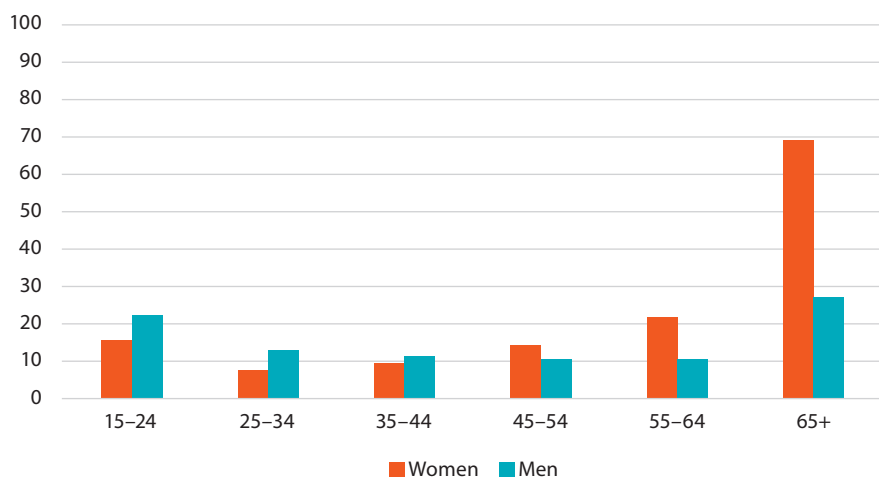
	15+		15-64		15-24		25-54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Employees										
Formally employed	47.8	52.2	47.9	52.1	40.1	59.9	49.0	51.0	45.3	54.7
Informally employed	31.3	68.7	30.8	69.2	30.0	70.0	29.5	70.5	38.5	61.5
Self-employed										
Formally employed	22.1	77.9	23.3	76.7	/	84.2	24.5	75.5	18.6	81.4
Informally employed	23.4	76.6	23.5	76.5	31.8	68.2	22.9	77.1	23.3	76.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Employed by search of another job by sex, 2022 (%)

	Women	Men
Total	44.5	55.5
Employed in search of another job in the previous four weeks	37.6	62.4
Employed not in search of another job in the previous four weeks	44.9	55.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Informal employment in total employment by age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

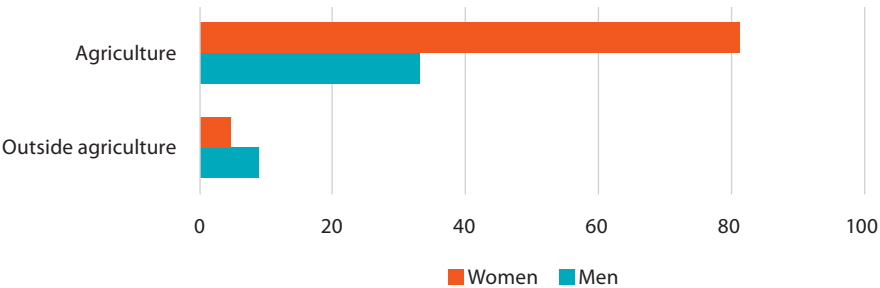
Informally employed by sector of activity and sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	189.6	100.0	207.2	100.0	47.8	52.2
Agriculture	139.5	73.6	85.9	41.5	61.9	38.1
Industry	5.8	3.1	16.9	8.1	25.5	74.5
Construction	/	/	54.9	26.5	/	99.6
Services	44.1	23.2	49.5	23.9	47.1	52.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



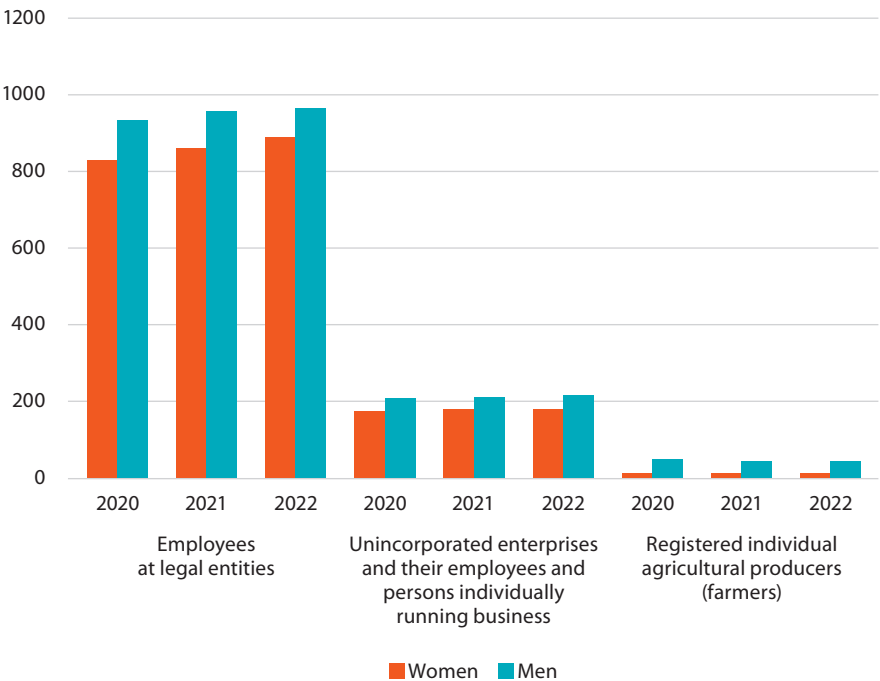
Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector of activity and sex, 2022 (%)



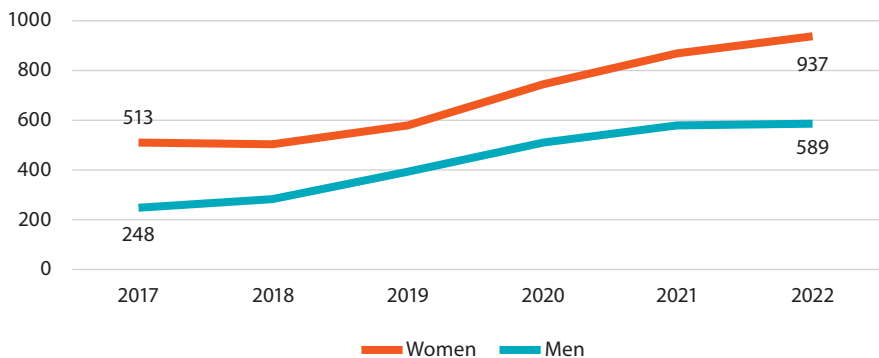
SDG 8.3.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

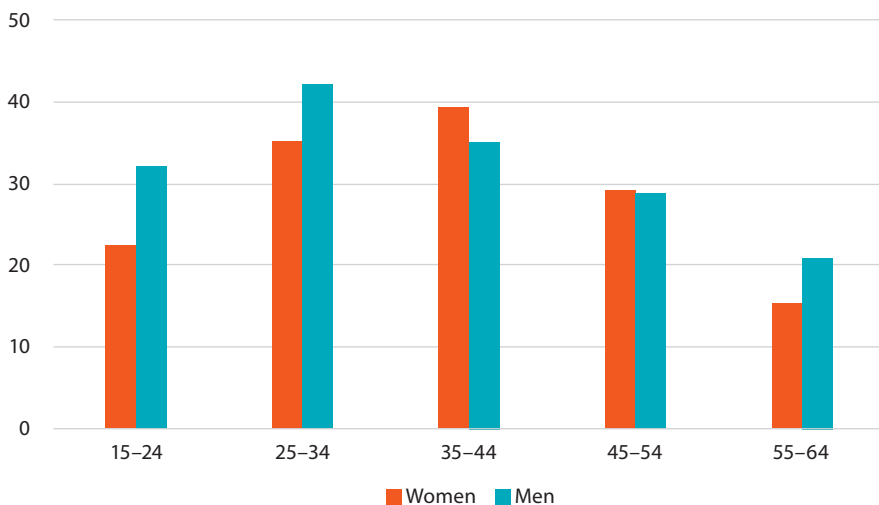
Registered employment, by sex, 2020–2022 (in thousands)



Source: Survey on registered employment, SORS.

Employed persons seeking change of employment, by sex, 2017–2022

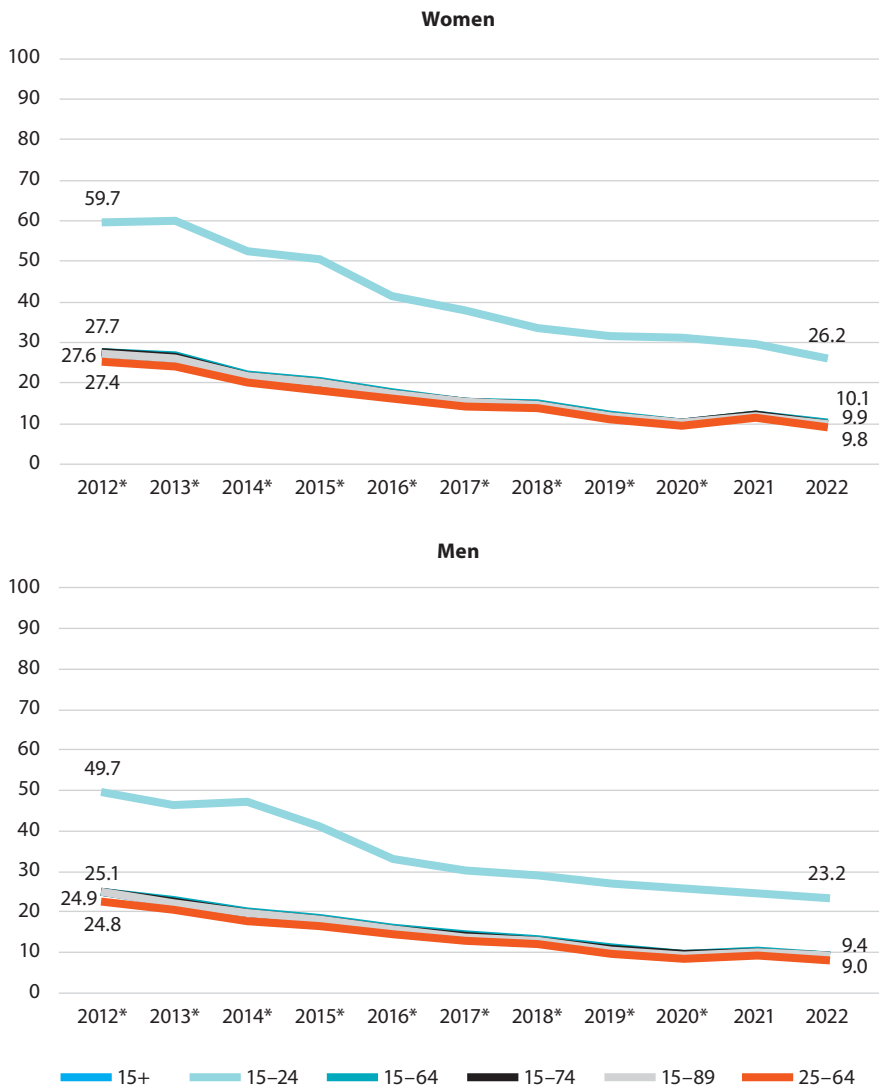
Source: National Employment Service.

Unemployed by age groups and sex, 2022 (in thousands)

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2012–2022 (%)



SDG 8.5.2

* In 2021, there was a change in methodology in accordance with the latest Eurostat regulations. In order to avoid break in time series, the basic indicators for the previous period (2012–2020) have been revised.

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Long-term unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2022 (%)

Age	Long term unemployment rate		
	Total	Women	Men
15+	4.3	4.9	3.8
15–64	4.4	5.0	3.9
15–24	7.1	7.7	6.7
25–54	4.3	5.1	3.7
55+	3.2	3.3	3.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

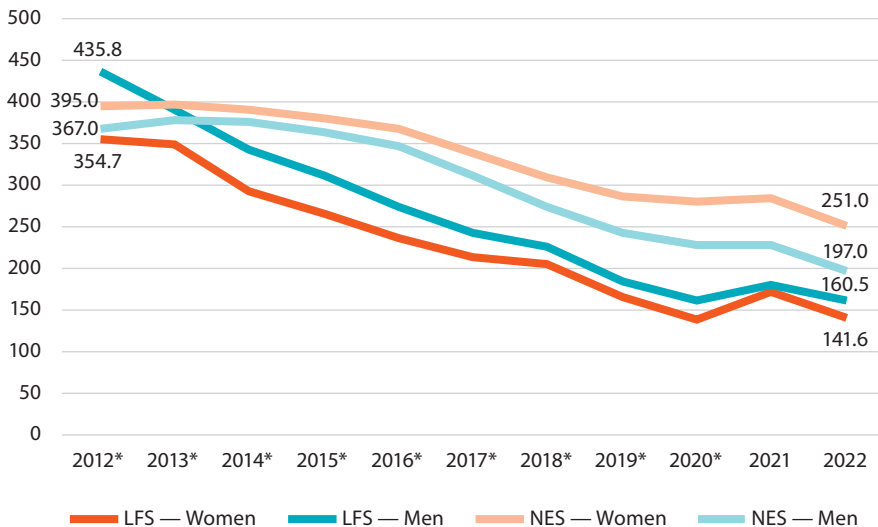
Unemployed aged 15–74 by duration of employment search and sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	141.6	100.0	160.5	100.0	46.9	53.1
In search of employment for less than 12 months	71.5	50.5	93.6	58.3	43.3	56.7
In search of employment for 12–24 months	22.6	15.9	24.1	15.0	48.3	51.7
In search of employment for 2–4 years	11.7	8.3	10.0	6.2	54.0	46.0
In search of employment for more than four years	35.8	25.3	32.8	20.4	52.2	47.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



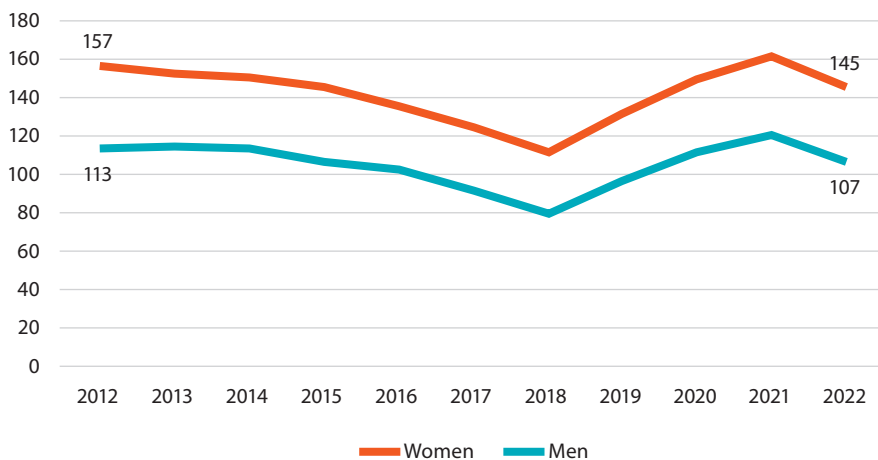
Unemployed persons, by sex, 2012–2022 (in thousands)



* In 2021, there was a change in methodology in accordance with the latest Eurostat regulations. In order to avoid break in time series, the basic indicators for the previous period (2012–2020) have been revised.

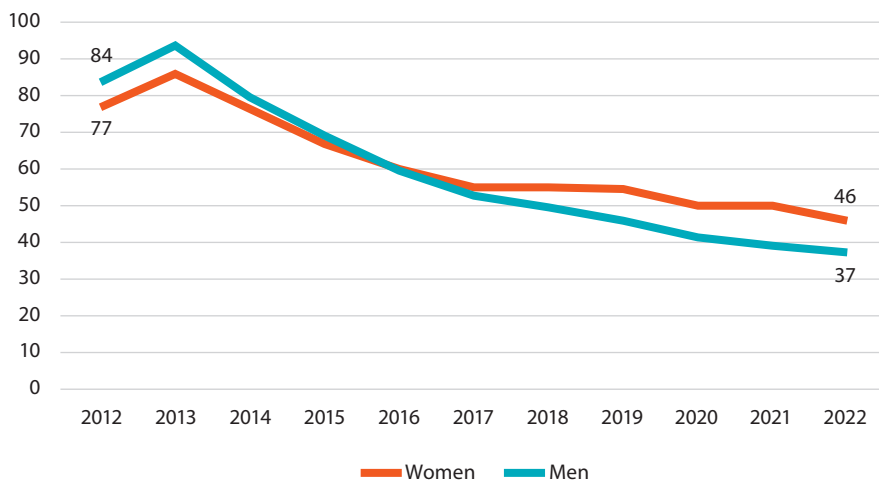
Source: Labor Force Survey, SORS and National Employment Service.

Unemployed persons, first time job seekers, by sex, 2012–2022 (in thousands)



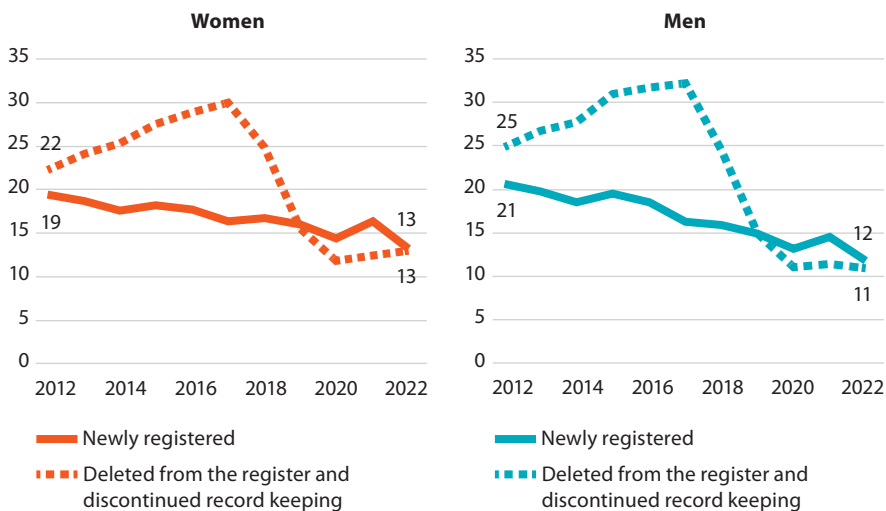
Source: National Employment Service.

Unemployed persons, beneficiaries of financial compensation, by sex, 2012–2022 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.

Unemployed persons — newly registered and deleted from the register, 2012–2022 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.



Outside the labour force rate, by age and sex, 2022 (%)

Age	Total	Women	Men
15+	44.5	52.1	36.4
15–64	28.6	35.6	21.7
15–24	67.4	74.2	60.9
25–54	14.6	20.4	8.9
55 +	72.3	78.9	64.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Population outside the labour force, aged 15–74, by desire and employment opportunities and sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Population outside the labour force	1236.8	100.0	811.7	100.0	60.4	39.6
By willingness and employment opportunity						
Willing and able to work	67.5	5.5	58.2	7.2	53.7	46.3
Willing but unable to work due to:	40.1	3.2	19.9	2.4	66.9	33.1
Education or training	6.2	15.5	4.2	21.3	59.6	40.4
Illness or disability	6.6	16.5	7.0	35.5	48.4	51.6
Child or relatives care	14.4	35.9	1.1	5.4	93.1	6.9
Personal and family reasons	9.0	22.5	4.7	23.6	65.9	34.1
Other reasons	3.8	9.5	2.8	14.3	57.2	42.8
Unwilling to work due to personal reasons:	1129.2	91.3	733.6	90.4	60.6	39.4
Education or training	238.2	21.1	204.7	27.9	53.8	46.2
Illness or disability	136.7	12.1	113.0	15.4	54.7	45.3
Child or relatives care	79.2	7.0	3.4	0.5	95.8	4.2
Other personal or family reasons	144.6	12.8	37.8	5.2	79.3	20.7
Pension	437.6	38.8	335.9	45.8	56.6	43.4
Other reasons	92.8	8.2	38.7	5.3	70.6	29.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Population outside the labour force aged 15–89, by previous work experience, income sources and sex, 2022 (in thousands)

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Population outside the labour force	1548.1	1007.8	60.6	39.4
By previous experience				
Had previous work experience	1033.1	768.0	57.4	42.6
No work experience	515.0	239.8	68.2	31.8
By main income sources				
Salary/pension of spouse/parent/other household members	651.6	313.2	67.5	32.5
Support from other relatives/friends	15.9	9.3	63.0	37.0
Own pension entitlement	816.5	617.8	56.9	43.1
Unemployment insurance	4.8	3.8	55.8	44.2
Student grant/student loan	1.7	1.5	53.6	46.4
Casual jobs/small-range agricultural production	6.5	18.2	26.2	73.8
Welfare	35.4	27.0	56.7	43.3
Alimony	1.1	/	85.1	14.9
Receipts from rents/interest/dividend	1.7	1.6	51.1	48.9
Personal savings	4.4	6.0	42.4	57.6
Other	8.5	9.2	48.0	52.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Potential labour force, aged 15–74, by sex, 2022 (in thousands and %)

	Potential labour force*	Available to work, not seeking job	Seeking job, but not immediately available	Potential additional labour force as a share in extended labour force**
	(in thousands)			(%)
Total	141.4	125.5	15.8	4.2
Women	76.1	67.4	8.7	5.0
Men	65.3	58.1	7.2	3.6

* Potential labour force consists of the population outside the labour force that is somehow connected to the labour market, i.e. persons seeking job but not immediately available to work and persons available to work but not seeking job.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



Companies and Entrepreneurs, by sex, 2023 (%)

	Structure by sex	
	Women	Men
Companies: Individuals who are legal representatives and other representatives	24.4	75.6
Entrepreneurs	33.7	66.3

Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency.



7

EARNINGS AND PENSIONS



HIGHLIGHTS

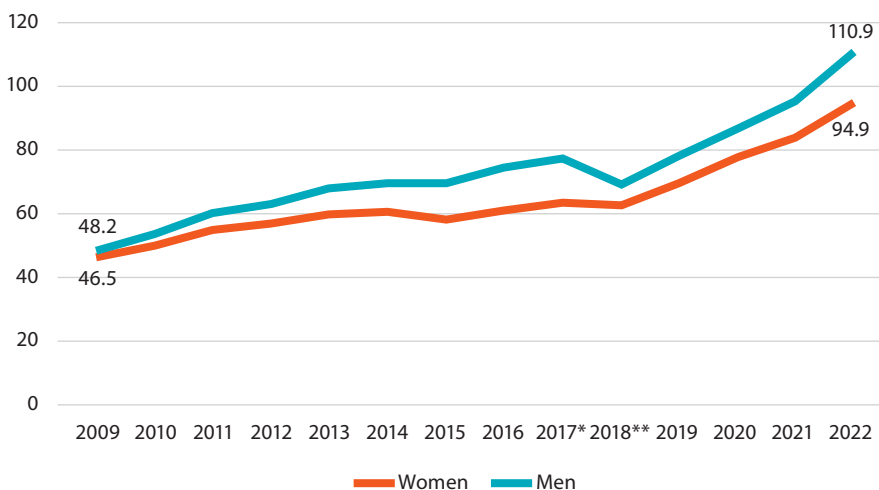
- ▶ The gender pay gap for 2018 equaled 8.8%, which means that women were paid by 8.8% less than men. Serbia is among the countries with the lowest gender pay gap in Europe. However, if earnings are observed according to educational attainment or occupations, the difference in earnings between women and men is significantly higher than the average gender pay gap, most often in favour of men.
- ▶ The proportion of women with low salaries and wages in the total number of employed women (18.0%) is little higher than the proportion of men with low salaries and wages in the total number of employed men (17.8%).
- ▶ Women on average receive pension that is by 17% lower when related to the average pension that men receive.

DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Earnings** mean all payments to employees on which the corresponding taxes and contributions are paid. Annual earnings consist of: payments for work with full, shorter than full or longer than full-time working hours (overtime), arrears or differences in wages, allowances for on-call time, night and shift work, work on Sundays and holidays, bonuses, regular monthly bonuses, transportation fees for commuting to and from work, remuneration for meals during work, as well as allowances for hours not worked (annual leave, paid leave, holidays, sick leave up to 30 days, leave due to professional training, a standstill in work not caused by workers' guilt).
- ▶ **The Gender pay gap** (GPG) represents the difference between average hourly wages of employed men and of employed women as a percentage of average hourly earnings of employed men.
- ▶ **Educational attainment** is the highest level of education for which an employee (a person) possesses an appropriate diploma, i.e. graduation degree 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 their age, and the right to disability pension is claimed on the basis of disability. In case of 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 by sex, 2009–2022 (RSD thousand)



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

** Break in the time series — Average salaries are calculated on the basis of data obtained from the records of the Tax Administration (electronic tax return PPP-PD) and include the salaries and wages of all employees. Until 2018, the data refer to the salaries and wages of employees of legal entities.

Source: Earnings statistics, SORS.

Gender pay gap and low-wage earners as proportion of all employees by sex, 2018 (%)

$$\left[\left(\frac{\text{Hourly earnings of men}}{\text{Hourly earnings of men}} - \frac{\text{Hourly earnings of women}}{\text{Hourly earnings of men}} \right) \div \frac{\text{Hourly earnings of men}}{\text{Hourly earnings of men}} \right] \times 100 = \text{Gender pay gap}$$

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees*	
		Women	Men
Total**	8.8	18.0	17.8
Age groups			
15–29 years	4.6	23.4	22.0
30–39	12.2	17.8	16.9
40–49	12.3	18.4	16.4
50–59	6.8	16.1	16.6
60 or more years	-0.7	12.3	20.7

Gender pay gap and low-wage earners as proportion of all employees by sex, 2018 (%) (contd.)

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees*	
		Women	Men
Level of education			
No education, incomplete primary school or primary education	21.2	46.2	26.7
Secondary education	14.2	23.3	21.2
College, I level of university or expert studies	17.9	9.4	8.0
Higher education, master and doctoral studies	17.9	2.6	4.7
Occupational groups			
Managers	5.3	6.8	7.8
Professionals	19.0	1.5	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	19.3	6.1	10.3
Clerical support workers	5.4	15.3	14.6
Service and sales workers	10.1	35.2	30.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	4.5	5.3	53.3
Craft and related trades workers	23.8	36.1	19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17.7	17.5	20.2
Elementary occupations	15.4	47.4	30.1



SDG 8.5.1

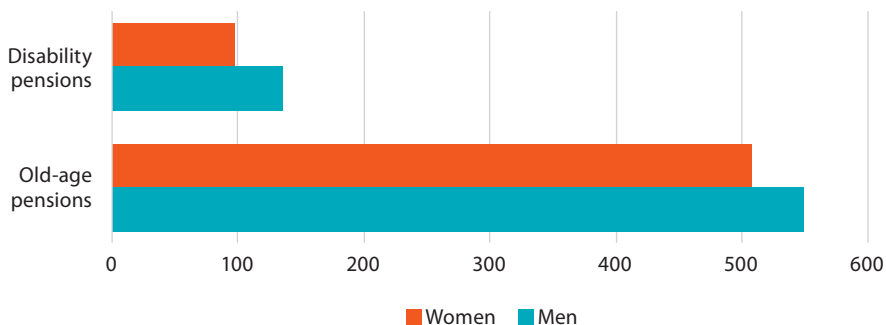
* Low-wage earners are persons who earn less or equal to 2/3 of the median hourly earnings.

** The employees in enterprises employing less than 10 employees, as well as the employees in section Agriculture, forestry and fishing were not included in the survey.

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey, SORS.



Pension beneficiaries* of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex, 2022 (in thousands)



* 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.

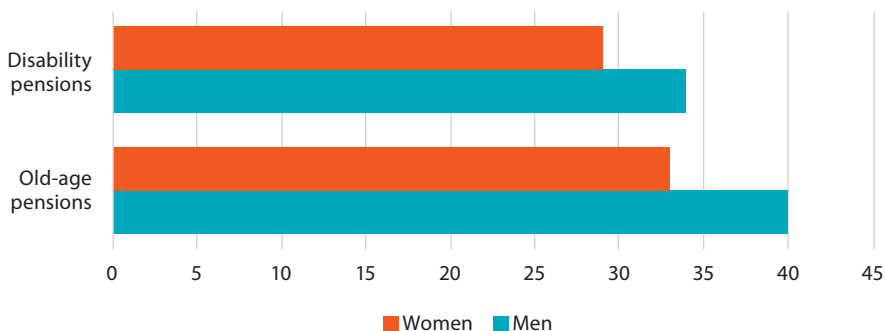
Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

Pension beneficiaries by categories, pension type, average age and sex, 2022

	Women beneficiaries per 100 men beneficiaries	Average age of beneficiaries		Average pension of women compred to average pension of men
		Women	Men	
All categories				
Old-age pensions	92	72	73	83
Disability pensions	72	68	69	85
Employed				
Old-age pensions	89	71	72	86
Disability pensions	74	68	69	84
Independent activities				
Old-age pensions	49	69	71	93
Disability pensions	36	64	67	91
Farmers				
Old-age pensions	180	76	76	91
Disability pensions	101	67	67	93

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

Average pensions of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex of beneficiaries, 2022 (RSD thousand)



Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

New pension beneficiaries, by sex, 2022

Pension beneficiaries	Old-age pensions				Disability pensions			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All pensioner categories								
Number of new beneficiaries	18826	41.2	26869	58.8	2549	42.5	3448	57.5
Average pension (RSD)	31695	–	34977	–	23971	–	27565	–
Average age	63	–	64	–	55	–	56	–
Average years worked	30	–	32	–	21	–	24	–
Employed								
Number of new beneficiaries	16431	41.9	22739	58.1	2272	43.0	3009	57.0
Average pension (RSD)	33174	–	36426	–	24699	–	28371	–
Average age	63	–	64	–	54	–	56	–
Average years worked	31	–	33	–	22	–	24	–
Independent activities								
Number of new beneficiaries	1375	30.3	3165	69.7	163	34.2	313	65.8
Average pension (RSD)	26613	–	30361	–	20360	–	24470	–
Average age	63	–	65	–	54	–	57	–
Average years worked	28	–	31	–	18	–	22	–
Farmers								
Number of new beneficiaries	1020	51.4	965	48.6	114	47.5	126	52.5
Average pension (RSD)	14721	–	15978	–	14611	–	16010	–
Average age	64	–	65	–	58	–	57	–
Average years worked	19	–	22	–	13	–	15	–

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.



Stopped pension entitlements due to death of beneficiaries, by type of pension and sex, 2022

	Old-age pensions				Disability pensions			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All pensioner categories								
Number of pensions	17164	36.1	30398	63.9	5209	31.3	11421	68.7
Years of life	79	-	78	-	74	-	74	-
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	21	-	17	-	23	-	20	-
Employed								
Number of pensions	11482	31.6	24808	68.4	4769	32.1	10065	67.9
Years of life	78	-	78	-	74	-	74	-
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	21	-	17	-	24	-	21	-
Independent activities								
Number of pensions	401	18.7	1742	81.3	175	17.0	857	83.0
Years of life	73	-	76	-	65	-	70	-
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	13	-	12	-	14	-	15	-
Farmers								
Number of pensions	5281	57.8	3848	42.2	265	34.7	499	65.3
Years of life	83	-	83	-	69	-	71	-
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	23	-	17	-	17	-	15	-

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.



8

LIVING STANDARD



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In 2022, at-risk-of-poverty rate, by age and sex, was on the highest level for persons aged 65 years and over, and it equalled 24.6% for women and 20.0% for men. The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate was recorded for persons aged 25–54 years, where it equalled 17.9%. Among persons aged 65 years and over, the difference in the level of at-risk-of-poverty rate by sex is largest, and it equalled 4.6 percentage points.
- ▶ In the period from 2020 to 2022, at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate was highest for older persons, aged 55 years and over.
- ▶ At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status in the labour market is calculated for the persons aged 18 years and over. In 2022, the lowest rate was recorded for employees working for employers, where it equalled 3.9% for women and 7.0% for men. The most exposed to at-risk-of-poverty were unemployed persons. For unemployed women this rate equalled 44.6%, while for unemployed men it equalled 53.7%.
- ▶ Severe material and social deprivation rate in 2022 is a somewhat higher than in 2021 (14.0% vs 13.3%) and for women it equalled 15.2%, while for men it equalled 12.9%.

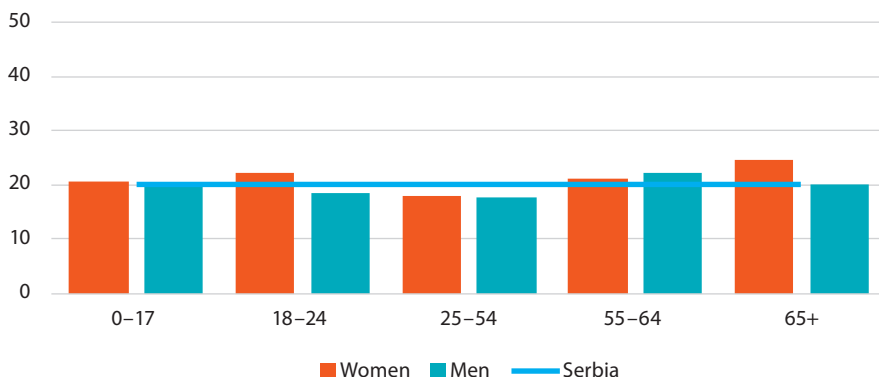
DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty rate** represents the share of persons whose equivalised disposable income is below the relative poverty line. It does not show the actual number of poor people, but how many of them have an income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)** shows the share of individuals who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or live in households with very low work intensity.
- ▶ **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 persons aged 18 and over.
- ▶ **Severe material and social deprivation rate** shows the percentage of persons living in households that are not financially able to afford at least seven out of 13 items of material and social deprivation.
- ▶ **The material and social deprivation items** (seven related to the household and six related to the individual) are:
 1. inability of the household to keep its home adequately warm,
 2. inability of the household to replace worn-out furniture,
 3. inability of the household to afford a car,



4. inability of the household to afford for all household members one-week annual holiday away from home,
5. inability of the household to afford unexpected financial expenses,
6. inability of the household to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day,
7. being in arrears with mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments,
8. inability to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones,
9. inability to afford two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes),
10. inability to spend a small amount of money every week on him/ herself,
11. inability to have regular leisure activities,
12. inability to be together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month,
13. inability to have access to internet in the household.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, 2022 (%)



SDG 1.2.1

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

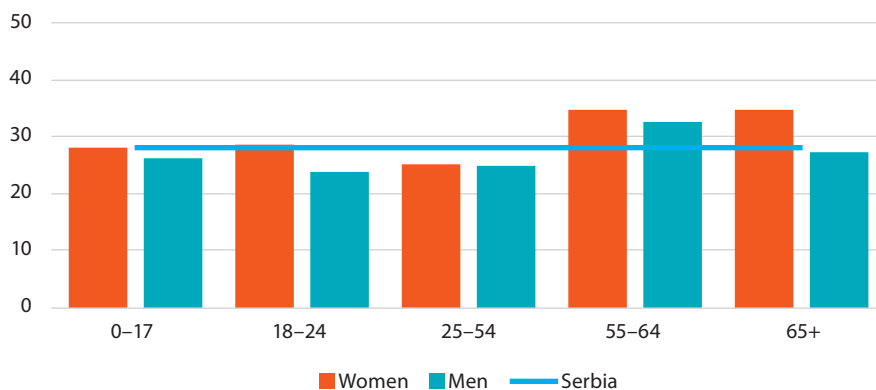
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, 2020–2022 (%)

	2020		2021		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	22.1	21.3	21.9	20.4	20.7	19.3
0–17	24.4	24.0	21.5	20.1	20.6	20.1
18–24	24.9	22.3	29.0	26.4	22.3	18.4
25–54	19.3	20.0	19.2	19.1	17.9	17.8
55–64	22.4	23.7	21.4	22.3	21.1	22.2
65+	24.1	19.2	24.7	20.2	24.6	20.0



SDG 1.2.1

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

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate by age and sex, 2022 (%)

SDG 1.2.2

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

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate by age and sex, 2020–2022 (%)

	2020		2021		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	30.7	28.8	29.6	27.1	29.5	26.6
0–17	31.4	29.8	29.1	25.9	28.1	26.3
18–24	29.6	28.2	32.6	32.0	28.5	23.9
25–54	27.4	27.8	26.3	26.4	25.1	24.8
55–64	33.5	32.3	33.0	32.0	34.8	32.6
65+	34.5	26.7	32.7	25.2	34.7	27.4



SDG 1.2.2

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, 2022 (%)



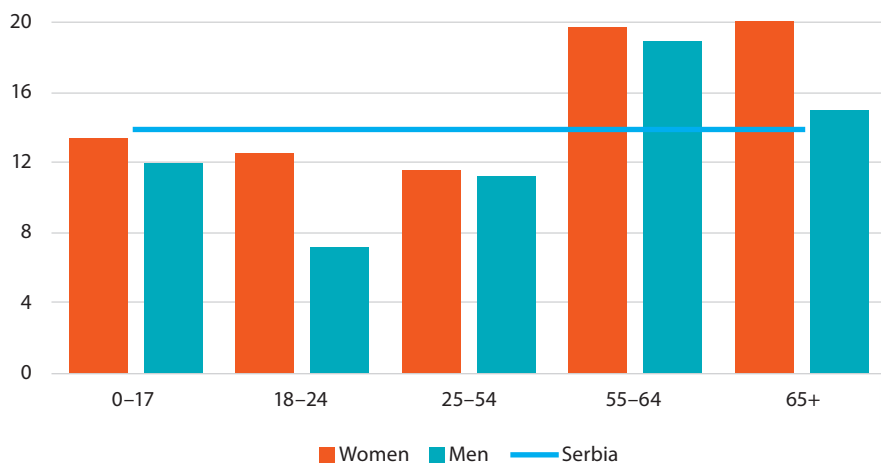
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), SORS.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent status in the labour market, for persons aged 18 and over, by sex, 2020–2022 (%)

	2020		2021		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employees	5.7	6.6	5.1	5.5	3.9	7.0
Self-employed	16.3	19.7	12.9	15.1	11.5	11.1
Unemployed persons	40.9	52.5	42.0	55.1	44.6	53.7
Retired persons	20.7	17.7	21.0	18.6	20.7	18.4
Other inactive persons	34.2	28.0	37.1	28.9	33.3	23.7

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

Severe material and social deprivation rate by age and sex, 2022 (%)



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

Severe material and social deprivation rate by age and sex, 2020–2022 (%)

	2020		2021		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	14.9	13.2	14.5	12.0	15.2	12.9
0–17	12.9	11.7	13.1	10.2	13.4	12.0
18–24	9.0	9.4	11.3	10.7	12.5	7.2
25–54	11.5	11.8	12.6	11.6	11.6	11.2
55–64	18.1	17.5	17.0	17.0	19.8	18.9
65+	21.0	15.4	18.4	11.8	20.1	15.0

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



9

TIME USE



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The surveys on time use from 2010 and 2021 have confirmed the stereotypes that are valid for our region. Regardless of whether they are employed or not, women, in relation to men, work twice long time in the house, and spend half the time working paid jobs. For employed women, work in the house becomes the second shift.
- ▶ The data show that men do paid work, on weekdays and over weekend as well, almost twice longer than women. On the other hand, as expectedly, women spend more time than men doing unpaid work, both on weekdays and over weekend.
- ▶ Concerning the activities of personal care, both women and men spend more time doing this “work” on weekend days than on weekdays; namely, an hour more on average.
- ▶ As free time activities are concerned, women spend one hour more on these activities over weekend than on weekdays, while men dedicate to them even one hour and a half more.
- ▶ Men in paid jobs work about four hours, twice as much as women. When it comes to unpaid work, in other settlements both women and men work more than the residents of urban settlements.
- ▶ If we look at free time, both women and men in urban settlements have more free time than residents of other settlements.
- ▶ Women spend twice as much time as men doing unpaid household work and caring for others. Married women with children under the age of seven spend almost the entire work shift in unpaid work.
- ▶ The biggest difference in performing unpaid work by gender is among the population aged 55 and over.

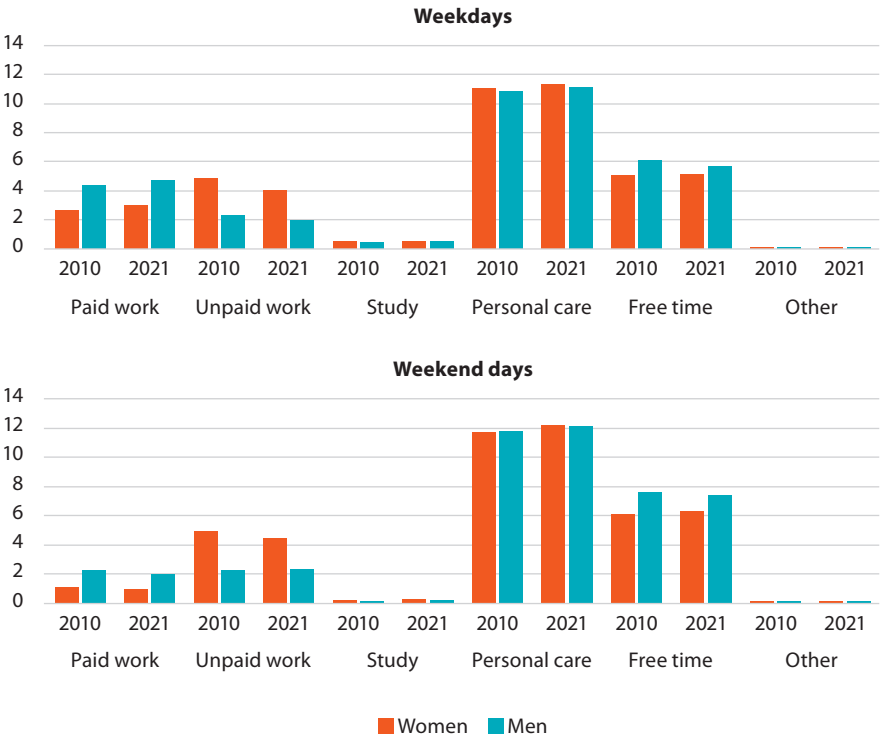
DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **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, i.e. diaries.
- ▶ **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.



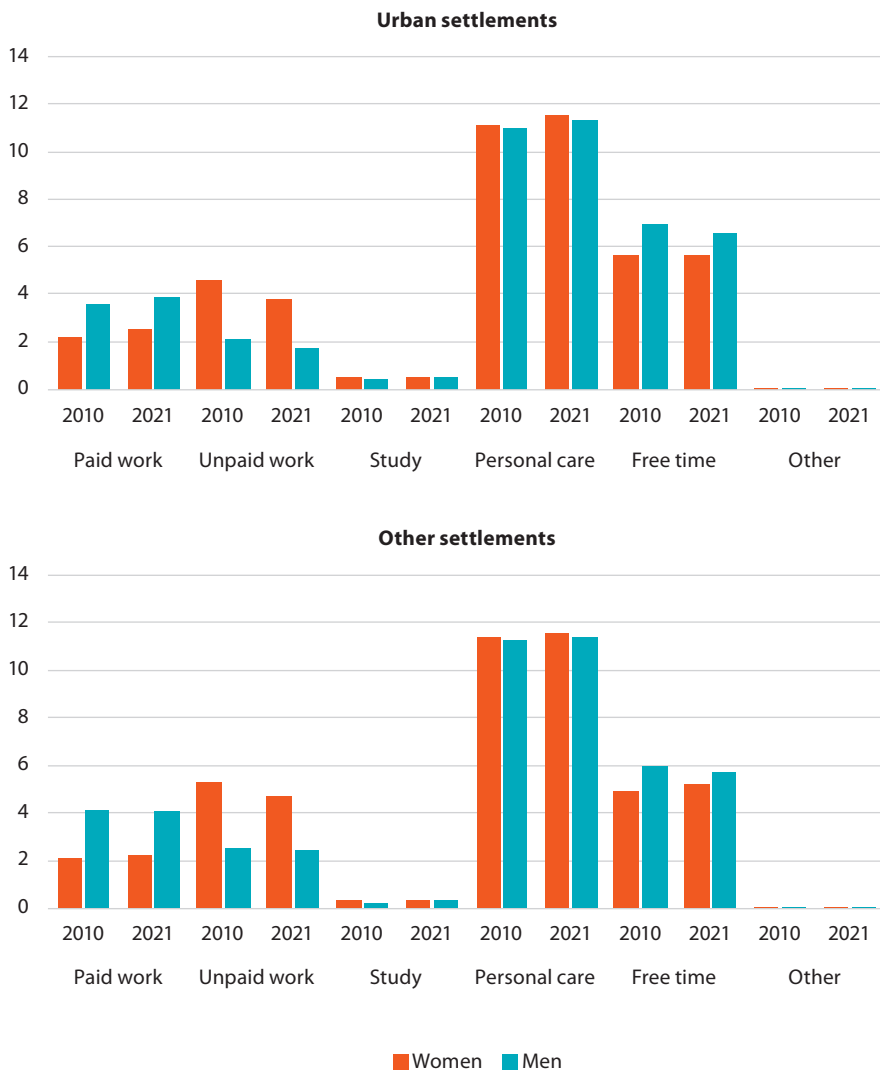
- ▶ **Total work** represents the sum of time spent in paid and unpaid work.
- ▶ **Study** includes time spent on attending school or university classes, doing homework, studying during free time, travelling and other study related activities.
- ▶ **Personal care** refers to the time spent on sleeping,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

Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex, weekdays and weekend days, 2010 and 2021 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

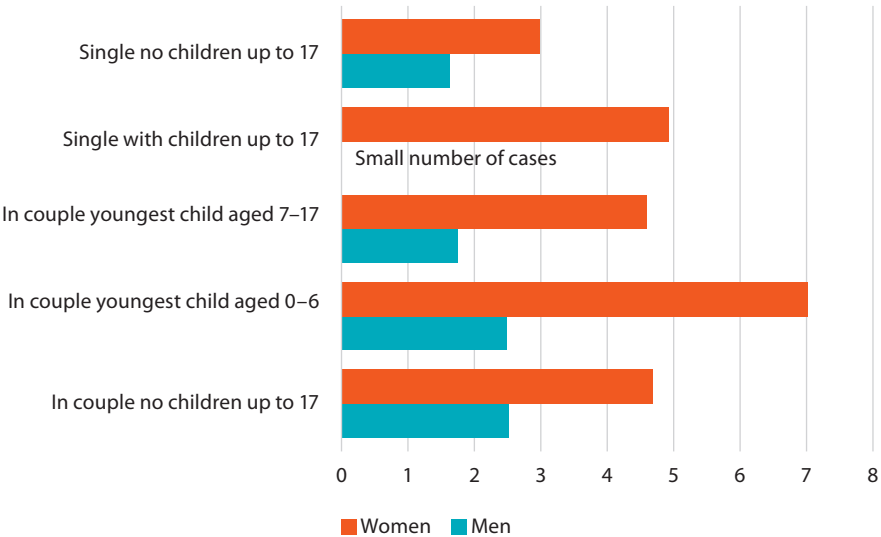
Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex, all days, 2010 and 2021 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

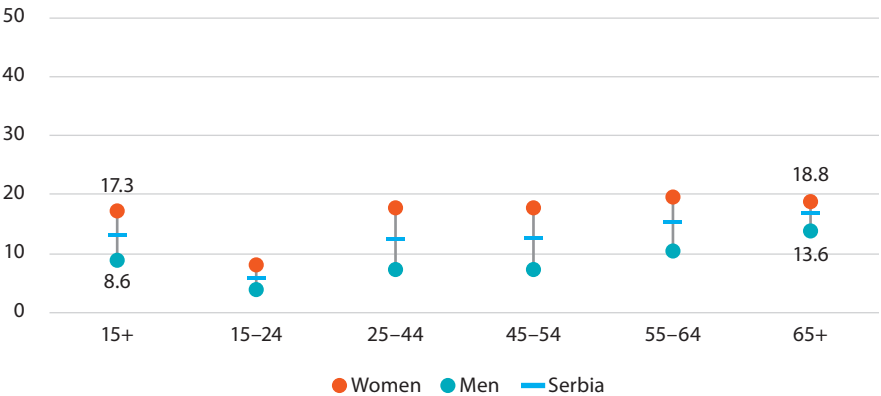


Average time spent on unpaid work activities, population aged 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, 2021/2022 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by age and sex, 2021/2022 (%)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.



10

JUDICIARY



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In 2022, 90.2% 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: 14 girls and 206 boys. The highest percentage (31%) of juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences who have been convicted in the same year are girls aged 16 and boys aged 17 (33%).
- ▶ In 2022, for the most serious crimes, murder and serious murder, three women and 70 men were sentenced. In the same year, 147 women and 1874 men were convicted of the criminal offense of domestic violence.
- ▶ The victims of domestic violence are mainly women (79%), while men make 21% of domestic violence victims.
- ▶ A total of 2.3% of women aged 18 to 74 experienced some type of violence by an intimate partner during the past 12 months. The most frequently experienced violence by an intimate partner is psychological violence, and it was experienced by 2.3% of women.

DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **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 minor person who perpetrated a criminal offence and was sentenced to juvenile imprisonment or correctional measure. As a minor perpetrator considered is a person who at the time of crime commitment was aged full 14 living years, and less than full 18 living years.
- ▶ **Convicted adult** is an adult perpetrator pronounced guilty and sentenced. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences are those who at the time when the criminal offence was committed were over the age of 18.
- ▶ **Intentional homicide** is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (according to International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS), code 0101.

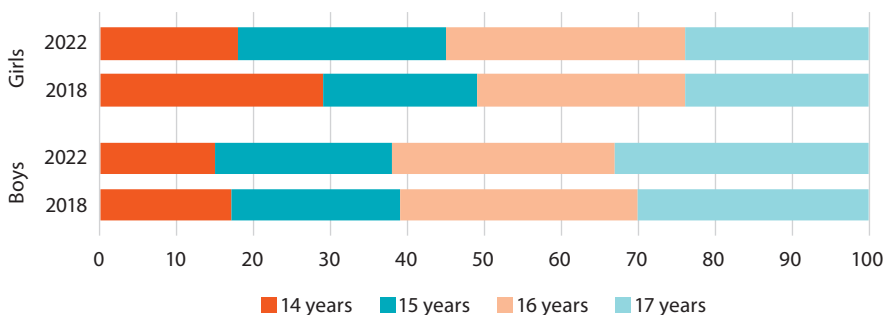


Convicted minors, by criminal offence and sex, 2018 and 2022

Criminal offences	2018				2022			
	Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	126	8.1	1422	91.9	119	9.8	1094	90.2
Against life and limb	12	6.9	162	93.1	13	7.3	165	92.7
Murder and aggravated murder	1	16.7	5	83.3	1	33.3	2	66.7
Serious bodily harm	0	0.0	61	100.0	2	3.8	50	96.2
Light bodily harm	10	11.0	81	89.0	10	10.3	87	89.7
Other offences	1	6.3	15	93.8	0	0.0	26	100.0
Against sexual freedom	1	3.2	30	96.8	0	0.0	18	100.0
Rape	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Other offences	1	4.2	23	95.8	0	0.0	15	100.0
Against human health	15	5.9	239	94.1	19	9.0	192	91.0
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	5	8.1	57	91.9	3	8.6	32	91.4
Unlawful possession of narcotics	8	4.4	172	95.6	16	9.2	157	90.8
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	1	14.3	6	85.7	0	0.0	3	100.0
Other offences	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Against property	47	6.3	696	93.7	53	10.5	453	89.5
Theft	20	9.7	187	90.3	31	19.1	131	80.9
Aggravated theft	14	4.3	315	95.7	14	6.4	206	93.6
Armed robbery and banditry	1	1.1	88	98.9	3	14.3	18	85.7
Other offences	12	10.2	106	89.8	5	4.9	98	95.1
Other criminal offences	51	14.7	295	85.3	34	11.3	266	88.7

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Convicted minors, by age and sex, 2018 and 2022 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

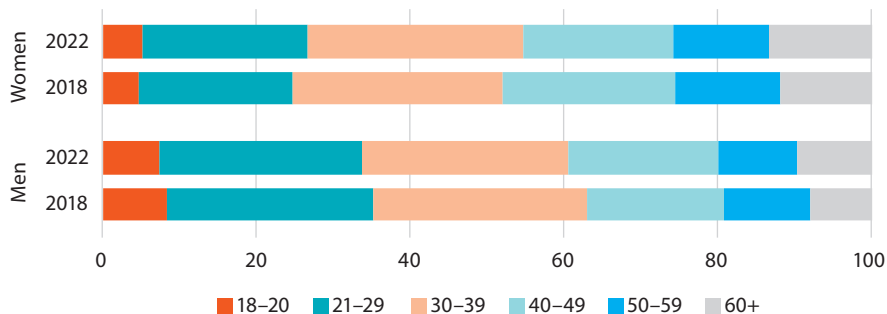
Convicted adult perpetrators, by criminal offence and sex, 2018 and 2022

Criminal offences	2018				2022			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2968	10.0	26782	90.0	2690	10.3	23510	89.7
Against life and limb	125	7.4	1566	92.6	74	5.6	1246	94.4
Murder and aggravated murder	8	7.5	99	92.5	3	4.1	70	95.9
Infanticide on childbirth	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Serious bodily harm	13	2.1	602	97.9	10	2.1	477	97.9
Light bodily harm	97	11.9	720	88.1	55	9.1	552	90.9
Other offences	7	4.6	145	95.4	5	3.3	147	96.7
Against civil freedoms and rights	96	8.8	994	91.2	87	8.0	999	92.0
Coercion	4	12.9	27	87.1	0	0.0	30	100.0
Endangering safety	80	9.3	777	90.7	59	7.6	717	92.4
Other offences	12	5.9	190	94.1	28	10.0	252	90.0
Against sexual freedom	5	2.7	183	97.3	14	5.1	259	94.9
Rape	0	0.0	25	100.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
Other offences	5	3.1	158	96.9	14	5.4	245	94.6
Against marriage and family	478	10.3	4183	89.7	374	11.2	2969	88.8
Neglect and abuse of minor	36	54.5	30	45.5	21	46.7	24	53.3
Domestic violence	187	6.3	2787	93.7	147	7.3	1874	92.7
Non-payment of alimony	226	15.0	1280	85.0	182	15.4	996	84.6
Other offences	29	25.2	86	74.8	24	24.2	75	75.8
Against property	973	11.0	7834	89.0	843	13.3	5513	86.7
Theft	583	16.5	2945	83.5	499	18.5	2202	81.5
Aggravated theft	139	4.6	2883	95.4	70	4.1	1623	95.9
Armed robbery and banditry	16	3.4	449	96.6	15	4.3	333	95.7
Other offences	235	13.1	1557	86.9	259	16.0	1355	84.0
Against commercial law	188	16.4	956	83.6	134	17.6	628	82.4
Against human health	249	6.0	3878	94.0	288	5.5	4989	94.5
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	31	3.0	989	97.0	48	5.0	920	95.0
Unlawful possession of narcotics	192	6.4	2808	93.6	228	5.4	3993	94.6
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	13	20.6	50	79.4	8	20.0	32	80.0
Other offences	13	29.5	31	70.5	4	8.3	44	91.7
Against official duty	107	23.0	359	77.0	40	19.4	166	80.6
Abuse of office	27	19.0	115	81.0	22	19.3	92	80.7
Embezzlement	58	27.6	152	72.4	8	32.0	17	68.0
Official fraud	2	50.0	2	50.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Accepting bribes	4	11.4	31	88.6	2	11.1	16	88.9
Giving bribes	7	19.4	29	80.6	5	15.6	27	84.4
Other offences	9	23.1	30	76.9	1	7.1	13	92.9
Human trafficking	1	6.3	15	93.8	3	42.9	4	57.1
Other criminal offences	746	9.9	6814	90.1	833	11.0	6737	89.0

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.



Convicted adult perpetrators, by age and sex, 2018 and 2022 (%)



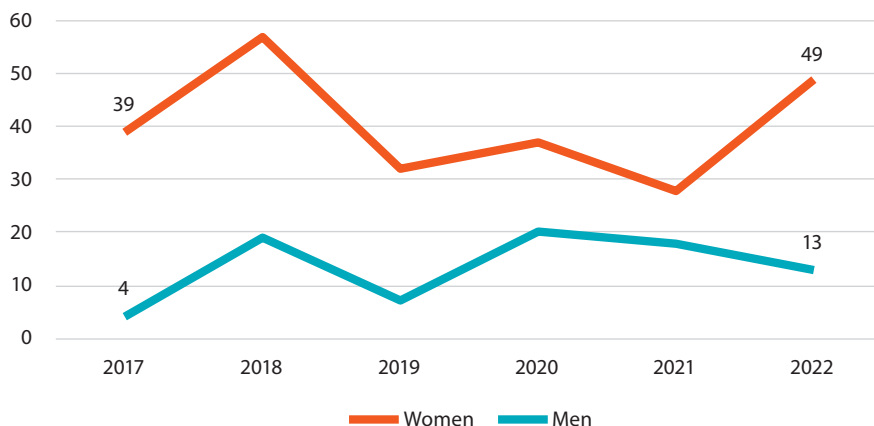
Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Victims of validly convicted adults, by criminal offence and sex, 2018 and 2022 (%)

	Victims			
	2018		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Murder	32.9	67.1	30.6	69.4
Aggravated murder	51.2	48.8	19.4	80.6
Murder on sudden provocation	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Serious bodily harm	12.3	87.7	9.8	90.2
Light bodily harm	19.6	80.4	15.6	84.4
Abuse and torture	64.0	36.0	52.7	47.3
Rape	96.0	4.0	81.3	18.8
Sexual intercourse with a powerless person	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Sexual intercourse with a child	91.7	8.3	84.6	15.4
Sexual intercourse based on abuse of position	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Illegal sexual activities	86.4	13.6	97.2	2.8
Neglect and abuse of a minor	50.0	50.0	60.4	39.6
Domestic violence	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6
Armed robbery	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Banditry	54.7	45.3	43.7	56.3
Human trafficking	100.0	0.0	–	–

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex, 2017–2022



SDG 16.2.2

Source: Center for the Human Trafficking Victims Protection.

Perpetrators of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2018 and 2022

	2018				2022			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	498	9.0	5065	91.0	483	11.6	3674	88.4
Up to 13 years	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	100.0
14–17	26	20.8	99	79.2	18	18.0	82	82.0
18–20	22	13.2	145	86.8	17	13.4	110	86.6
21–30	90	9.8	825	90.2	69	10.6	581	89.4
31–40	128	8.7	1340	91.3	149	13.5	954	86.5
41–50	105	7.9	1221	92.1	106	9.5	1010	90.5
51–60	84	9.4	812	90.6	72	11.9	531	88.1
60+	42	6.3	621	93.7	52	11.4	405	88.6

Source: Ministry of Interior.

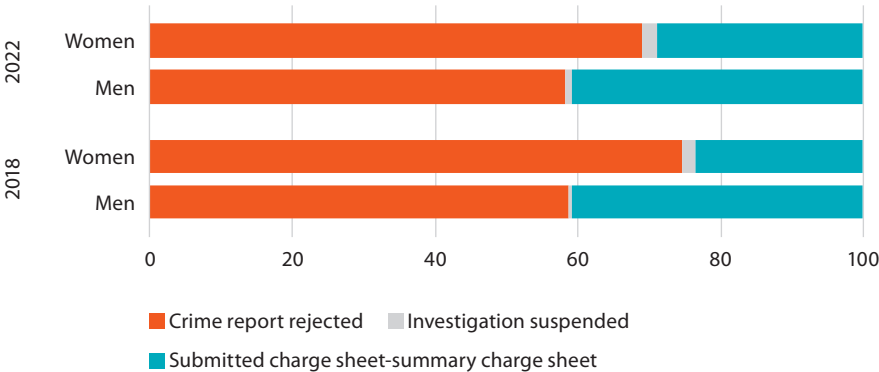


Victims of the crime of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2018 and 2022

	2018				2022			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	4745	75.4	1545	24.6	3562	75.1	1184	24.9
Up to 13 years	96	46.6	110	53.4	111	51.4	105	48.6
14–17	137	62.0	84	38.0	132	67.0	65	33.0
18–20	168	71.8	66	28.2	128	70.3	54	29.7
21–30	824	82.1	180	17.9	612	82.0	134	18.0
31–40	1066	85.5	181	14.5	833	86.1	135	13.9
41–50	920	81.2	213	18.8	707	79.0	188	21.0
51–60	691	72.2	266	27.8	427	71.4	171	28.6
60+	843	65.5	445	34.5	612	64.8	332	35.2

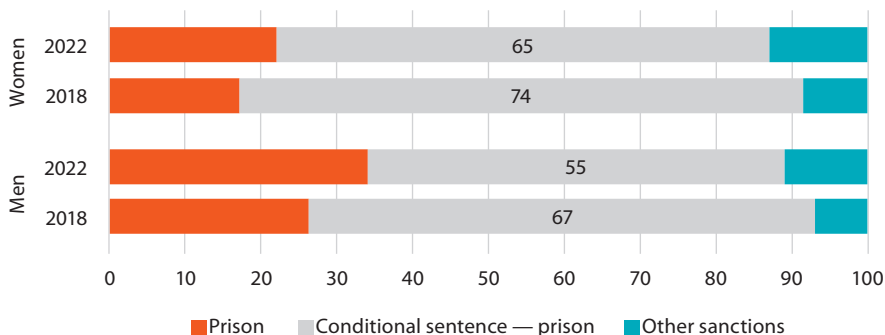
Source: Ministry of Interior.

Reported adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by types of decision and sex, 2018 and 2022 (%)



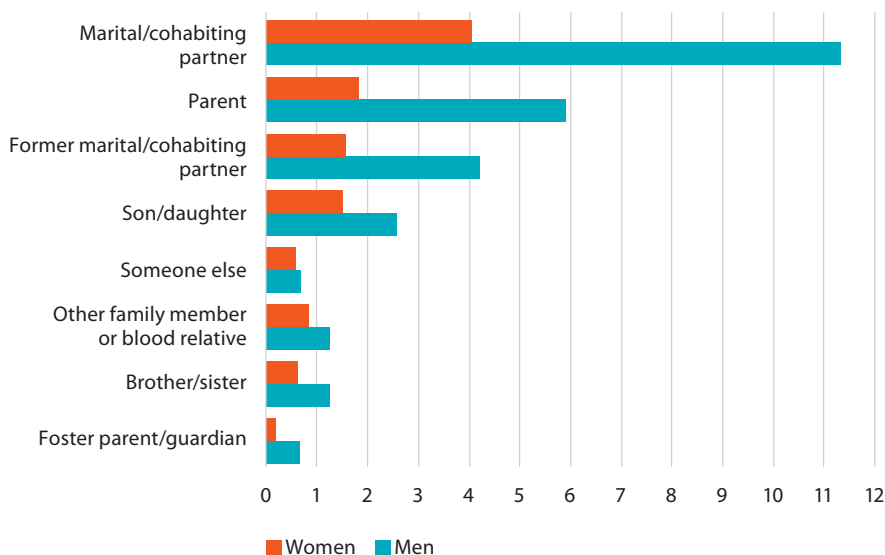
Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

Convicted adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by pronounced criminal sanctions and sex, 2018 and 2022 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

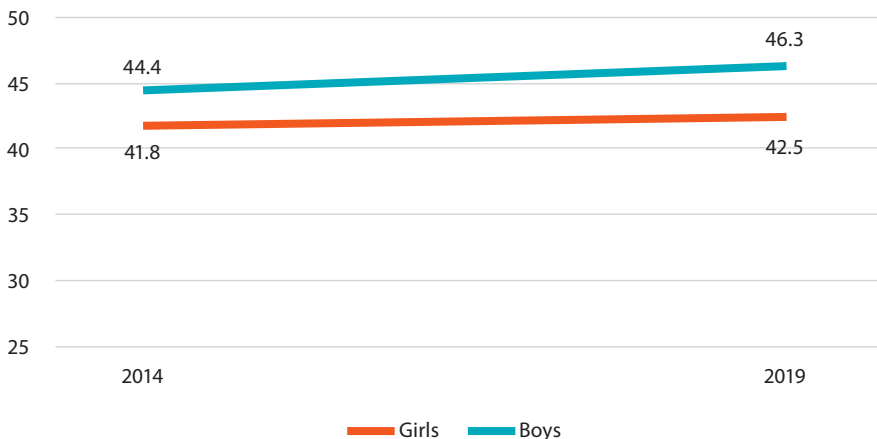
Perpetrators of domestic violence, by relationship/kinship with the victim and sex, 2022 (in thousands)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, 2014 and 2019 (%)



SDG 16.2.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

Beneficiaries of centres for social work victims of domestic violence and partnerships, by dominant type of violence, age and sex, 2022 (%)

	0–17 година		18–25		26–64		65+	
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Physical violence	24.2	26.8	49.1	50.3	48.6	47.5	41.8	44.8
Sexual violence	4.1	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Emotional/ Psychological violence	45.2	43.9	50.1	46.9	49.6	50.4	54.6	52.1
Child neglect or careless treatment	26.3	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Child exploitation/ economic violence	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.2	2.7

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

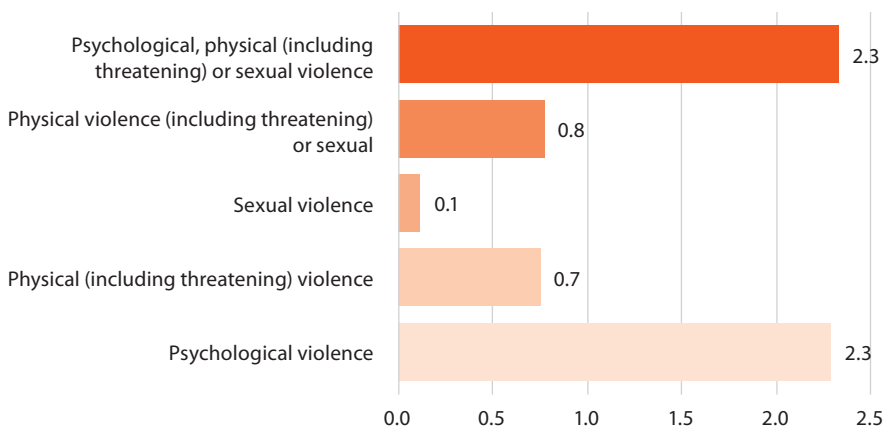
Persons deprived of liberty, by sex, 2018 and 2022

	2018				2022			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons deprived of liberty*	443	4.1	10428	95.9	449	4.2	10338	95.8

* As of 31 December

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

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18–74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by type of violence, 2021 (%)

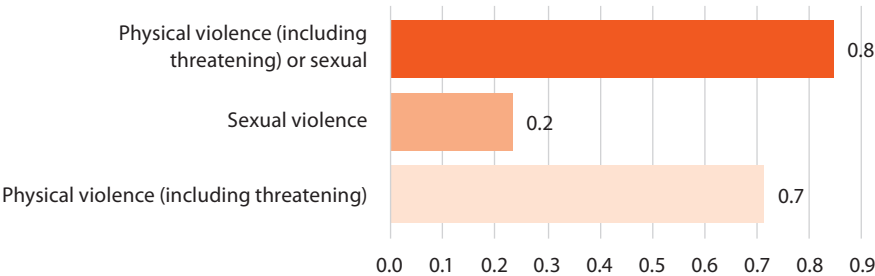


SDG 5.2.1

Source: Survey on the Safety and Quality of Life of Women (EU-GBV), SORS.



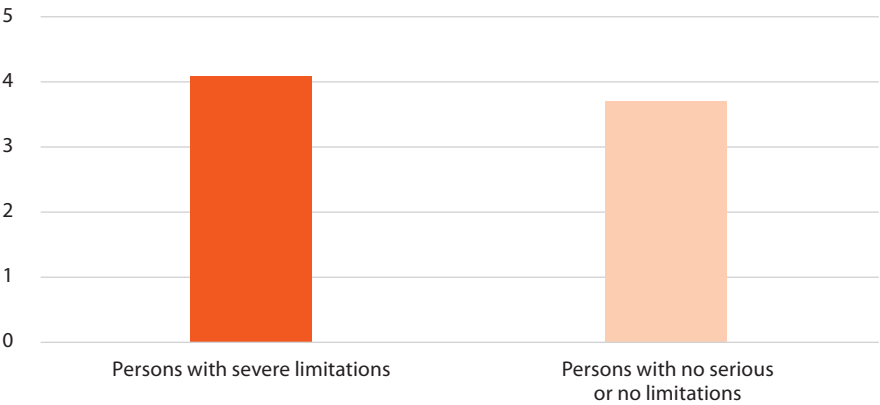
Proportion of women and girls aged 18–74 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by type of violence, 2021 (%)



SDG 5.2.2

Source: Survey on the Safety and Quality of Life of Women (EU-GBV), SORS.

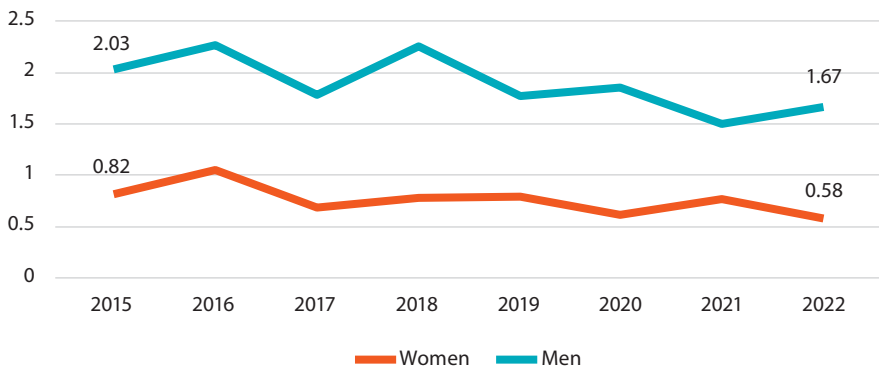
Proportion of women who are victims of physical or sexual harassment during the previous 12 months, according to health restrictions, 2021 (%)



SDG 11.7.2

Source: Survey on the Safety and Quality of Life of Women (EU-GBV), SORS.

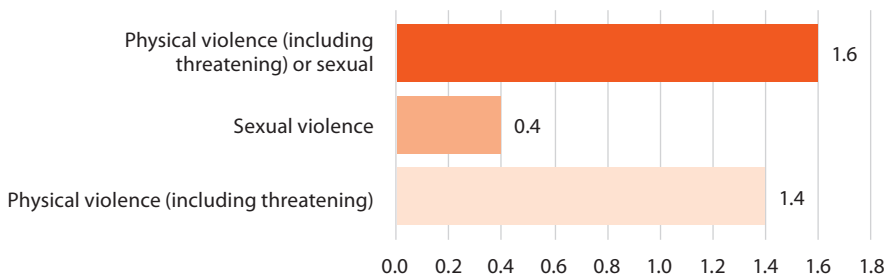
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex, 2015–2022



SDG 16.1.1

Source: Ministry of Interior.

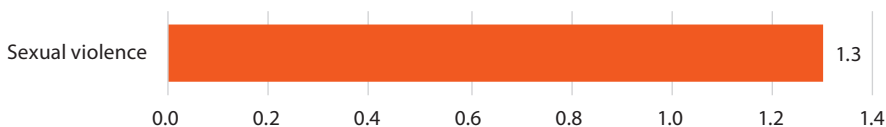
Proportion of women aged 18–74 years subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by type of violence, 2021 (%)



SDG 16.1.3

Source: Survey on the Safety and Quality of Life of Women (EU-GBV), SORS.

Proportion of young women aged 18–29 who experienced sexual violence by the age of 18, 2021 (%)



SDG 16.2.3

Source: Survey on the Safety and Quality of Life of Women (EU-GBV), SORS.



11

DECISION-MAKING



HIGHLIGHTS

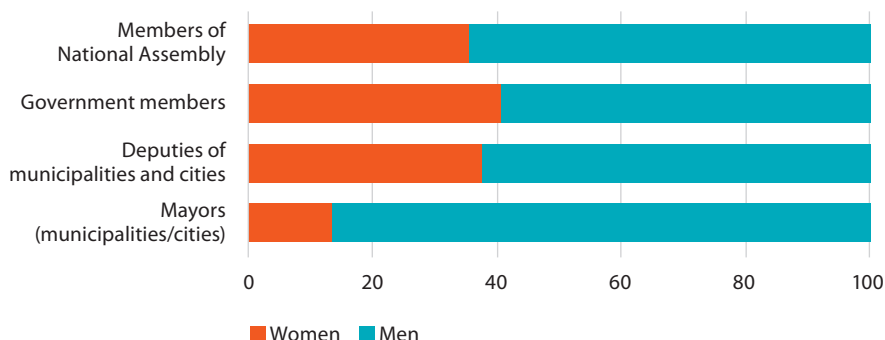
- ▶ Women account for only 13.3% among the presidents of municipalities/mayors, and for 37.6% among the members of the assemblies of the municipalities and towns/cities.
- ▶ In 2022, regarding all public prosecutor's offices women account for 48.7% of public prosecutors, and men account for 51.3%. Women are most represented at Higher (45.5%) and Basic public prosecutor's offices (47.8%) and as deputy public prosecutors at Basic public prosecutor's offices with 64.2%. In the total number of deputy public prosecutors, the women's share is 60.2% and 39.8% for men. The share of women holding the position of deputy public prosecutor is lowest (30%) at the Organized crime public prosecutor's office, while the share of men on the position of deputy public prosecutor is lowest (35.8%) at the Basic public prosecutor's offices.
- ▶ In 2022 at the courts of general jurisdiction women account for 70.5% of judges, and men for 29.5%. Comparing the share of women and men judges, the highest share of women is at the Supreme Court Cassation, 77.5%.
- ▶ At the courts of special jurisdiction, 76.5% of judges are women, and 23.5% are men. The share of women is highest at the Misdemeanor Appellate Court and Administrative Court, equals 86.5%, while the share of men at the same courts is lowest (13.5%).
- ▶ According to the records from 2022, in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia women make the larger share of the employed staff, namely, 70%. Observed by the positions they take, the shares are equal for the position of general service employee, while for the position of clerk the share of women equals 80%. For the position of junior statistician the share of women equals 80%, statistician — 69%, statistical advisor and senior statistical advisor — 73%, respectively. The larger number of men, when related to women, is found on the position of assistant director, i.e. 60%.

DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **The data on the members of the National Assembly and the Government members** refer to the state as of October 2022.
- ▶ **The data on the members of the assemblies of municipalities and towns/cities and on the presidents of municipalities/mayors** refer to the state following the 2020 elections.



Decision makers by decision-making level and sex, 2022 (%)



SDG 5.5.1

Source: Statistics of elections, SORS and RS Government.

Public prosecutors and public prosecutors deputies*, by sex, 2022

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public prosecutors				
Total	19	20	48.7	51.3
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100.0	0.0
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	1	1	50.0	50.0
Higher public prosecutor's offices	5	6	45.5	54.5
Basic public prosecutor's offices	11	12	47.8	52.2
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	0	1	0.0	100.0
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100.0	0.0
Public prosecutors Deputies				
Total	427	282	60.2	39.8
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	7	4	63.6	36.4
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	23	20	53.5	46.5
Higher public prosecutor's offices	108	89	54.8	45.2
Basic public prosecutor's offices	282	157	64.2	35.8
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	3	7	30.0	70.0
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	4	5	44.4	55.6

* The data refer to persons who hold the position.

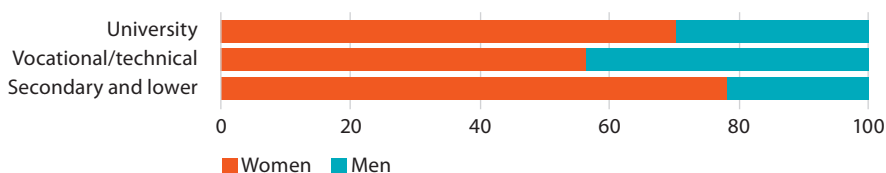
Source: High Council of Prosecutions.

Judges by sex, 2022 (number and %)

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Constitutional Court	7	4	63.6	36.4
Courts of general jurisdiction				
Total	1325	554	70.5	29.5
Supreme Court Cassation	31	9	77.5	22.5
Appellate Court	158	48	76.7	23.3
High Court	254	119	68.1	31.9
Basic Courts	882	378	70.0	30.0
Courts of special jurisdiction				
Total	595	183	76.5	23.5
Administrative Court	45	7	86.5	13.5
Commercial Appellate Court	30	9	76.9	23.1
Commercial Court	126	42	75.0	25.0
Misdemeanor Appellate Court	45	7	86.5	13.5
Misdemeanor Court	349	118	74.7	25.3

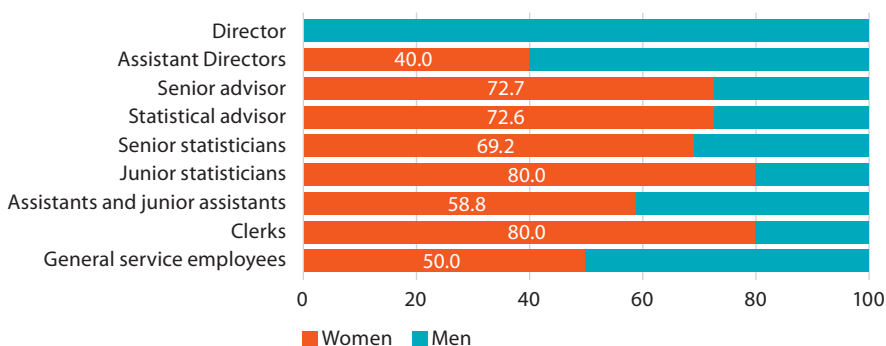
Source: Ministry of Justice.

SORS staff by educational attainment and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.

SORS staff by position and sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.



12

INTERNATIONAL INDICES



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In this chapter presented are two European indices and five indices applied world-wide.
- ▶ The first European index discussed here is Gender Equality Index and it is presented through the index of gender equality and six domains of the index.
- ▶ The Republic of Serbia is the first non-EU country (EU-27) that introduced and calculated Gender Equality Index in 2016 (data refer to 2014) and then from two more indices have been published — for 2018 and 2021 (the data refer to 2016 and 2018).
- ▶ The value of the Gender Equality Index for the European Union in 2023 was 70.2. Of all European countries, Sweden still has the highest index — 82.2, while Romania had the lowest value of the index with 56.1 points.
- ▶ The gender equality index for the Republic of Serbia in 2018 was 55.8, while in 2021 it equaled 58.0, which indicates that in the three-year period the index for Serbia recorded a slight increase in value by 2.2 index points.
- ▶ However, when the data are observed by domains, namely six of them (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health), Serbia is lagging behind the EU-27 average in all gender equality domains. The least expressive gap is in the domain of work and health with 2.3 i.e. 4.6, respectively, and the most expressive gap is in the domain of money with 22.4.
- ▶ Another European index is the Wage gap between women and men in an unadjusted form, i.e. the average hourly earnings of employed women and men, and data from the Survey on the structure of earnings are used for these calculations.
- ▶ In the EU-27, the data for 2021 indicate that women on average earned 12.7% less than men. Estonia has the largest wage gap of all European countries and it equalled 20.5%, while Luxembourg has the smallest wage gap with a negative value of the index of -0.2, which means that women were paid that much more than men. The data for 2018 show that the gender pay gap in the Republic of Serbia was 9.6%.
- ▶ SDG Gender Index for 2020 for the Republic of Serbia equals 76.6 and Serbia is on the 39th place in the global ranking. The first position is held by Denmark with its index being 90.4, while the last, the place 144 is held by Chad with an index of 35.6.
- ▶ Gender Inequality Index for 2021 puts Denmark in the first position with an index value of 0.013. Serbia has an index value of 0.131 and holds the place 36, while in the last, place 170, is Yemen with an index of 0.820.
- ▶ Global Gender Gap Index for 2023 shows that the first position is held by Iceland with an index value of 0.877. Serbia has an index value of 0.736 and holds the position number 48. The last, position 146 is taken by Afghanistan with an index value of 0.405.



- ▶ SIGI index (Index of discrimination by gender in social institutions) for 2023 shows that Norway is in first place with an index value of 6.7 and that Serbia is in the place 27 with an index of 14.7. The last, place 155 is taken by Mauritania with an index value of 67.4.

DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Gender Equality Index of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)** is a composite indicator which allows measurement of the complex concept of gender equality in the EU countries over time. The index is a sophisticated instrument that is used to implement the synthesis of numerous indicators in a measure that could be simply applied and interpreted. This index was developed to support more efficient policymaking in the domain of gender equality and its values are expressed on the scale from 1 (complete inequality) to 100 (complete equality).
- ▶ Gender Equality Index features six domains: knowledge, work, money, health, time and power, as well as two sub-domains: violence and intersecting inequalities.
<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2023>
- ▶ **Wage gap between women and men in an unadjusted form i.e. Gender Pay Gap** refers to the difference in the average salaries and wages between men and women and it represents the difference between average working hour pay for men and women in the average working hour pay for men expressed in percentages.
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender_pay_gap_statistics

In this chapter we use the data provided for international comparisons, and it does not include the Section O — Public administration, defense and compulsory social security; that is in compliance with the EU regulations which stipulate that the inclusion of the mentioned section in the coverage of this survey is optional. This is the gender equality indicator, used by both the European Union (05–20) and the United Nations (8.5.1).

- ▶ **The SDG Gender Index** is used to measure overall progress towards gender equality that is aligned to the SDGs. The index goes beyond SDG 5 on gender equality to highlight issues across 14 of the 17 goals that are of crucial importance to gender equality and to creating an enabling environment for gender equality, including issues such as climate change, energy and tax and public finance.

The index is based on 51 indicators that provide a “big picture” in the SDG, as well as progress towards gender equality in individual goals.

<https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/2022-sdg-gender-index/>

- ▶ **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** — Gender inequality remains a major obstacle to human development. Girls and women have made great strides since the 1990s, but still have not achieved gender equality. GI is a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, women empowerment and

the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa.

<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

- **Global Gender Gap Index** — Determines national disparities and can serve as a compass for tracking progress in the gaps between women and men in health, education, economy and politics. Through this annual benchmark, stakeholders in each country are able to set priorities relevant to each specific economic, political and cultural context.

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

- **SIGI 2023** provides a global outlook of discriminatory social institutions, the fundamental causes of gender inequality and it reveals how formal and informal laws, social norms and practices limit women's and girls' rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.

The SIGI 2023 builds on 26 variables measuring discrimination in social institutions from the Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2023 (GID-DB 2023), and which are grouped into four dimensions: discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources, and restricted civil liberties.

The SIGI values range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination, and 100 indicating absolute discrimination against women.

https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/sigi-2023-global-report_4607b7c7-en#page196

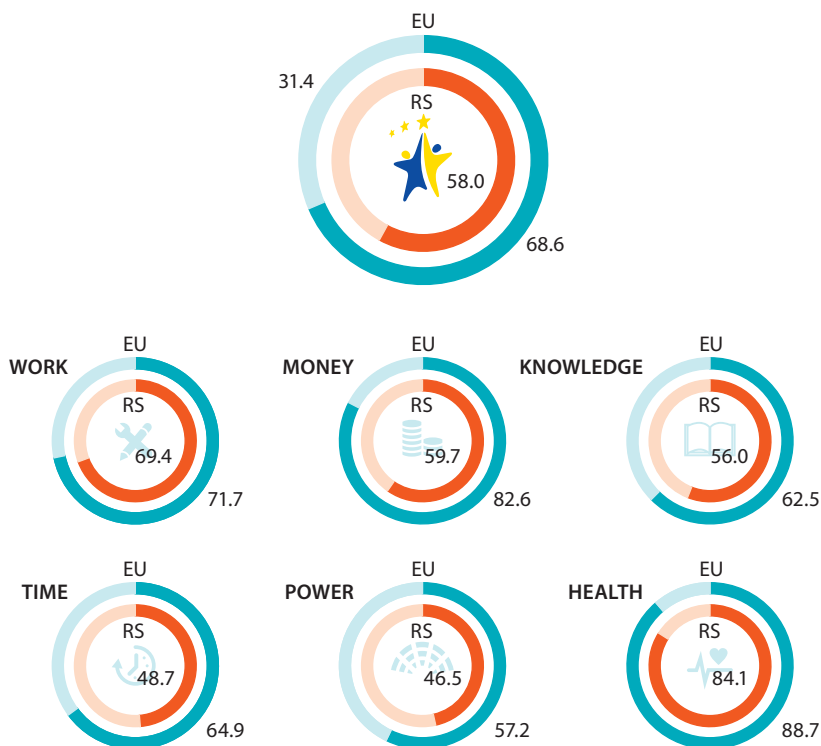
Gender Equality Index, 2021 and 2022



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

<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2023/country>

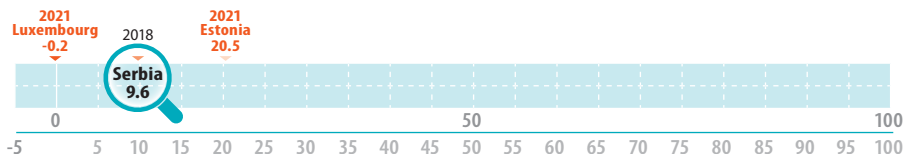
Gender equality index and domains, EU and RS, 2021 and 2022*



* EU — European Union 2022
RS — Republic of Serbia 2021

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

Gender pay gap*, 2018 and 2021 (%)



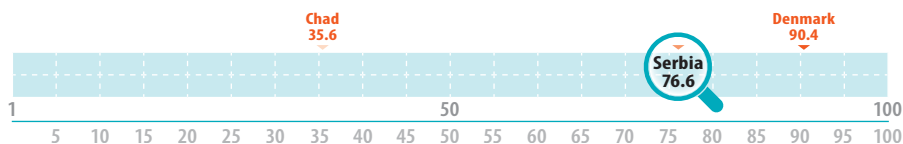
SDG 8.5.1

* Data does not include the Section 0 — Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey, Eurostat.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_05_20/default/table?lang=en

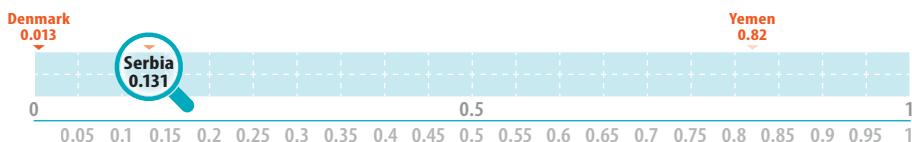
SDG gender index, 2022



Source: The Sustainable Development Report, 2022.

<https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/2022-sdg-gender-index/>

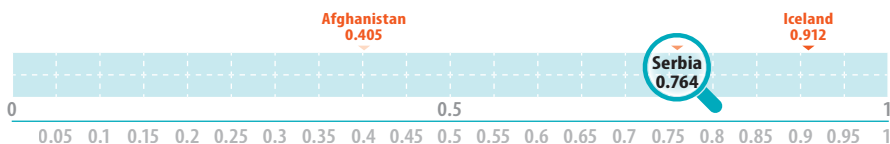
Gender Inequality Index, 2021



Source: World health organisation and United Nations Development Programme.

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gender-equality-by-country>

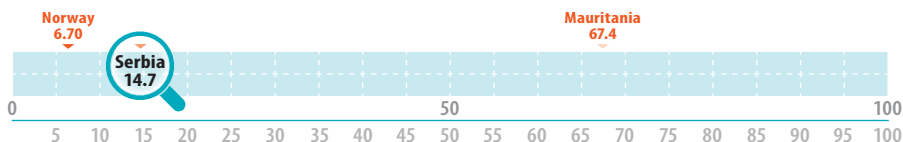
Global Gender gap Index, 2023



Source: World Economic Forum.

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf

SIGI, 2023



Source: OECD.

https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/sigi-2023-global-report_4607b7c7-en#page196

