



TIME USE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, 2021/2022



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PREFACE

The publication "Time Use in the Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022" is based on data collected by Time Use Survey (TUS). The survey was carried out in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, lasted for one year, in the period from 5 April 2021 until the end of April 2022.

Since 1999, certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija have not been available to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), so they are not included in the data coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).

The significance of this survey is that the data indicate the differences in time use among different population groups and categories. Most important are the differences in the activities and workload of women and men, especially in relation to paid work and unpaid household activities.

The implementation of this survey is fully aligned with Eurostat's recommendations for HETUS (Harmonised European Time Use Surveys) and refers to the 2020 round. The goal of the harmonised recommendations for time use surveys was to ensure a uniform approach to the process of collecting, processing and presenting data. Thus, the TUS data for the Republic of Serbia are comparable with the surveys in the European countries. By implementing the second survey in a row, SORS confirms its persistence in improving the national statistics and participating in the programs of harmonised European statistics.

The collected data represent a valuable source of information that can help in the development and implementation of relevant social policies related to work and division of labour, culture, sports, living conditions of youth, living conditions of the elderly etc. This survey is also important from gender equality perspective, because it contains data on the participation of women and men in basic activities. This survey has measured and made visible both paid and unpaid work of women and men, which contributes to monitoring the implementation of the [Gender Equality Law](#) (available in Serbian only), which was adopted in 2021.

Acting Director
Branko Josipović





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We owe an immense debt of gratitude to Statistics Sweden's consultants Klas Rydenstam, one of the founders of the HETUS approach, and to Richard Öhrvall, who generously shared their knowledge and skills with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) employees during a series of seminars devoted to the methodological preparation, processing and analysis of data.

Jovanka Stojanović with her knowledge of survey methodology, field experience and willingness, selflessly participated in the preparations and field implementation of the second Time Use Survey, for which we are immensely grateful.

We would also like to express our gratitude to all TUS interviewers and controllers, all engaged activity coders and all SORS employees who participated in the implementation of the survey, as well as to household members throughout the Republic of Serbia, whose completed diaries ensured results of this survey.

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Symbols

-	No occurrence
..	Small number

INTRODUCTION

The subject of TUS is to analyse how women and men in the Republic of Serbia spend their time; what are the major and what the smallest differences; who works at home and who doesn't; who earns money for a living and who works at home without pay; how much of all time we spend on individual activities.

The goal of TUS is to gain an insight into how the population of the Republic of Serbia uses their time, as well as to assess the contribution of women and men to the national economy.

In the last few decades TUS has become an instrument for observing and assessing a wide range of social phenomena in many countries, most commonly for the analysis of unpaid work in household. TUS is a data source for measuring unpaid work and can provide complementary data for labour statistics.

The work that women do in their home is not adequately recognized by those who create and implement public policies. If women's work in the home was properly valued, policymakers would have a clearer picture of how social policies affect women and men. Recognizing women's work in the home is particularly relevant for decision making in the domains of education, employment, health, social services, urban planning and overall wellbeing.

Women are less represented in paid jobs and, therefore, cannot have adequate access to numerous social services such as healthcare, vocational training and other.



SURVEY OBJECTIVE

The main objective of TUS is to gain an insight on how the residents of the Republic of Serbia spend their time on a 24-hour basis. The survey provides data on how residents use their time daily and nightly, on weekdays or weekends. The survey lasts one year and covers all weeks in the observed year, in order to see seasonal variations.

The main survey instrument for obtaining data on time use is a diary in which household members were recorded their daily activities. Based on the conducted survey, data were provided on how much time the residents of the Republic of Serbia spend on paid, unpaid and other numerous activities such as personal care, travel, study, leisure, etc. From a gender perspective, the survey is an additional data source of reliable data for gender statistics.

A further step would be to acknowledge the extent and value of unpaid domestic work in the society. If national accounts included unpaid work in total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a more realistic picture of a country's productivity would emerge, as the global GDP totals would increase by 25 – 30% and overall participation rates of time spent in work by women and men, both paid and unpaid, would be better approximated.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue has been working for some time on the institutionalization of health care that would be provided to persons also on the basis of unpaid household work, as well as on establishing regulations for the calculation of unpaid household work.

Based on time use survey, the following information are available:

- Basic differences in the way women and men use their time,
- Average time spent in paid and unpaid work,
- How people who are employed and those who are not spend their time,
- How people of different age and gender spend their time,
- How people in urban or other settlements spend their time,
- How time is spent on weekdays or weekends.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The instruments used in this survey are fully aligned with the [2018 Harmonized Recommendations for European Time Use Surveys \(HETUS\)](#), 2020 edition.

The basic survey instruments are:

1. Household Questionnaire: IKV-1,
2. Individual Questionnaire for person aged 15 years or over: IKV-2 and
3. Diary for person 15 years and over: IKV-3.

According to the [Official Statistics Plan for 2020](#) (Serbian version only), which announces the implementation of the SORS surveys, the Time Use Survey was supposed to begin in early April 2020 and the fieldwork was supposed to last for a year. However, a few days after the training for interviewers and controllers was organized in March 2020, a state of emergency was imposed in the Republic of Serbia as a form of population protection in the fight against the infectious disease COVID-19. During the spring and summer of 2020 SORS did not undertake any fieldwork survey, and therefore the implementation of the TUS was postponed for a year.

In early 2021, a decision was made to start implementing the TUS in 2021. The SORS staff organized online training for interviewers and controllers, as a two-day training course for new interviewers and controllers, as well as a one-day refresher for already trained interviewers and controllers.

The survey methodology envisaged that interviewers use laptop computer for interview (CAPI method), to collect data on households and individuals, by using two questionnaires mentioned above (IKV-1 and IKV-2). The diary was left to household members aged 15 years and over, to fill out for anticipated days. The basic survey instrument is a diary, which is based on recording an individual's activities over a 24-hour period, in ten-minute intervals.

Information and communication technology (ICT) experts from SORS created an application for entering data from household questionnaires and individual questionnaires in the IST program (SORS desktop application) and a web application for entering information from diaries. Paper diaries were filled in for in advance anticipated days by household members aged 15 years and over, and TUS interviewers entered data from the paper diaries via the web application into an online database. Both applications included a logical control for checking data entry. A third application, SPSS program, was also used for the additional control of the answers received from the diaries. The final databases were sent to Eurostat for verification, where the data validation in the programs *STRUVAL* and *EVAL* was carried out.



After the fieldwork was finalized and the diaries were entered by the interviewers, the diaries were successively coded. The first phase of coding involved automatic coding of activities on monthly basis. The TUS dictionary, which was created based on the database of coded activities from the first survey conducted in 2010, was used for automatic coding. This dictionary was successively supplemented and adjusted during the fieldwork, with the aim of better automatic recognition and coding of the entered activities. The TUS dictionary, or the Coding list for 2021, contained almost 10 000 terms.

After the completion of phase of automatic coding of the monthly diary “portion”, hired activity coders overtook the automatically coded diaries, checked the activity coding and additionally coded non-coded activities. Through a web application created for entering and controlling TUS activities, five well-trained coders, who were hired as external assistants, performed individual control of the contents of the diaries assigned to them, made needed corrections of the codes and coded the remaining non-coded TUS activities.

For this purpose the “Instructions for coding activities and the Activity Coding List” was used. The Activity Coding List was taken from the Eurostat methodology, translated into Serbian and adapted to the Serbian requirements. It contains definitions, notes and examples for each activity.

The coding of individual activities from the diary is an extremely important and sensitive phase of the work, the success of which determines the results of the entire survey. Coding a person's activities over two randomly selected days would not have been possible without a broader insight into the person's family, their educational and economic characteristics; this was provided for each individual person whose diary was coded in the activity coding application.

Useful links:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/tus_esms.htm

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3h-Quality_UN_EG_TUS2021_FINAL_SENT_rev-E.pdf

SAMPLE DESIGN

The target population is represented by private (non-institutional) households and individuals aged 15 years and over in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, excluding Region Kosovo i Metohija, and they are considered as the usual population. The population covered by the survey is limited to the households living in the enumeration areas in which at least 20 households were recorded at the time of the 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings. The population covered by the survey is reduced by 1.5% if compared to the target population.

A stratified, two-stage random sampling approach was used for the survey. The first stage units are enumeration areas and the second stage units are households. Stratification of the enumeration areas was done according to the territory at the NUTS 2 level (four regions: Beogradski region, Region Vojvodine, Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije) and the type of settlement (urban and other).

The planned sample size was 2340 households in 234 enumeration areas, and the expected number of individuals was three persons per household.

The sample allocation, according to the type of settlement and territory at the NUTS 2 level, was done proportionally to the number of persons aged 15 years and over, on the basis of 2019 population estimates. The sample of census enumeration areas was randomly divided into 26 subsamples, i.e. one subsample was planned for two weeks of the year (Table A).

Table A. Sample allocation

	Type of settlement	Estimated population, 2019	Sample			
			Two weeks		year	
		Number of people 15+	Number of enumeration areas	Number of households	Number of enumeration areas	Number of households
Republic of Serbia	Total	5982008	9	90	234	2340
Beogradski region	U	1168643	2	20	52	520
	O	267912	1	10	26	260
Region Vojvodine	U	958876	1	10	26	260
	O	634269	1	10	26	260
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	U	799665	1	10	26	260
	O	849801	1	10	26	260
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	U	673910	1	10	26	260
	O	628932	1	10	26	260



The enumeration areas, as the first stage units, were selected systematically with a probability proportional to the number of households. Households from each enumeration area were selected randomly, with equal probability. After the selection of households, 10 households from each enumeration area were randomly assigned to periods of two weeks, 5 households for each week. Each household was randomly assigned a combination of two days for diary keeping, i.e. one weekday (Monday to Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday).

In order for the sample scores to be representative for the observed general population, each household and person in the sample was assigned a weight (expansion factor). Two different weights were calculated; a weight for households and persons from the household for processing data collected by the household and individual questionnaires, and a second weight for persons who completed at least one diary.

The main component of the weight is the reciprocal of the product of the probabilities of selection at each stage for each stratum and it represents the basic weight (the sampling plan weight). The second component of the weight takes into account the level of non-response for the household, person and diary. After the completion of the fieldwork, the response rates for households were calculated. They were used to adjust the sampling plan weights for each enumeration area. In order to reduce the effect of non-response and to ensure that the total estimates for the observed population are in accordance with the current demographic estimates, the method of calibration according to ten-year age groups (seven groups) at the regional level (NUTS 2 / *NJTJ2*) was applied.

The sample weights were associated with the databases and the analyses were carried out by weighting the data for each household and person in the sample.

► INTERPRETATION OF DATA

➔ WHAT KIND OF DATA IS COLLECTED IN THE TIME USE SURVEY?

Time use data were collected through diaries. The respondents wrote in their own words the activities they did during the day and night, so that the time when they started and when they finished their activities was recorded in the diaries. Each person had to fill in two diaries for two pre-selected days, with a diary to be filled in for every ten-minute period for 24 hours. Based on these data, it is possible to calculate how long each recorded episode lasted and who carried it out.

In accordance with the HETUS recommendations, by using the diary as the main survey instrument, the following domains were recorded:

1. Time: ten-minute intervals from 04:00 to 03:50 the next day
2. Basic (main) activity: What did you do?
3. Parallel activity: What else did you do?
4. Using a computer: Did you use a computer, the Internet, a smart device or something similar for this activity?
5. Location or the mode of transport: Where were you?
6. Who were with you: Were you alone or with someone you know?

Table B. Sample diary, 2021/2022

1/8		What were you doing? Record your main activity for each 10-minute period from 04.00 to 07.00! <small>Only one main activity on each line! Distinguish between travel and the activity that is the reason for travelling.</small>	What else were you doing? Record the most important parallel activity.
S. n.	Time		
01	04.00 – 04.10		
02	04.10 – 04.20		
03	04.20 – 04.30		
04	04.30 – 04.40		
05	04.40 – 04.50		
06	04.50 – 05.00		
07	05.00 – 05.10		
08	05.10 – 05.20		
09	05.20 – 05.30		
10	05.30 – 05.40		
11	05.40 – 05.50		
12	05.50 – 06.00		

FILL IN		Where you alone or together with somebody you know? <small>Put the sign x, + or ✓</small>				
Did you use a computer, internet, smartphone or similar device? <small>Put the sign x, + or ✓</small>	Where were you? <small>Record the location or the mode of transport. e.g. at home, at friend's home, at school, at workplace, on foot, on bus, in car, on bicycle, on motorcycle...</small>	With other household member				Other persons that you know
		Alone (or with unknown persons)	Partner	Parent	Children (up to 17 years)	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The data gathered consists of a series of episodes or events and each episode contains information for the six specified domains. Each episode has an individual and time identifier. Individual identification links episodes to a specific person and a specific diary and contains basic information about the respondent's household and personal characteristics of the individual. Time identifiers indicate the beginning and end of activities, i.e. episodes, and thus provide information on the duration of episodes.

The basic information on households and household members are collected through the questionnaires IKV-1 and IKV-2. The purpose of the collected information is to establish different population groups for which time use statistics are calculated and shown.

➡ GROUP LEVEL MEASUREMENT

The respondents filled in diaries for two randomly selected days, that were the same for all household members. Thus, by randomly choosing a day, one can get an insight into how a day unfolds in people's lives. But the diaries cannot represent individuals. The measures of time use make sense when calculated for groups of individuals that are established according to information collected from two questionnaires – for the household and for the person. The information are related to the type of settlement, type of day, family composition, gender, age, work status, number of children etc.

➡ BASIC STATISTICAL MEASURES

This report applies three basic measures that are used in time use survey analyses, and they need to be interpreted carefully: the first measure refers to the average time for all interviewed persons, the second refers to the percentage of persons that performed certain activity, while the third measure refers to the average time spent by persons engaged in a particular activity.

- 1. Average time** spent on certain activity refers to all interviewed persons. It is calculated by dividing the total time spent in an activity by the number of all interviewed persons.
- 2. The participation of the population (proportion of 'doers')** in doing activities stands for the percentage of respondents who spent some time in performing certain activity during the day. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons who performed that activity by the number of interviewed persons.
- 3. The average time of persons who performed the activity (average time for 'doers')** refers only to those who performed that activity. It is calculated by dividing the total time spent in a specific activity by the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity.

All measures can be calculated for a large number of different population groups, based on information collected from household and individual questionnaires.

Hereinafter we show the example on how **the average time is calculated** for paid work activities for women. The duration of all episodes of paid work is added up, for all diaries completed by women. Thus, women who do paid work will have many hours of paid work, and women who don't have paid work will not have any.

The total time that all women spent in paid work is divided by the total number of diaries of women, regardless of whether they did or did not carry out the activities of paid work. Different distributions of activities can lead to the same values. For example, let's take a paid job for four hours a day. If all women work four hours a day, this measure will amount to four hours. But the result will be the same if one half of the women work eight hours and the other half do not work at all. If the average values of two population groups differ, it means that individuals from one population group spent more time in paid work than the others.

Information about the distribution among the group is found in the participation rate, which indicates the percentage share of people that spend time doing an activity. This means that if, for example, the participation equals 100%, then everyone is doing some paid work, and if it is 50%, then one half of them are doing paid work. If two population groups have the same average time, but the participation rates differ, then it is obvious that the individuals that belonged to the group with a lower participation rate on average worked longer.

This brings us to the third measure, i.e. the average time for those who performed the activity. This is the average time that applies only to those who actually performed the activity.

Table C shows that the average time (the first measure) and the average time of those who performed the activity (the third measure) are the same for the sleep activity, because everyone recorded sleep in the diary. The second measure is 100%, which means that everyone recorded the sleep activity.



Table C. Presentation of data according to the basic survey measures, population aged 15 years and over, by gender; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (Hours and %)

Measure	Personal care		Paid work	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average time				
(The amount of time spent in specific activities / The number of all interviewed persons)	08:24	08:18	02:23	03:56
Proportion of „doers“ (Participation rate)				
(The number of persons that spent some time doing the activity / The number of all interviewed persons)	100	100	33	48
The average time for „doers“				
(The total amount of time for all persons in the survey spent on the activity / number of persons that spent some time doing the activity)	08:24	08:18	07:18	08:08

In paid work, for example, women spent an average of two hours and 23 minutes per day, one in three women (33%) recorded paid work activity, and the average working time of women who performed paid work activities was seven hours and 18 minutes.

➔ INTERPRETATION OF RECORDED DOMAINS

According to the HETUS guidelines, the respondents aged 15 years and over are expected to record their activities in their own words at 10-minute intervals in a 24-hour diary. The diary is filled in for two randomly selected days. If two activities were performed at the same time, there is space provided in diary to record both: the main and parallel activity. In the following columns information is entered about whether the person used the computer, the Internet or smart device for the activity, then information about the place where the activity was performed or whether any means of transport was used; finally the presence of other persons is entered.

Accordingly, each episode recorded in the diary is characterized by the time when it began and ended, the main activity, possible parallel activity, whether computer or the Internet was used, the place where the activity was carried out or whether any means of transport was used and the information on the presence of other persons. The time identifier contains information about the time and duration of each episode.

At the phase when the diary activities were coded, the codes were entered for the location information, i.e. the place where the activity was carried out or whether any or what means of transport were used.

The episode is a unit of behaviour. The recorded domains, one at a time or jointly in various combinations, give an insight into different aspects of human behaviour. The selection of data analysis depends on the objective of the analysis, that is which aspects of behaviour, i.e. which episodes are of interest.

If we assume that we are interested in taking a meal, then we should choose those episodes in the diaries that contain the activity of taking a meal (the answer to the question in the diary: "What did you do?" as the main or "What else did you do?" as a parallel activity). If we are interested in whether the person who took the meal was alone or not, the place where the person ate and whether any other activity was done at the same time, such as, for example, reading a newspaper, then the information relating to the main and parallel activity, the place and the information with whom the activity was carried out can provide the necessary and sufficient information to adequately define the episode.

If, however, we consider only the main activity of *having the meal*, then we would exclude those cases in which the person recorded having the meal as a parallel activity, and thus having the meal would be underestimated.

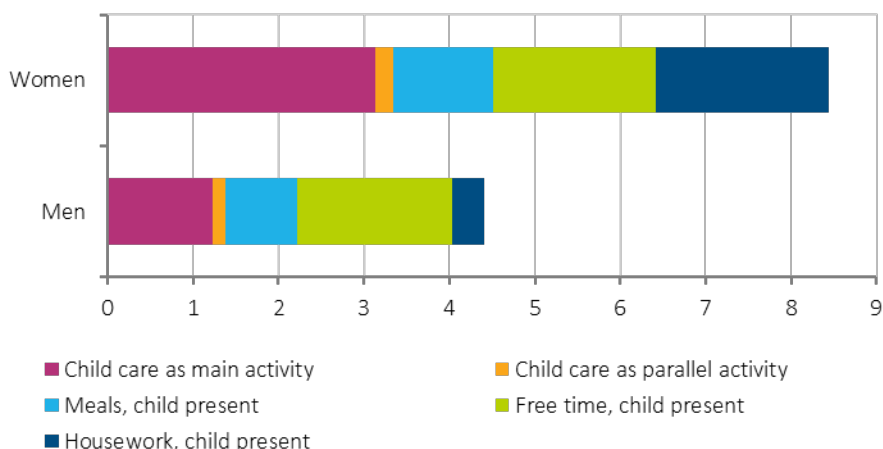
For example, the episodes lasted an average of five minutes when the main activity was talking to the child. But that does not mean there are no other ways to talk to your kids. If you want to estimate how much time you spend talking to your children, you need to take a broader approach.

Suppose that the subject of interest is the mother of the child and that she has entered "I am having lunch" as the main activity, she has not recorded a parallel activity and the child is present. In this case, the mother is more likely to talk to the child than not to talk. In order to estimate the time spent talking to the child, any episodes in which there is a possibility of a conversation should be identified, time spent in shared activities should be included and added to the overall average time. That is, all information should be used to find the respective episodes and to include the activities in the episodes recorded in the total, not just some of them. How the information contained in the recorded episodes is used depends also on the purpose of the analysis.

Graph A provides some of the possible estimates of the time spent in taking care of children. We are not talking about the average for all those aged 15 years and over, but only about the group of persons of both sexes who are parents to a child under the age of seven. First of all, here is a child care as main activity. The TUS 2021 data indicate that mothers in households with a child aged 0-6 devoted a little more than three hours a day to the care of their children and fathers a little more than one hour.



Graph A. Average time spent on childcare activities, child 0 - 6 years, parents in couple, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Here, the care of children that is recorded as a parallel activity should be added. The total care of children, whether as a main or parallel activity, increases to three and a half hours for mothers, i.e. women, and above one and a half hours for fathers, i.e. men.

However, it is also important to note the time that parents/foster parents spend not explicitly related to the activities they are doing with children, but also to other activities in the presence of children.

If taking meals with child is included, then we get another hour. If a woman's leisure activities include those done in the presence of children, then they get little less than two hours more. If to all this the housework done in the presence of children is added, then a little less than nine hours of "dealing" with children per day is for the mother, which is significantly more than the starting three hours that were recognized as the main activity of taking care of children. For fathers, these values range from one hour to more than four hours a day.

Generally speaking, the time use survey data is very specific for analysis, which is why this section provides explanations that should help those who read the report to better understand how the data are processed and interpreted.

▶ TIME USE STRUCTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

How we will spend the day, morning or evening, weekday, weekend or holiday, depends on many factors: the age of the person, sex, education, occupation, health condition, whether the person is married or not, whether the person is alone or doing the activities with someone. In this section, by using the mentioned measures, the data will be presented on how residents of the Republic of Serbia aged 15 years and over spent 24 hours on average in the period from 5 April 2021 to the end of April 2022.

➡ HOW WE USE OUR TIME?

Graph 1 shows how much time the population of the Republic of Serbia aged 15 years and over, both women and men, spend on average in six basic groups of activities during the day: paid work, unpaid work, study, personal care, free time and other activities. Graph 1 is a graphical presentation of the first measure, which is the average time spent in doing these six basic activities and refers to all respondents.

The graph shows that the population spends an average a little more than three hours in paid work, but also in unpaid work, i.e. exactly three hours and eight minutes for both activities and for all surveyed population.

Paid work means time spent on main and secondary jobs, lunch breaks and travel to and from work, as well as on other work-related activities.

Unpaid work refers to the time spent in doing unpaid activities, i.e. cooking, cleaning and household upkeep, washing and ironing clothes, household routine maintenance, shopping, taking care of children and adults, caring for pets, traveling related to unpaid work and other domestic unpaid work.

The next shown activity is study and that lasted on average less than half an hour, or 25 minutes. Learning includes time spent teaching at school or college, homework, free time study, study related travel and other learning related activities.

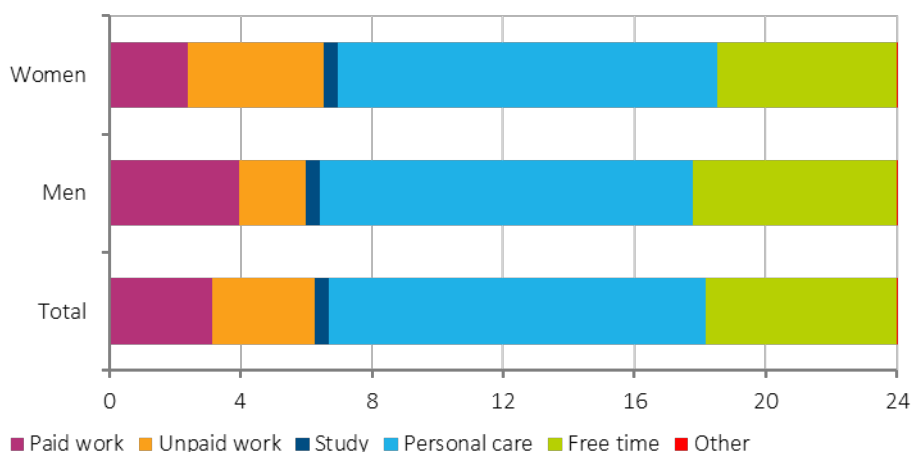
Most of the time is spent in activities related to personal care: eleven and a half hours. Personal needs include sleep, time spent eating and drinking, bathing, dressing, but also napping, be in bed due to illness and other personal activities.



In free time activities we spend almost a quarter of the day, that is five hours and 48 minutes on an average. It is the time spent socializing with family or friends, in entertainment, culture or sports, watching TV programs, resting or lazing, reading books or newspapers, working or playing on computer, as well as the time spent in similar activities and traveling related with these activities.

We spend very little time in other activities – one minute on average. These are the activities that relate to undefined travel and undefined activities.

Graph 1. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Graph 1, along with the data for the total population, contains the data presented by sex. Men aged 15 years and over spend almost 50% more time in paid jobs than women, but women work twice as much as men at home in unpaid jobs. Anyhow, people of both sexes, especially women, spend a lot of time in jobs that are not paid, and these jobs make a major contribution to the total value of human labour.

In addition, this graph indicates that both women and men spend a quarter of a day in work activities, regardless of whether they are paid or not. For men, the total work, that is both paid and unpaid work together, lasts an average of six hours, but for women the total work lasts half an hour longer. Also, the ratio of paid to unpaid work speaks more in favour of men, as they spend two-thirds of the total work in paid work (66%) and women almost as much in unpaid work (63%).

The TUS data shows that men spend a little more than six hours in free time activities, while women spend almost a school hour shorter than men (05:27). As for the remaining activities (personal needs, study and other activities), the differences in their duration between the sexes are minimal, except as regards the use of free time.

Table 1 presents how much time a resident of the Republic of Serbia spends on average in the six main activities, regardless of whether they are listed in the diary or not. Table 1 shows the data for weekdays and weekend days, as well as for all days because each person had to fill in diary for two days – one for a weekday and another for a weekend day.

The first activity presented is paid work (permanent and temporary job of a person, main and second job, but also lunch time and breaks, work related travel and other related activities).

Women aged 15 years and over spend on average less than two and a half hours daily in paid jobs, with almost three hours on weekdays and less than one hour on weekend days. On average, men spend more time every day in paid jobs than women – less than four hours, with four hours and 43 minutes on weekdays and two hours on weekend days. These data were calculated as an average for all women and men, regardless of whether they worked in paid jobs or not.

Table 1. Average time spent on activities by type of day and sex, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)

	Weekdays			Weekend days			All days		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Paid work	02:57	04:43	03:48	00:58	01:59	01:28	02:23	03:56	03:08
Unpaid work	04:02	01:55	03:01	04:25	02:21	03:26	04:09	02:03	03:08
Study	00:31	00:30	00:31	00:12	00:10	00:11	00:26	00:24	00:25
Personal care	11:20	11:06	11:13	12:07	12:03	12:05	11:33	11:22	11:28
Free time	05:08	05:42	05:24	06:14	07:23	06:47	05:27	06:11	05:48
Other	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:00	00:01	00:01

The next activity is unpaid or 'house' work, in which the average resident of the Republic of Serbia spends a little more than three hours, with women spending on average twice more time (four hours and nine minutes) than men (two hours and three minutes).

The data indicate that women spend four hours on weekdays in these activities (04:02), and almost four and a half hours (04:25) on weekends. Men spend less than two hours on weekdays (01:55), and less than two and a half hours on weekend days (02:21), which means that representatives of both sexes are engaged in unpaid work for 20 or more minutes longer on weekends than on weekdays.

Both men and women spend short time studying, a little less than half an hour. However, both women and men spend more time studying on weekdays (half an hour) than on weekends (women 12 minutes, men 10 minutes).

The population of the Republic of Serbia spends almost half of its 24-hour time in fulfilling personal needs, i.e. both women and men spend an average of less than 11 and a half hours a day (11:28). If observing by type of day, both women and men spend more time doing these activities on weekends than on weekdays. Women spend 14 minutes more doing these activities on weekdays than men.

The data can also be observed at lower classification levels of activities, such as sleep, taking meals, etc., within the broad group of personal needs activities. Thus, both women and men spend in sleeping more than eight hours, i.e. one third daily. Women sleep half an hour longer on weekends than on weekdays, and men 42 minutes longer.

A little more than two hours are spent in the activities of consuming food and drink. When observing the type of day, women spend 17 minutes longer on weekends than on weekdays, and men spend 15 minutes longer.

As far as free time activities are concerned, on average the population of the Republic of Serbia spends less than six hours, with men spending an average of 34 minutes longer than women on an average day. Women spend 67 minutes longer in these activities on non-working days compared to working days, and men 100 minutes longer.

Table 2 contains another measure used in the analysis of the TUS data and it represents the participation of the population in practicing these activities. In fact, it is a measure that shows the percentage share of the population aged 15 years and over that performed certain activities during an average day.

Table 2. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	Weekdays			Weekend days			All days		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Paid work	39.3	56.5	47.6	16.2	28.2	22.0	32.7	48.4	40.3
Unpaid work	93.0	76.4	85.0	94.1	78.4	86.5	93.3	77.0	85.4
Study	9.4	8.0	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	8.4	7.3	7.9
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Free time	98.7	98.9	98.8	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.0
Other	2.8	4.2	3.5	2.5	3.8	3.1	2.7	4.1	3.4

Overall, 40% of the respondents participated in activities related to paid work; the differences between women and men are conspicuous. One third of women (33%) aged 15 years and over is engaged in paid work when all days of week are counted. If look at paid work on weekdays only, the percentage is slightly higher – 39%, and on non-working days is double less and equals 16%. On the other hand, almost every second man works all days – 48%, as many as 57% of them on weekdays, and 28% on non-working days.

The difference is also significant when looking at the data on the participation in paid activities by sex: 16 percentage points (p. p.) in favour of men when all days are taken into account, i.e. 17 p.p. for weekdays, and 12 p. p. for weekend days. When we look the paid work on weekends only, one in six women and one in three men did paid work.

When it comes to unpaid work, on average 85% of respondents performed some unpaid activity. Almost all women aged 15 years and over reported some unpaid work activity throughout the week – 93%, compared to just somewhat over three quarters of men (77%). As expected, both women and men work a little more on household chores on weekends than on weekdays.

Learning, i.e. studying is third of the presented activities and the data show that less than 8% of respondents were engaged in learning throughout the week, i.e. a little more than 8% of the interviewed women and 7% of men. It can be seen that both women and men study less on weekends than on weekdays.



All interviewed persons were engaged in some activities concerning personal care – 100%, regardless of sex and type of day, i.e. all respondents recorded sleeping, consuming food and beverages, body washing, dressing, etc.

Free time is a part of our daily lives, and only 1% of interviewed have not reported these activities. The differences in participation in this activity by sex and type of day are minimal.

Table 3 contains the third measure used in the analysis of the TUS data – the average time for those who performed the activities. It contains the data on how much time, on average, the inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia that were engaged in the noted activities, actually spent in carrying out these activities.

Table 3. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)

	Weekdays			Weekend days			All days		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Paid work	07:31	08:21	08:00	05:59	07:05	06:40	07:18	08:08	07:47
Unpaid work	04:20	02:31	03:33	04:42	03:00	03:58	04:26	02:39	03:40
Study	05:32	06:24	05:56	03:41	03:00	03:21	05:11	05:38	05:23
Personal care	11:20	11:06	11:13	12:07	12:03	12:05	11:33	11:22	11:28
Free time	05:12	05:46	05:28	06:16	07:25	06:49	05:30	06:14	05:51
Other	00:27	00:33	00:30	00:30	00:37	00:34	00:28	00:34	00:31

On average, a resident of the Republic of Serbia who recorded the work in paid jobs spends seven hours and 47 minutes a day on these jobs. Women on average work more than seven hours a day (seven hours and 18 minutes) and men work a little more than eight hours (eight hours and eight minutes). When comparing an average day of the week by sex, women work 50 minutes less in paid jobs than men. Of course, more time is spent on paid jobs on weekdays than on weekends, for more than one and a half hour for women, and one hour and 16 minutes for men.

In performing unpaid work, an average inhabitant of the Republic of Serbia who recorded these activities spends three hours and 40 minutes, with men spending an hour shorter (02:39) and women almost an hour longer (04:26). Women spend an

average of four hours and 20 minutes on weekdays and 22 minutes more on weekends. Men, on the other hand, spend two and a half hours on weekdays (02:31), and three hours on non-working days. Therefore, significant differences in these activities by sex are expressive.

Those who reported learning spent an average of five hours and 23 minutes a day in these activities, with women 12 minutes shorter than average and men 15 minutes longer. But there is also a difference between the days when the examinees studied. Thus, men study more than twice as long on weekdays than on weekends (a difference of three hours and 24 minutes), while for women the difference is less than two hours (111 minutes).

Almost half a day is spent in the activities of personal needs, namely an average of 11 and a half hours; 52 minutes longer on weekends than on weekdays. There is no much difference between the sexes in the time spent in these activities – only 11 minutes in favour of women. Both women and men spend more time in personal needs activities on weekends than on weekdays, with men spending a bit less than an hour (57 minutes) and women ten minutes less (47 minutes).

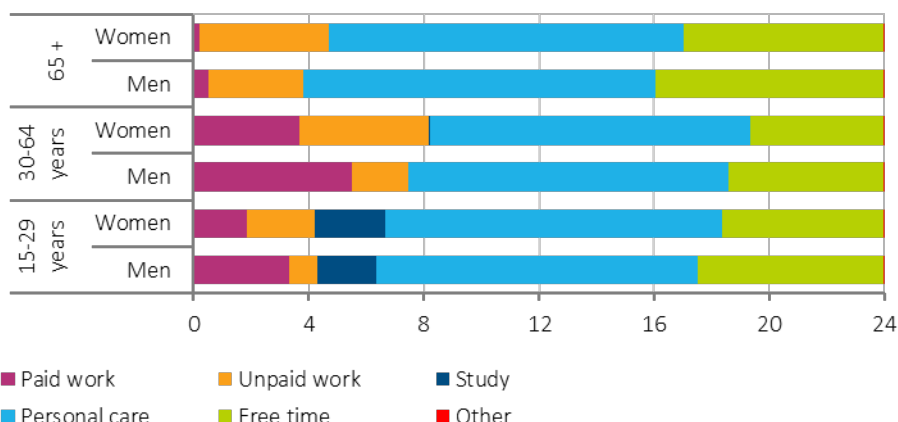
Almost one quarter of a day is spent in free time activities (05:51), with differences by sex visible here as well. Women spend an average of five and a half hours in these activities, 18 minutes less on weekdays and 46 minutes longer than average on weekends. On the other hand, men spend an average of a little more than six hours in these activities (06:14), and on weekdays they spend five hours and 46 minutes, and on non-working days seven hours and 25 minutes. Generally, when it comes to weekday, women spend 34 minutes less time than men in these activities, and an hour and 10 minutes less than men on weekend days.

➔ HOW DO PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT AGE USE THEIR TIME?

People of different ages, i.e. young people, middle-aged people or older people, use their time differently and Graph 2 shows how people of different ages spend their time. The age of the surveyed population is presented through three age categories: young people aged 15 to 29 years, middle-aged people from 30 to 64 years and people aged 65 years and over, i.e. the elderly population.



Graph 2. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



The graph shows that men aged 30 to 64 spend most time in paid jobs – 05:30, followed by middle-aged women – 03:40, and young men – 03:18 hours. Men from the middle-aged contingent spend almost two hours longer in doing paid jobs than women of the same age (110 minutes).

Young women spend almost twice less time (87 minutes less) in paid jobs than young men. For people aged 65 years and over, the data show that men work on average three times longer than women – 32 minutes in paid work for men, and 11 minutes in paid work for women.

Women spend significantly more time in unpaid work than men. Graph 2 shows that middle-aged women and older women spend the most time doing household chores (four and a half hours) and young men the least (less than one hour). When middle-aged and older men are compared, older men spend more time participating in unpaid activities than middle-aged men, by 78 minutes.

The largest gap by sex is among the middle-aged population, i.e. between 30 and 64 years of age – women spend four and a half hours in unpaid jobs, while men spend less than two hours (117 minutes).

Young women spend a little less than two and a half hours doing unpaid work and young men spend less than one hour. Among older people, women spend 76 minutes more in unpaid jobs than their peers.

As expected, young people spend most of their time learning, girls less than two and a half hours (02:25), and boys about twenty minutes less (02:02). Middle-aged women reported learning two minutes a day on average, men reported half a minute. Older respondents spent almost no time studying.

Older men and women spend a little more than half a day in the activities of personal needs. Younger and middle-aged people, both sexes, spend about 11 hours in the activities of personal needs, mostly young women who spend on average almost half a day in these activities – 11:42.

For free time activities, the population aged 30 to 64 years has the least time, women almost an hour less than men (04:38 to 05:24). Next are the youngest, who spend one hour more in these activities than the persons of the middle generation. The representatives of the elderly reported the largest amount of free time, namely women for seven hours and men for eight hours.

Table 4 contains data on the participation of the population by age categories in the doing these activities.

Table 4. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	15-29 years		30-64 years		65+	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	24.5	39.2	49.0	66.3	5.5	10.9
Unpaid work	86.0	61.9	96.0	79.1	92.5	85.3
Study	44.3	35.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Free time	99.3	99.5	98.4	98.5	99.9	100.0
Other	3.3	6.7	2.9	4.1	1.9	1.6

The table shows that middle-aged people (from 30 to 64 years) are the most represented in paid work. Namely, 66% of men and 49% of middle-aged women reported paid activities in their diary.

When looking at the total population surveyed (aged 15 years and over), almost one half of men (48%) and one third of women (33%) were engaged in paid jobs. The other two age categories participate in these activities to a lesser extent – young people 32% and older 8%. The gap by sex was also pronounced in favour of men, with young people by 15% and older people by 5%.



Among all age categories, middle-aged women are more likely to participate in unpaid jobs - as much as 96%. Only 14% of younger women or 7.5% among those aged 65 years and over were not engaged in unpaid work activities. Young men are the least likely to participate in unpaid jobs (62%).

Young people also took the largest share in learning activities, with young women being more dedicated to learning than young men – 44% vs. 36%. In other age categories, the percentage of people who reported learning was almost negligible.

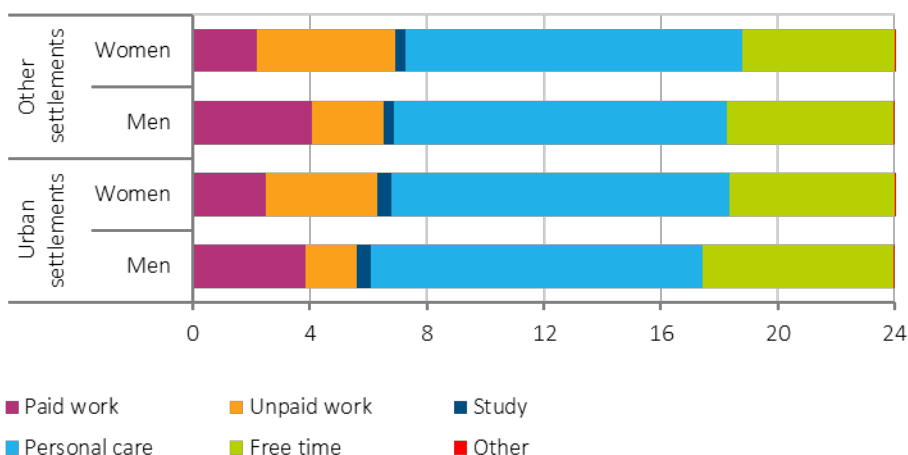
All respondents spent time performing some of the activities of personal needs, because all respondents of different sex and age noted 100%.

As far as free time is concerned, the majority stated some of the activities (over 99%), and only a small percentage of middle-aged respondents (about 1.5%) did not state that they practice these activities.

➡ TIME USE: PERSONS FROM URBAN AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS

Graph 3 shows how much time the inhabitants of urban and other settlements (the official typology of settlements of the Republic of Serbia) spend on average in doing six basic activities. The first activity presented is paid work, with an important note that the TUS methodology assumes that the inhabitants of other settlements engaged in agriculture do paid work.

Graph 3. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Men from other settlements, on average, work a little more than four hours a day in paid jobs (04:04), which is 14 minutes more than recorded for men from urban settlements. Women from urban settlements work two and a half hours in paid jobs, which is 18 minutes more than noted for women from other settlements.

In terms of unpaid work, in other settlements both women and men work more than residents of urban settlements. Thus, women in other settlements spend less than five hours in unpaid jobs (04:42) and women from urban settlements less than four hours (03:48). On the other hand, men from other settlements spend almost two and a half hours in unpaid activities (02:27) and men from urban settlements spend 42 minutes less (01:45).

When looking at free time activities, men in urban settlements expressed the largest amount of free time (06:32), while respondents from other settlements spend slightly less time in these activities (05:42).

As for the interviewed women from urban settlements, they spend an average of a little more than five and a half hours every day in free time activities (05:36), while women from other settlements spend 25 minutes less (05:11).

When it comes to other activities, the differences according to the type of settlement and the sex of the respondents are small and negligible.

Table 5. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	Urban settlements		Other settlements	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	33.2	45.9	31.9	51.9
Unpaid work	94.2	76.6	91.9	77.5
Study	9.9	8.5	5.9	5.7
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Free time	99.3	99.1	98.4	99.1
Other	2.8	4.2	2.6	4.0

A higher percentage share of men than that of women work in paid jobs in both urban and other settlements – 13 p.p. more in urban settlements and even 20 p.p. more in other settlements. Just somewhat over half of men from other settlements (51.9%) work in paid jobs, while just under one third of women (32%) are in these jobs. Almost one half of men (45.9%) from urban settlements do paid jobs, while only one third of women (33.2%) are in paid jobs. Generally, men from other settlements do paid jobs more than people from urban settlements, reminding that jobs in agriculture are also included.



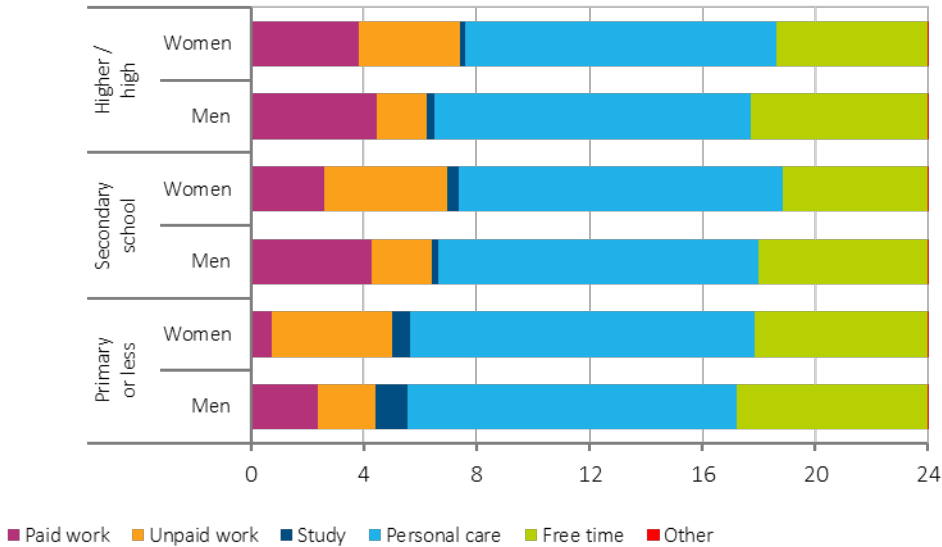
Three quarters of men from both urban (76.6%) and other settlements (77.5%) participated in unpaid activities, while women were represented with as much as 94.2% in urban and 91.9% in other settlements.

When looking at learning activities in urban areas, 10% of women recorded these activities and slightly less of men (8.5%). On the other hand, both women and men from other settlements are represented in this activity with 6% of respondents.

➡ DOES EDUCATION OF PERSON AFFECT TIME USE?

Graph 4 presents three levels of education obtained from question on educational attainment of the population aged 15 years and over for basic activities. These are: primary education or less, secondary school, and higher / high, i.e. tertiary education.

Graph 4. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Among women, those with tertiary education work the longest time in paid jobs – less than four hours (03:48). This is followed by women with secondary educational attainment with a little more than two and a half hours, and finally women with the lowest education – one school hour. The situation is similar for men: the respondents with a higher education work mostly in paid jobs, with almost four and a half hours (04:27), ten minutes less those with secondary education and at least those with

completed primary or lower education (02:21), which is almost three times more than recorded for women of the same educational attainment (00:45 vs. 02:21).

If observe the differences by sex for persons with the same education, the smallest differences are recorded among persons with the highest educational attainment – women work 38 minutes shorter than men; when it comes to the lowest education women work on average less than men – even 97 minutes, and 102 minutes less when it comes to secondary education.

However, women with secondary education spend an average of almost four and a half hours a day in unpaid jobs (04:21), with the lowest education a little less than four and a half (04:14) and a little more than three and a half hours (03:34) for women with higher education. When it comes to men, the most time in doing unpaid work activities was reported by persons with secondary education (02:08), somewhat less time for men with the lowest education (02:03) and the least time was reported by those with the highest education (01:46). Men with the highest level of education spent twice less time doing unpaid work than women with the same educational attainment (01:46 vs. 03:34).

When looking at the learning activities, most time in learning activities spent persons with primary school; men as much as 68 minutes, and women 40 minutes. In the category of secondary school graduates, women are leading with 26 minutes, compared to 14 minutes noted for men. As for tertiary education, women recorded studying activities for 11 minutes and men for 16 minutes.

In terms of free time, men with the lowest education reported the largest amount of free time (06:45), and the smallest is for women with secondary school – a bit more than five hours (05:07).

When looking at Table 6, which refers to the percentage of the population performing activities, one half of men with secondary school (51.8%) and one third of women (34.3%) with the same education participated in paid activities. Lower educational attainment of women expressed their lower participation in paid jobs.



Table 6. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher / high	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	13.9	32.5	34.3	51.8	50.8	54.0
Unpaid work	89.9	72.4	94.7	78.4	94.0	77.2
Study	10.5	18.2	8.7	4.8	5.2	4.4
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Free time	99.4	100.0	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.4
Other	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.8	1.3	5.2

The table shows that with higher educational attainment, both women and men expressed slightly increased participation in paid activities. When it comes to unpaid activities, only persons with higher education deviate from this rule.

Overall, when it comes to paid activities, the participation of both women and men increases with the higher level of education, which confirms that schooling ensures better opportunities as paid work is concerned, especially for women.

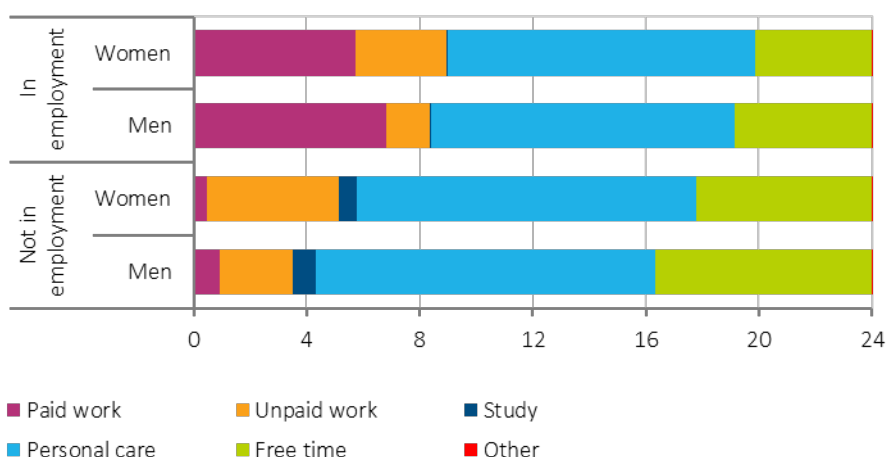
Unpaid activities are more likely to be carried out by both women and men with higher educational attainment. In any case, women in all three categories of education participate significantly more in these jobs than men.

➔ HOW DOES EMPLOYMENT AFFECT TIME USE?

For the purposes of data analysis, the respondents were divided into those who based on their self-declared status were employed and those who said they were not. Employed persons are persons who have declared that they are employed, self-employed or unpaid helping members in a family business. The second category refers to persons who have declared themselves to be unemployed, students or pupils, pensioners, permanently incapacitated, persons who are on military service, persons who perform household chores in their own homes and persons who could not be classified in any of the above categories.

Regardless of whether a person declared them as employed or unemployed, they recorded that they performed paid work activities. For example, if a student or pensioner worked in some temporary, paid jobs, he enrolled in these activities as paid work, even though he did not recognize that he was employed.

Graph 5. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Women who are employed according to their own statement, on average spend less than six hours at work (05:42) and men less than seven hours (06:47). But men who did not declare that they were employed worked less than an hour (54 minutes), which is twice more than women (27 minutes).

As far as unpaid activities are concerned, women who did not declare that they were employed spend less than five hours doing unpaid jobs (04:40), which is almost one hour and a half longer than employed women (03:15). On the other hand, employed men spend less time in unpaid activities – about an hour and a half (01:33), which is one hour less than those who did not declare that they were employed (02:34). So, regardless of the employment status, unpaid domestic jobs are mostly done by women.

When looking at total work as the sum of paid and unpaid work, employed women spend an average of nine hours a day working (08:57) and women who did not declare themselves as employed almost twice as much – five hours (05:07). There is also a difference between men. Employed men spend more than eight hours in total work (08:21), and unemployed three and a half hours (03:29).

In any case, there is a clear difference in the distribution of paid and unpaid work between the sexes and between categories of employment.



Also, when it comes to the activities of personal needs there are differences between these two categories of persons. Namely, employed persons spend one hour less time in these activities compared to unemployed and there is almost no difference between the sexes. As far as for free time activities, employed women have the least free time – four hours (04:08) and most have men who are not employed – seven and a half hours (07:37).

Table 7 shows the participation of the population in doing six groups of activities for the two categories of employment and by sex.

Table 7. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	71.8	79.6	10.0	15.3
Unpaid work	93.6	74.9	93.2	79.3
Study	1.9	1.3	12.1	13.7
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Free time	97.7	98.5	99.7	99.7
Other	2.5	4.2	2.8	4.0

As far as paid work is concerned, the differences between these two categories of population are obvious, with the differences between the sexes being smaller for persons who declared themselves to be unemployed (5.3 p.p. difference between the sexes), than for the employed (7.8 p.p. difference between the sexes).

Interestingly, a slightly higher percentage of unpaid work was recorded among employed women compared to those who said they were not employed. However, three out of four or 74.9% of employed men and four out of five, i.e. 79.3% of those who said they were not employed were doing some unpaid work.

Very few employed persons were enrolled in official learning, i.e. study (1.9% women, 1.3% men), while among unemployed 12.1% were women and 13.7% were men.

The highest percentage of free time recorded the representatives of both sexes who were not employed – 99.7%, while employed persons are slightly behind the unemployed (women 97.7%, and men 98.5%).

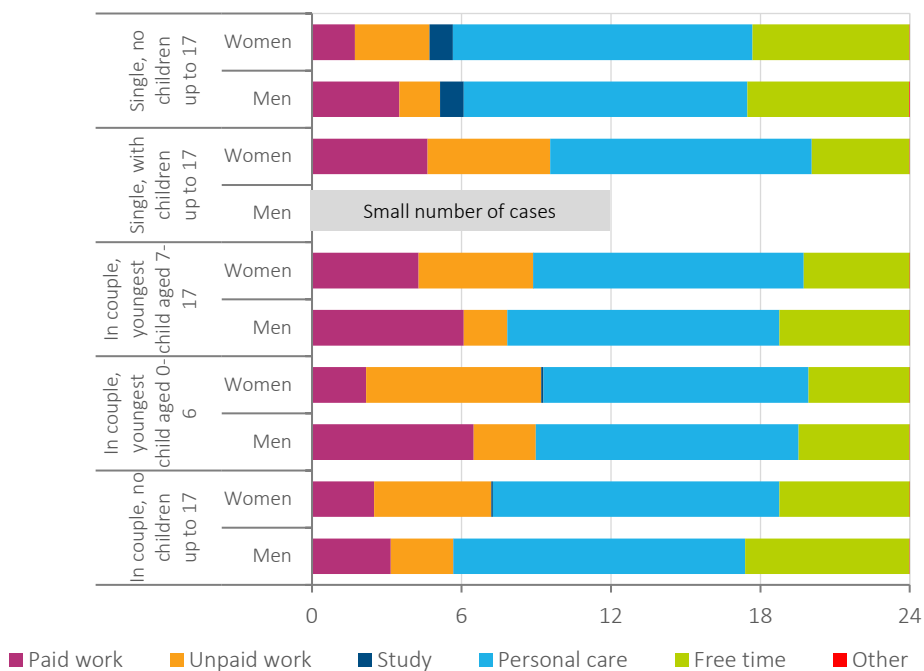
➡ FAMILY COMPOSITION AND TIME USE

The category of family composition refers to the characteristic of surveyed person according to the type of family in which the person lives. Family type refers to the combination of a person's marital status and the fact of living with minor child/children.

Graph 6 shows five categories of persons according to family composition, namely: married persons living with the youngest child of different age (child up to six years of age, and from seven to 17 years of age), persons who are not married and live with a minor child, and persons who are married or unmarried and live without minor child.

For men who are not married and have child under the age of 17, there are not enough diaries (above 25), so these data were not included in the analysis, just as was the case with the previous study.

Graph 6. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Women who are single and live without a minor child spend less than two hours in paid work (01:43), while men from the same category spend three and a half hours (03:31). In unpaid work women spend three hours (02:59) and men from this category spend a little more than an hour and a half (01:37).



Single women with a minor child spend a little more than four and a half hours in paid work (04:38) and a bit less than five hours in unpaid activities (04:55). For men from this category the number of completed diaries was not sufficient for special data processing.

Married women with the youngest child aged 7 to 17 spend more than four hours in paid jobs (04:17) and men a little more than six hours (06:05). In terms of unpaid work, men from this category spend less than two hours (01:44) and women significantly more – four and a half hours (04:35).

Married women with the youngest child up to the age of six spend a little more than two hours in paid jobs (02:10) and men spend six and a half hours (06:29). As for unpaid work, men in this category spend two and a half hours (02:29) and women spend the most time of all presented categories – seven hours (07:01).

Women who are married/in a union and live without minor child, spend an average of about two and a half hours in paid work (02:29) and men a little more than three hours (03:09). In terms of time spent in unpaid activities women spend less than five hours in unpaid activities (04:42) and men almost twice less (02:30).

When looking at the activities related to satisfying personal needs, the largest amount of time is spent in these activities by women who are single and live without child aged below 17 (12:01) and the smallest amount of time is spent in these activities by women who are single and live with child aged below 17 – ten and a half hours (10:29). As for men, those who are married and live without child aged below 17 spend the largest amount of time in satisfying their personal needs – almost 12 hours (11:42), while the smallest amount of time is spent by those who are unmarried and live with child aged below 17 (10:27).

Single women without child spend the largest amount of time in leisure activities – a little more than six hours (06:17) and the smallest amount of time is spent again by women who are unmarried and with child aged below 17 (03:55). On the other hand, men who are married and live without child spend a little more than six and a half hours in these activities.

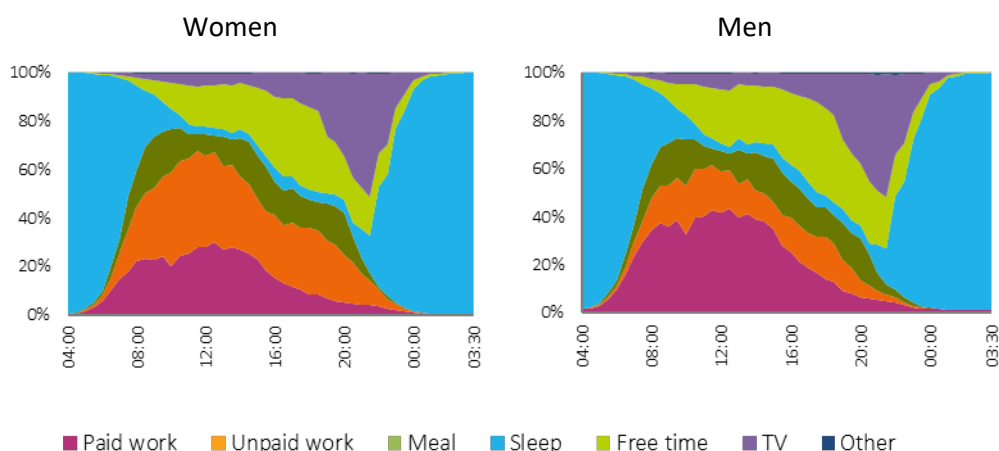
DAILY RHYTHM

Daily rhythm is graphic representation of daily activities of women and men in the Republic of Serbia during 24 hours. It shows how the selected activities of the displayed groups are distributed over time throughout a day. The diaries marked the beginning and the end of each activity, i.e. episode and thus provided information about the activities that took place during the day and the time of their occurrence. The information entered about the activities and the time of their occurrence is transferred to a graph that illustrates the schedule of activities at different times during the day.

On the horizontal axis the 24 hours of a day are marked, starting at 4 a.m., when the first time period for filling in the diary was placed. The vertical axis, from 0 to 100 percent, shows the percentage of the population that is engaged in each individual activity at a given time. In the tempograms that show the daily rhythm, seven categories of activities are shown. Paid work and learning are combined into one category of activity – paid work. Other special categories are: unpaid work, meals, sleeping (with included hygiene maintenance, dressing and other personal needs), free time, with watching TV specifically singled out, and other activities. Thus, each individual and differently coloured area in the graph represents one category of activity.

The following two graphs show how the population of the Republic of Serbia aged 15 years and over does daily activities during 24 hours, so that individual activities of women and men can be also visually compared.

Tempogram 1. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population aged 15 and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



These graphs confirm the saying that a picture speaks louder than words. The graphic depiction begins at 04:00, when the vast majority of the population sleeps. The usual wake-up time in the Republic of Serbia is between 07:30 and 08:00 and this is the time when more than half of the persons of both sexes are awake. At 8 o'clock in the morning, more than one third of the male population is doing some paid work - 34.4%. At 12:30 p.m. the highest share of men in paid work activities was recorded – 43%. On the other hand, 22% of women do some paid activities at 8 a.m., and the highest percentage (30%) at 12:30 p.m.

The graph shows that women in the Republic of Serbia start doing paid work later in day than men and in a smaller percentage; however, they start doing unpaid work earlier in day. At 7 a.m., unpaid work is done by 10% of women, and at 11:30 a.m. by the most (40%). Only around 8:00 p.m., the percentage drops below 20% and at 10:30 p.m. below 5%.

Women's unpaid work dominates throughout the day, especially between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., much like paid work for men, except that women's unpaid work, due to the nature of the work, continues through the night and early morning.

At first glance, it can be seen that men take a higher share of paid work than women, and that it lasts longer and more intensively, both during the day and in the evening. The graph shows that paid work for women increases slightly in the morning, from 08:00 a.m. and exceeds 20% for the next seven hours, with the highest share reaching at 12:30 p.m., 30%.

But women, after coming home from work, continue to perform unpaid activities in their household. Women's unpaid work lasts round-the-clock, and between 07:30 and 20:00 between 17% and 40% of the female population reported some form of unpaid work. At 11:30 a.m., the largest number of women, i.e. 40% of them, performed some of the activities related to unpaid work.

From 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., the percentage of unpaid activities of men reaches its maximum and does not exceed 20%. The timeline of unpaid activities for men has a similar trajectory as is for women, only their values are lower on average, and after 8 p.m., the percentage of men who perform unpaid activities falls below 10%.

Free time activities slowly increase throughout day. From 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. women engage in leisure activities over 10% of the time, and in the period from 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., women spend one third of their time in free activities.

In the period from 10:00 to 23:00, men spend over 10% of the total time in leisure activities, more than 30% in the period 16:00 to 19:00, and the highest share reaching at 17:30 with 37.2%.

As can be seen in the previous graph (Tempogram 1), there is no usual time to take meals, as meals are consumed throughout the day. Both men and women start their first meal at 7:30 a.m. and their last meal at 7:00 p.m.

The usual bedtime in the Republic of Serbia for women is from 22:30 to 07:00, and for men from 23:00 to 07:00. More than half of the respondents recorded sleep as the main activity during that time of the day.

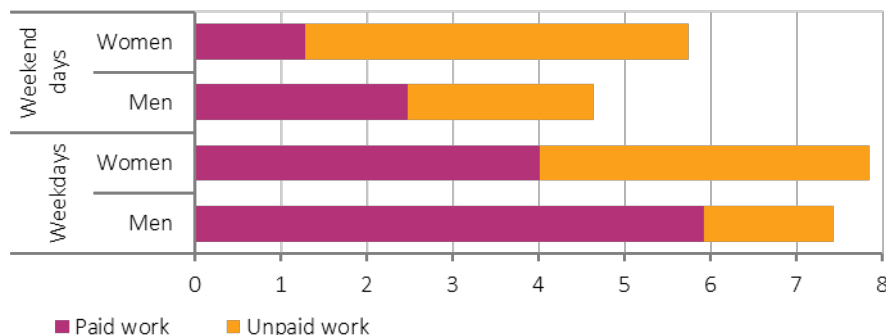
➤ MORE DETAILS ABOUT TIME USE

In this chapter we will present data on the time use when it comes to paid and unpaid work, caring for child or sick household member, activities after paid work, free time and watching TV, drinking coffee, etc., by using data processing at lower classification levels of activity.

➡ TOTAL WORK – PAID AND UNPAID

In this document total work is presented as the sum of paid and unpaid work.

Graph 7. Average time spent on paid and unpaid work, population aged 15-64 years, by type of day and sex, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



On weekdays, women spend an average of four hours doing paid work and men less than six hours. On weekends, women spend a little more than an hour doing paid work (01:17) and men twice as much.

As for unpaid work, women spend less than four hours on weekdays in these activities (03:49) and men only one hour and a half (01:31). On weekends, women spend almost four and a half hours (04:27) and men twice smaller amount of time (02:09), but still a little more than on weekdays.

Generally, when paid and unpaid work is added together, women spend almost eight hours on weekdays in some kind of work, and men seven and a half hours. On weekends, women spend more than five and a half hours at work, and men a little more than four and a half hours.

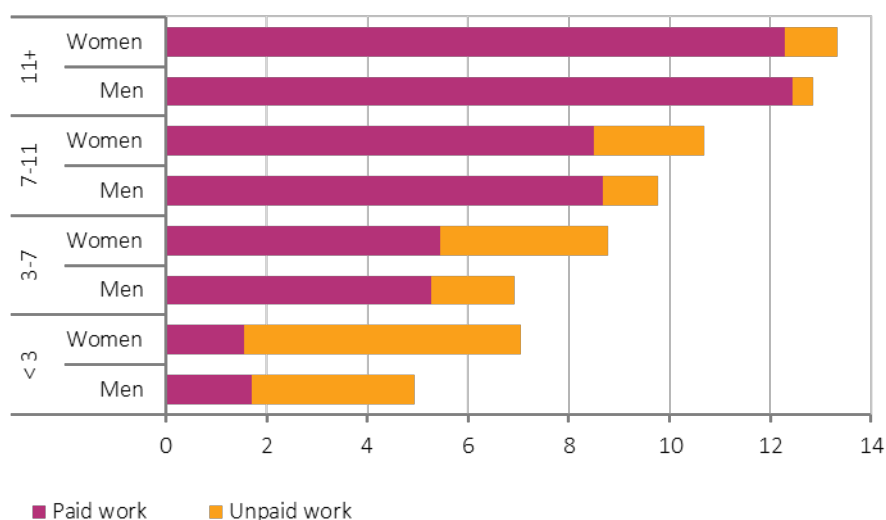


When looking at the structure of total work, i.e. paid and unpaid work, women spend almost half of their weekdays in paid work (51%) and half in unpaid work (49%). For working women, thus, chores in the house become a second shift. The structure of paid and unpaid work for men for weekday is 80% for paid work and 20% for unpaid work.

On weekend days, women spend 22% in paid and as much as 78% in unpaid work. For men, the share of paid work in total work equals 53% and of unpaid work it equals 47%.

The data that are presented by the time taken in paid work show that if the number of hours spent in paid jobs is the same for women and men, the total work time for women is longer than for men because unpaid work time is longer for women. The difference between paid and unpaid work between the sexes decreases as the amount of time of paid work increases.

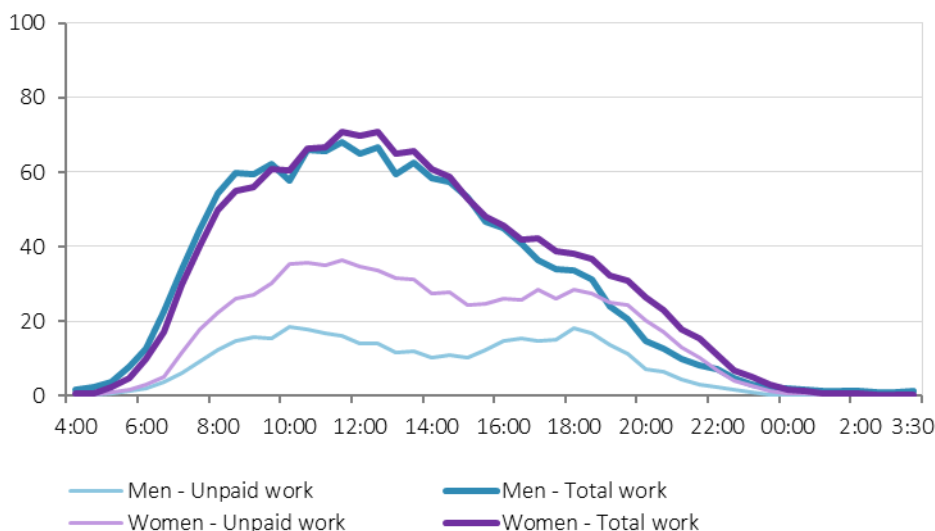
Graph 8. Total work by length of paid work, population aged 15 years and over, by sex, weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



The data indicate that if a person performs an average of paid work up to three hours a day during working week, men spend a little less than five hours in total work, and women more than seven hours. For persons with recorded total paid work between three and seven hours, women perform the total work for a little less than nine hours and men for less than seven hours. Women who perform total paid job for more than 11 hours participate in unpaid activities with one hour and men with less than half an hour, that is 24 minutes.

Graph 9 shows what percentage of time, and at what time of day or night, persons perform activities related to total work, which is assumed as the sum of paid and unpaid work and also how much of that time is spent in unpaid work. The data refer to all surveyed population and only to weekdays, i.e. from Monday to Friday.

Graph 9. Total and unpaid work, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



The graph shows that women record higher percentage of total work during weekday than men, but also that men are more active during night due to their larger participation in night shifts. Women are significantly more engaged than men, i.e. by more than 10 percentage points, in unpaid activities from 08:00 to 20:30, and from 11:30 to 12:30 for more than 20 p. p.

The total work noted for women during weekday is larger than the total work of men. Women's unpaid work takes significantly longer time and was more recorded throughout weekday than men's unpaid work. In fact, the difference between the total and unpaid work is paid work. The graph also shows that at 7:30 p.m. women's unpaid work takes precedence in intensity in relation to men's total work and this remain so until 9:30 p.m., which can confirm that women's unpaid work is their second shift.

In general, women's unpaid work, which remains not adequately recognised, should finally be regarded as significant contributor to the total work of the population. The TUS data are expressive that this is a considerable amount of time, which needs to be recognized with adequate value. Unpaid work of a household member, most often a female member, contributes to a better quality of life for all members of the household.

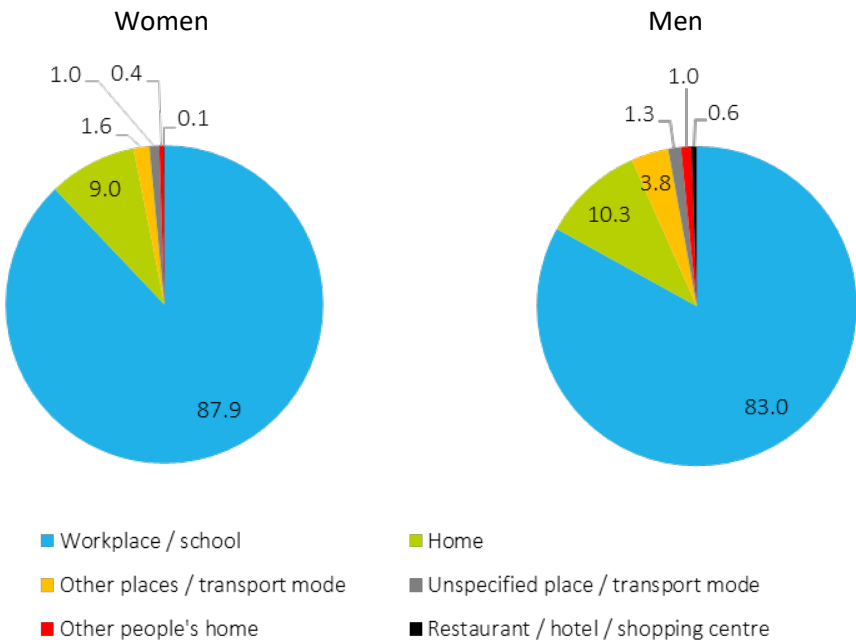


If none of the household members undertake these activities, they have to be paid for. The work in paid jobs does not save women from household chores, so the total work of women increases during day; therefore, more equal distribution of unpaid work among household members of both sexes is required.

➡ PLACE OF PAID WORK AND WORK FROM HOME

During the survey implementation, in the period from early April 2021 to the end of April 2022, as a need to insure protection against the infectious disease COVID-19, the changes in the place where paid work was carried out were imposed. Namely, to avoid gathering employees at the workplace and since technological progress implied so, the organization of work was changed and many companies made it possible for their employees to work from home.

Graph 10. Place where paid work is performed, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



Looking at female population, 88% of women worked in paid jobs at their regular workplaces, and 9% worked from home. 1.6% of women worked at other places or while using transport and 1% of women reported unspecified place of work. A negligible percentage of women worked in other people's homes (0.4%), as well as in restaurant, hotel or supermarket (0.1%).

When observing male population, five percentage points fewer men than women stated that they worked at their regular workplaces (83%) and slightly more of them worked from home - 10.3%.

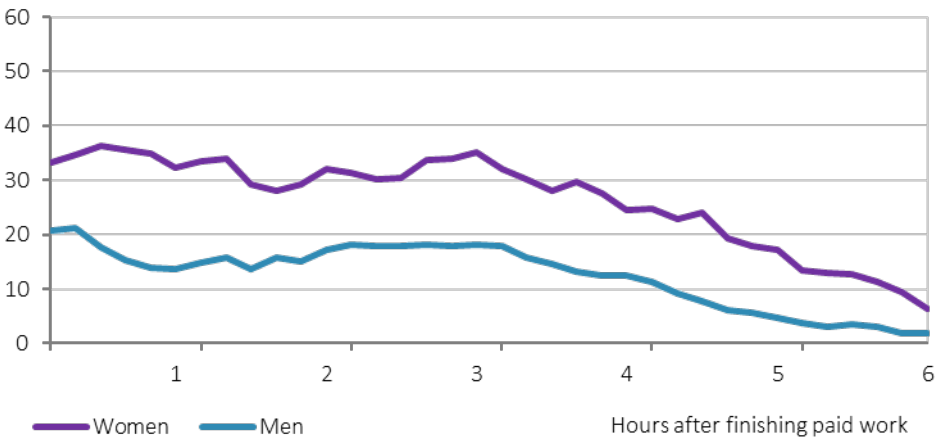
3.8% of men worked at other places or while using the transport.

Unspecified place or unspecified means of transport were reported by 1.3% of men and the homes of other people by 1%. Restaurant, hotel or supermarket was marked as workplace by 0.6% of men, which is half a percentage point more than recorded for women.

➡ ACTIVITY AFTER WORK

Graphs 11 to 15 show what women and men do when they finalize their paid work activities, i.e. what is the first activity they do during six hours after completing paid work. The data obtained on selected activities after paid work show the differences between women and men in everyday life.

Graph 11. Unpaid work within 6 hours of completing paid work, population aged 20-64 years who completed paid work between 3 pm and 7 pm, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

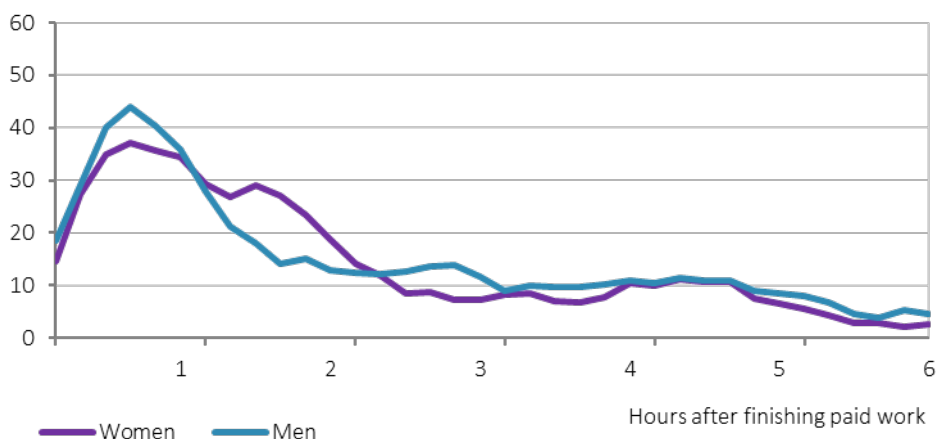


After completing their paid jobs, women most usually undertake activities related to household chores. Graph 11 shows that one in three women (33.2%) start unpaid work after leaving regular work jobs, while just somewhat over one fifth of men (20.7%) do so. The graph shows that during the six hours period after the end of paid work, the share of unpaid activities varies, but that all the time women practise a higher share of unpaid activities. However, over time, the percentage share decreases and six hours after completing paid job it equals 6.3% for women and 1.9% for men.



As for taking meals, which also assumed drinking coffee and smoking cigarettes, the picture is somewhat different.

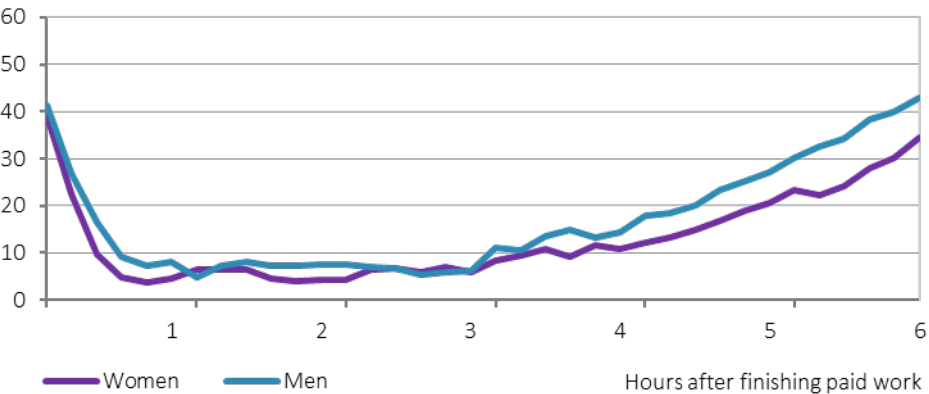
Graph 12. Eating meals and smoking cigarette within 6 hours of completing paid work, population aged 20-64 years who completed paid work between 3 pm and 7 pm, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



Immediately after finalizing the routine of paid work, every seventh woman (14.7%) and almost every fifth man (18.6%) marked in their diary the activities related to meals and cigarette smoking. At the beginning of the observed period, the activities rapidly increase and reach their maximum during the first hour, so women participate in these activities with 37.1% and men with 44.1%. Later during the day, the participation shares in these activities of the persons of both sexes vary, with women being more numerous by the middle of the second hour, when men take over. The decrease in the share of both sexes is noticeable in the fourth and fifth hour after the end of paid work – around and below 10%, and at the end of the observed period the percentage share for men stopped at 4.7% and for women at 2.6%.

Data related to personal care activities show that 41% of men and 39% of women did personal hygiene as their first activity after completing paid work.

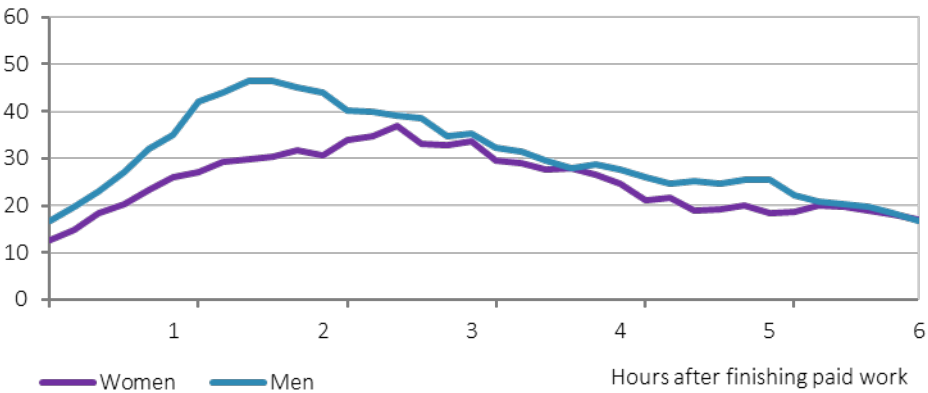
Graph 13. Sleeping and personal care within 6 hours of completing paid work, population aged 20-64 years who completed paid work between 3 pm and 7 pm, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



On the other hand, a negligible percentage of both women and men entered sleeping and lying down due to illness as their first activity after paid work. Within the period observed, i.e. from 15:00 to 19:00, the participation of both increased in parallel and the largest percentage of both men (42.9%) and women (34.6%) entered sleeping in the last, sixth hour after the end of paid work.

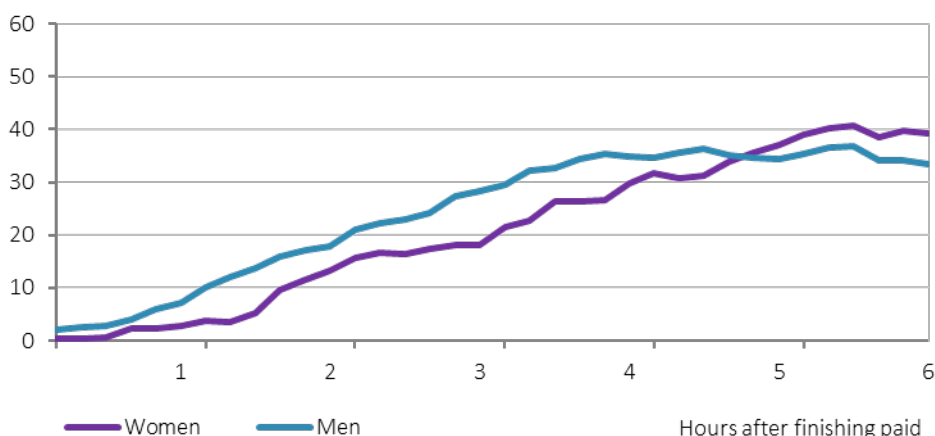
As for the free time activities that are practised after paid work, Graph 14 shows the evident difference between the sexes.

Graph 14. Free time activities within 6 hours of completing paid work, population aged 20-64 years who completed paid work between 3 pm and 7 pm, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



Namely, for the period after paid work, 16.9% of men and 12.6% of women marked some of the leisure activities as the first activities they performed. These activities include social life, sports, outdoor activities, etc. It is also important to note that this graph does not include watching TV. Quite obviously as well, men are more involved in these activities than women.

Graph 15. Watching TV within 6 hours of completing paid work, population aged 20-64 years who completed paid work between 3 pm and 7 pm, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



There are a small percentage of both women (0.5%) and men (2.2%) who watched TV as their first activity after finishing paid work. However, during the day men are more likely than women to watch TV except towards the end of the fourth hour (between 7:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.). From then until the end of the period observed women were by 3 to 6 p. p. more present in front of TV than men.

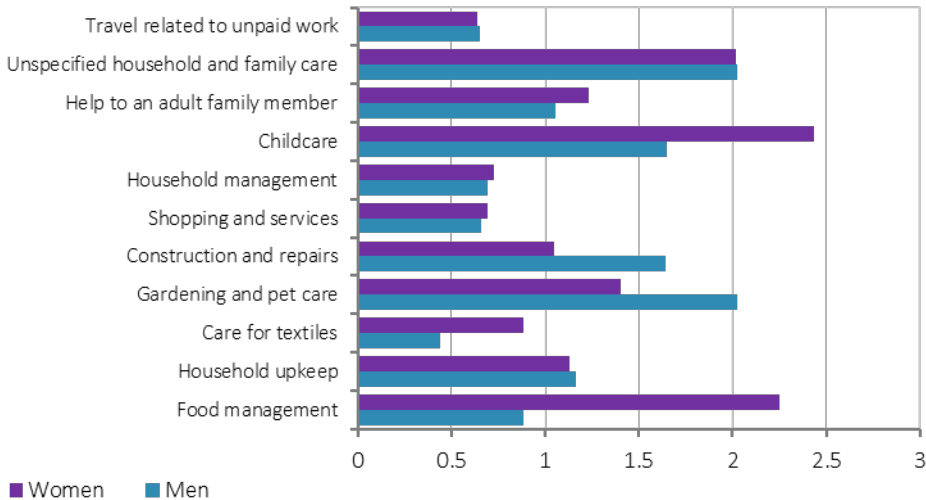
➡ UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES

Women lead in unpaid activities, which include so-called household chores: preparing meals, household upkeep, taking care of children or adult or sick household member, care for textile, gardening and caring for pets, as well as construction and repairs, shopping and services, household management and travelling related to these activities.

In total unpaid work women spend an average of somewhat more than four hours (4:09), and men a bit more than two hours (2:03), which means that women spend twice longer in these activities.

In Graph 16 we present the data related to the average time of those who performed unpaid activities, at activity level 2, i.e. at the level at which we can present unpaid activities in more detail.

Graph 16. Average time spent on various unpaid activities by those who undertook them, two-digit level of activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Graph 16 shows how much time women and men spent in childcare activities, i.e. in babysitting, feeding, dressing, teaching, playing with children: women spent somewhat less than two and a half hours, and men a little more than an hour and a half, i.e. women spend a whole school hour longer than men.

When it comes to food related activities (cooking and baking), women are dominant in these activities compared to men, since women spend more than two hours and men spend less than an hour in these activities; the difference is almost an hour and a half.

In gardening and caring for pets, men spend two hours, and women somewhat less than an hour and a half and it is one of the activities in which men are more present – they spend half an hour more in gardening and caring for pets when compared to women. The second activity is household and family management, and men spend a little more than an hour and a half in them, and women a little more than an hour.



When it comes to household maintenance activities, it is the third activity in which men are more present. Representatives of both sexes spend a little more than an hour in these activities, and the difference between the sexes is two minutes in favour of men.

Women spend less than an hour in activities that relate to care for textile and men less than half an hour. Both women and men spent less than an hour in shopping related activities, with women spending slightly more time than men. In this survey shopping also assumed online shopping, as well as jobs related to commercial and administrative services.

The last shown activity is travelling related to unpaid activities, and both sexes spend a little more than half an hour; minimum difference was recorded for men.

The data presented at lower classification levels, i.e. activity level 2, were provided by special data processing.

Table 8 shows the data on the participation of the population in doing certain unpaid activities and the time they spend in these activities. These are the second and the third statistical measures used in time use analysis.

Table 8. Participation rate for activities and average time spent on various unpaid activities by those who undertook them, two-digit level of activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (% and minutes)

	%		Minutes	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Food management	85.3	34.1	134.9	53.2
Household upkeep	63.5	39.0	67.7	69.8
Care for textiles	26.9	2.2	53.2	26.2
Childcare	17.3	11.1	146.1	99.1
Shopping and services	38.8	37.4	41.6	39.5
Gardening and pet care	20.4	19.5	84.1	121.7
Travel related to unpaid work	38.4	37.9	38.4	38.9
Other household and family care	4.9	14.0	67.7	92.9
Total	93.3	77.0	266.9	160.0

Interestingly, nearly nine out of 10 women said they had engaged in food related activities, compared to only three out of 10 men. Thus, women who marked these activities spend more than two hours (134.9 minutes), and men spend a little more than one school hour (53.2 minutes) doing food related activities.

Almost two thirds of women and more than one third of men (63.5% vs. 39%) participated in household maintenance activities. Both women and men who recorded that they were engaged in these activities, i.e. cleaning apartment and yard, general supply, heating and water, etc., spent a little more than one hour in these activities (women 67.7 minutes, men 69.8 minutes).

In the activities of making and care of textiles, 27% of women participate and only 2% of men. Women spent 53 minutes in these activities, and men twice less – 26 minutes.

Regarding care of children, i.e. on babysitting, feeding, dressing, teaching, playing with children and similar, women, 17%, spent on average more than two hours (146 minutes), and men, 11%, spent a little more than an hour and a half (99.1 minutes).

Shopping and services activities were written by 39% of women and 37% of men, with women spending 41.6 minutes and men 39.5 minutes.

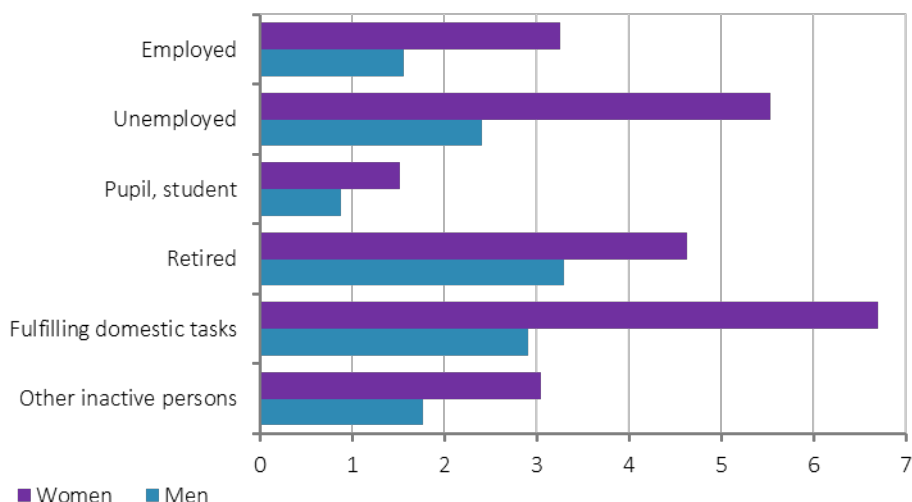
Gardening and pets care involved one fifth of the respondents (20.4% of women and 19.5% of men). Women who were engaged in these activities spent less than an hour and a half (84.1 minutes), and men a little more than two hours (121.7 minutes). Almost the same share and amount of time was taken in travel related to unpaid activities, both for men and women.

When it comes to other household management and family care, 5% of women were engaged in these activities, and 14% of men. Regarding the time spent by the respondents who listed these activities, women spent 67.7 minutes and men 92.9 minutes.

In general, 93.3% of women participated in unpaid activities compared to 77% of men and women spent an average of almost four and a half hours (266.9 minutes) doing them, but men just over two and a half hours (160 minutes).



Graph 17. Average time spent on unpaid activities, population aged 15 years and over, by self-declared labour status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



Most of time in unpaid activities spent women who declared that they perform household chores in their households (06:41), followed by women who are unemployed (05:31) and finally women pensioners (04:37). Employed women spend a little more than three hours daily in unpaid activities (03:15), and women who are inactive spend ten minutes less (03:02). The smallest amount of time in unpaid activities, an hour and a half, spend female students of all grades.

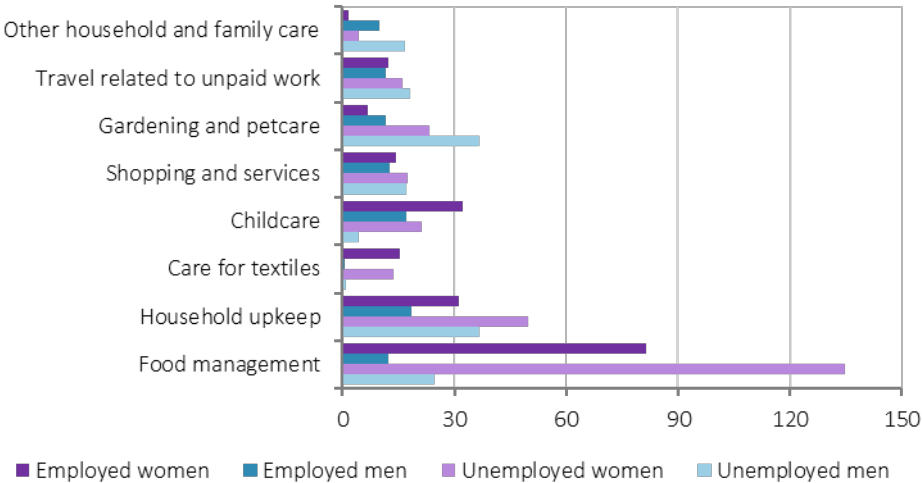
As for men, pensioners spent the most time in unpaid activities (03:17). Then follow those who reported to do housework in households (02:54), unemployed men (02:24), inactive persons (01:46), employed men (01:33) and finally pupils and students (00:52).

The differences in time spent in unpaid activities between women and men are most notable among people doing household chores (03:47) and among unemployed persons (03:06). Among employed persons the difference is more than one hour and a half (01:42), and more than one hour also among pensioners (01:19) and persons who are inactive (01:16). The smallest difference between the sexes is recorded among pupils and students of all grades (00:38).

Graph 18 shows individual unpaid jobs, activity level 2, according to self-declared employment status, with persons presented in two categories – whether a person is employed or unemployed. Graph 18 shows that women, regardless of whether they declared themselves employed or not, spend more time in unpaid work than men.

Women who are not employed spend less than an hour more for cooking and preparing food than women who declared them to be employed. Men who are not employed spend in these activities also a little more time than those who are employed, but both categories spend small amount of time in food related activities (24 minutes unemployed and 12 minutes employed).

Graph 18. Average time spent on various unpaid activities, two-digit level of activities, population aged 15 years and over, by self-declared labour status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



Women who are not employed spend 49 minutes in household maintenance, and men spend 36 minutes. Employed women are engaged in household maintenance for half an hour and men 18 minutes. Both employed and unemployed women devoted the same time to laundry / textile care activities, and men did not engage in these activities for a full minute. It is interesting to note that employed women spent more time in the activities of taking care of children than unemployed (32 minutes vs. 21 minutes), as well as men (17 minutes employed, 4 minutes unemployed).

Employed and unemployed women spend the same time in shopping and services (about 17 minutes), and employed men spend five minutes less than unemployed.

In gardening and pet care activities unemployed women spend 16 minutes more than employed, and unemployed men spend as much as 25 minutes more than employed. This is the only unpaid activity in which men spend more time than women.

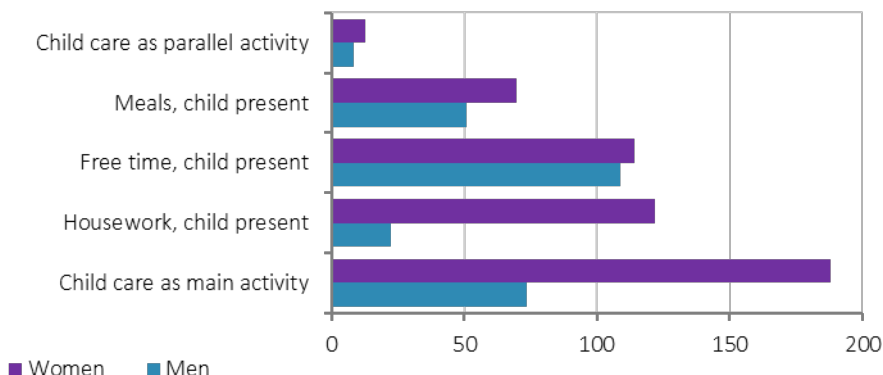


➡ CHILD CARE

It is also interesting to see the data on how much time the surveyed household members spent with their children up to the age of six, i.e. 17. The following graphs present data for persons who are in marital or extramarital union and have a child or children of the specified age. In addition to the physical care of children which is recorded as the main activity, these graphs also show physical care of children as a parallel activity, time spent with child i.e. children during meals, joint free time activities, as well as when doing household chores. These activities are recognized as very important among activities related to the care of children.

Women spend almost three times more time than men in the activities of taking care of children up to six years old (188.1 minutes vs. 73.7 minutes). When doing household chores in the presence of children women spend two hours, and men only 22 minutes.

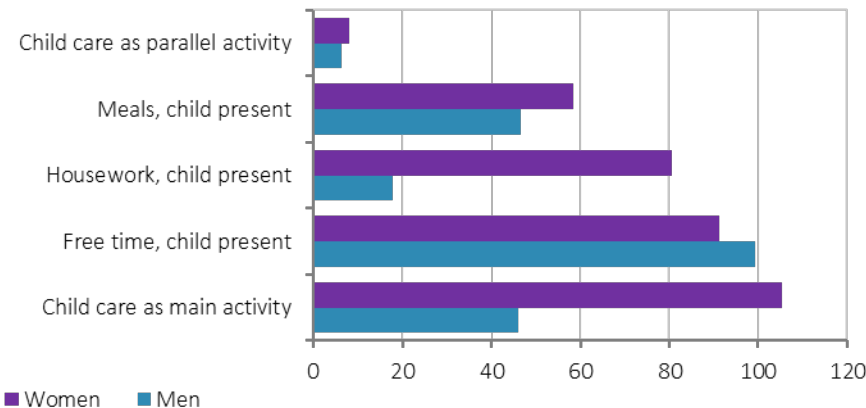
Graph 19. Average time spent on childcare activities, two-parent couples with youngest child 0-6 years of age; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



Both, women and men, spend less than two hours of their free time with their children. Women spend an average of 114.2 minutes and men 108.8 minutes. Women spend almost 20 minutes longer than men (69.9 minutes versus 50.8 minutes) with children during meals. When childcare is observed as a parallel activity, women spend 12.6 minutes, and men slightly less – 8.6 minutes. In no one activity with child below the age of to six did men spend more time than women.

In households with children aged below 17, women reported childcare activity as the main activity for an hour longer (105.4 minutes) than men (46 minutes).

Graph 20. Average time spent on childcare activities for child 0-17 years of age, two-parent couples; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



Free time is the only activity that is done together with children and in which men spend more time with children than women. On average, men spend 99.4 minutes in these activities, which is almost nine minutes longer than women who spend 91.1 minutes.

The next activity practised together or with children is doing household chores. Women spend an average of 80.6 minutes in household chores and the children are present during these activities, while men spend on average one hour less than women – 17.9 minutes.

When it comes to eating together with children, doing that women spend almost one hour (58.5 minutes) and men spend one school hour (46.7 minutes).

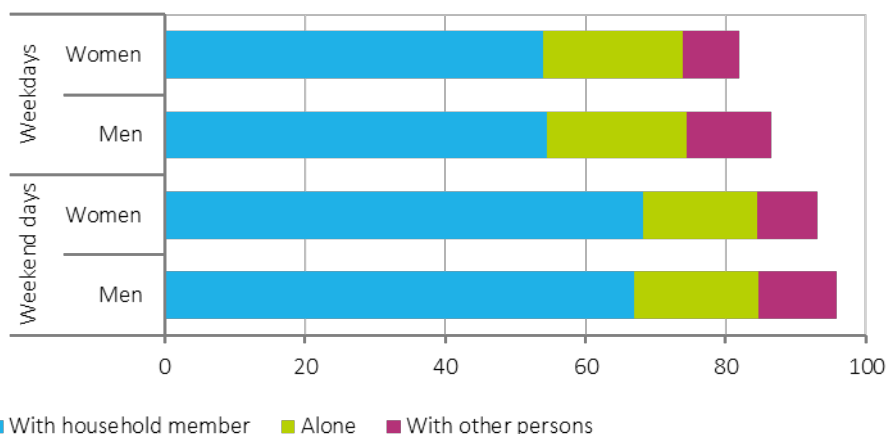
When the data from the completed diaries are compared, and childcare is listed as a parallel activity, both women and men spend less than 10 minutes (women 7.9 and men 6.2).



➡ MEALS AND DRINKING COFFEE

Based on the TUS data it is possible to provide data on how much time the people of the Republic of Serbia spend on average daily in eating activities, but also with whom they eat most often (whether alone, with a household member or with other persons), as well as the place where they eat most often (at home, in restaurant or at friend's home).

Graph 21. Average time spent on eating meals, population aged 15 years and over, by presence of other persons and sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)

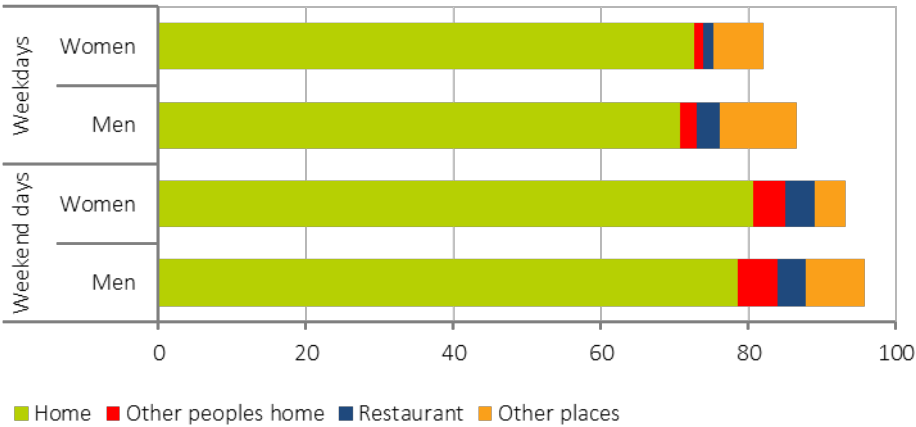


Graph 21 shows the time that women and men of the Republic of Serbia spend on average in taking meals, on weekdays or on weekends.

The data indicate that both women and men spend an average of about 55 minutes a day with household member on weekdays, but that time increases by 14 minutes for both (68 minutes for women and 67 for men) for weekend. When it comes to taking meals and the person is alone, on weekdays every woman and every man spend an average of 20 minutes and on weekends a little less – an average of 17 minutes. Just as expected, with other people men spend more time in taking meals than women, and more on weekends than on weekdays.

Graph 22 contains data on the average time spent and where taking meals is practised – at home, at other people's homes, restaurants or other places.

Graph 22. Average time spent on eating meals, population aged 15 years and over, by eating location and sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



For taking meals on weekdays, on average women spend the largest amount of time at home (73 minutes), seven minutes at some other place, and only one minute in restaurant or at other people's homes. For taking meals men spend 71 minutes at home, 11 minutes at other places, three minutes on average in restaurant and two minutes at other people's homes.

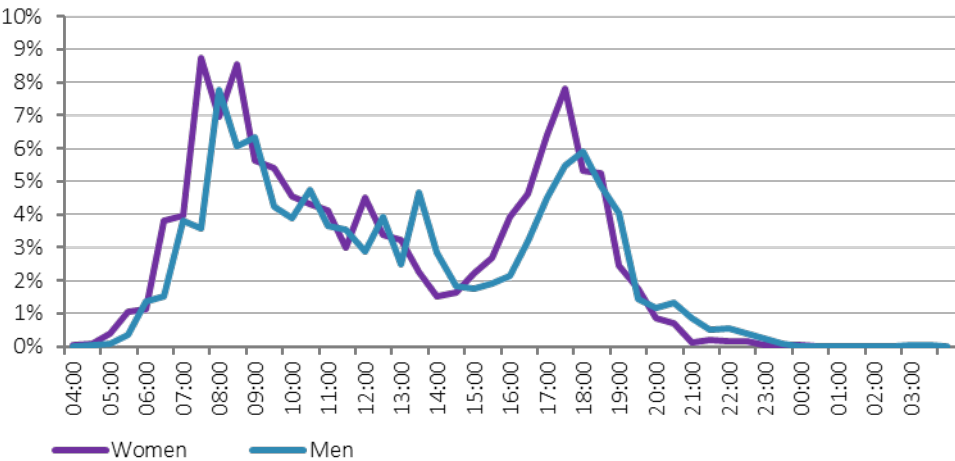
When it comes to taking meals on weekends, women spend 81 minutes at home, and men spend slightly less. At other places, taking a meal for men takes an average of eight minutes, and about four minutes for women. At other people's homes, women spend four minutes and men five, while in restaurant both women and men spend an average of four minutes.

Since there was a possibility to include a specific national activity, in TUS 2021, just as well in TUS 2010, the activity of drinking coffee was included.

Graph 23 shows the time at which coffee is drunk in the Republic of Serbia. The highest percentage of both men and women drink coffee at 7:30 a.m., namely one in 11 women and one in 12 men.



Graph 23. Drinking coffee, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

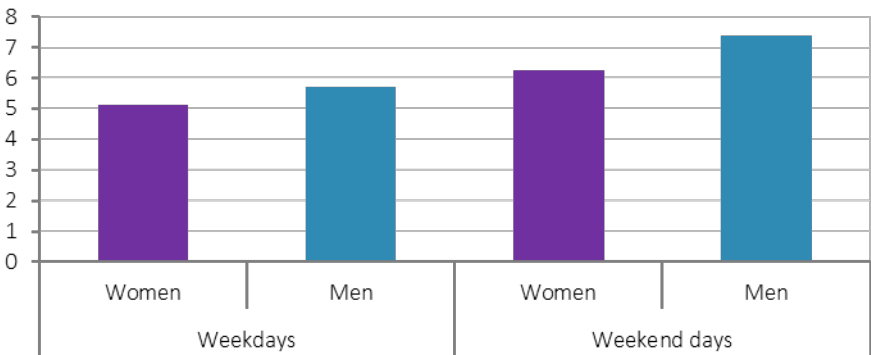


Later, during the day, men and women take turns in dedicating their time to coffee drinking. The largest percentage of respondents was recorded their afternoon coffee at 5:30 p.m. – every eleventh woman, and every seventeenth man.

➡ TOTAL FREE TIME

Free time is a part of the daily life of all of us. The amount of dedicated free time largely depends on sex, age, family composition, employment status, but also on the day of the week when and how much time we can devote to free time activities.

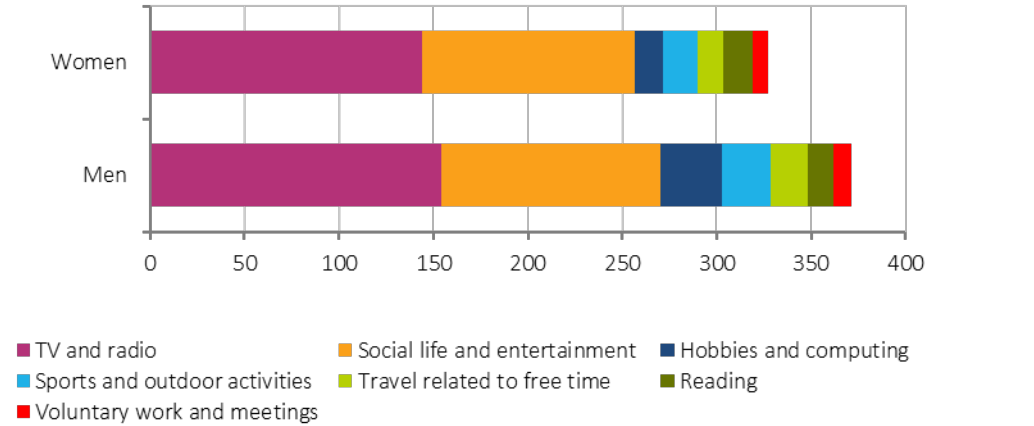
Graph 24. Average time spent on free activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)



On average, women spend less time per day in free time activities than men, with five hours and eight minutes on weekdays and six hours and 14 minutes on weekends. On the other hand, men spend half an hour more on weekdays than women, and a little more than an hour on non-working days. Generally, men spend an average of five hours and 42 minutes on weekdays in free time activities, and a little less than seven and a half hours on non-working days – almost an eight-hour shift.

When looking at Graph 25 by individual free time activities (activity codes at level 2), we can say that as far as free time is concerned, the inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia are mostly dedicated to watching TV. On average, women spend watching TV a little less than two and a half hours a day (02:24 minutes), and men ten minutes longer.

Graph 25. Average time spent on various free activities, two-digit level of activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



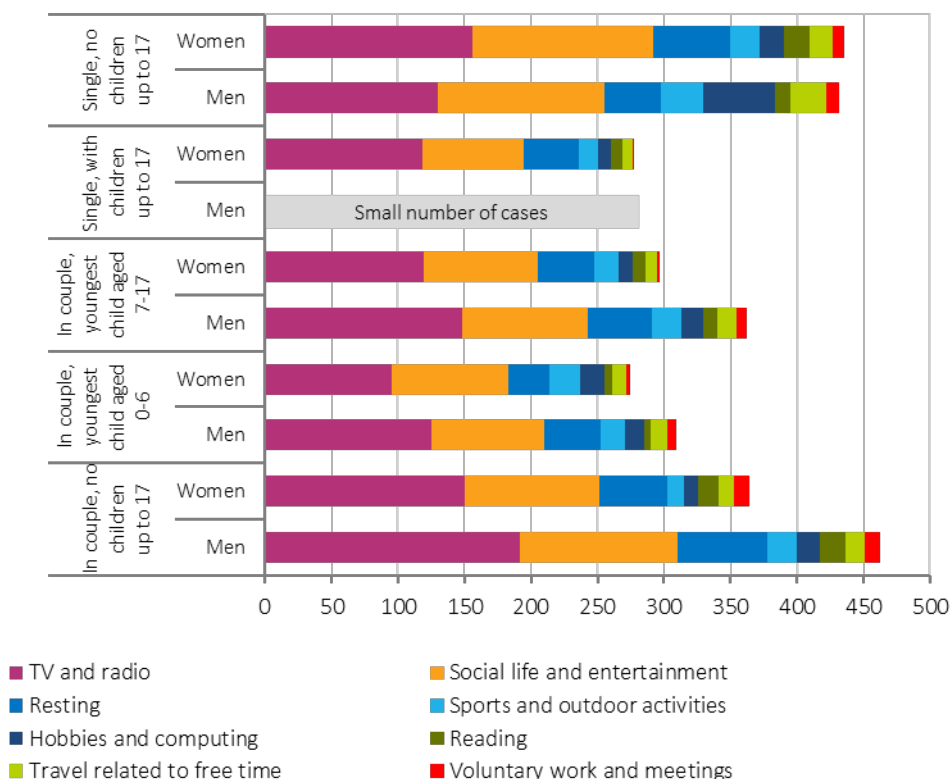
Social life and entertainment stand among respondents for the second activity in terms of time consuming. This includes spending time with family and friends, visiting and receiving guests, visiting restaurants, going to the cinema and theatre, etc. On average, both men and women spend about two hours doing these activities.

On average, men take half an hour to engage in hobbies and work on computer and women 14 minutes. In sports and recreation, men spend a little less than half an hour a day (25 minutes) and women seven minutes less (18 minutes).

For free time related trips, men spend an average 19 minutes and women six minutes less. The latest survey results show that women and men spend in reading an average of a quarter of an hour a day, reading more often books than magazines. Both men and women spend the smallest amount of time on volunteer activities, i.e. a little less than ten minutes.

The next graph shows the time spent in free time activities by sex and family composition. For men who have children below 17 and are not married there exist only 21 diaries and they are not taken into consideration.

Graph 26. Average time spent on various free activities, level of activities 1 and 2, population aged 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



Men who are married/live in extramarital union and do not have children aged below 17 are recorded to spend the largest amount of time watching TV, three hours and 12 minutes. They are followed by women who are unmarried and do not have children aged below 17 (2:36) and women who are married and do not have children (2:31). The least time in watching TV is spent by women and men who are married with youngest child aged below six; here women are recorded to spend an hour and a half (95.2 minutes) and men a little more than two hours (125.3 minutes).

For socializing and entertainment people who are not married and have no children record the largest amount of time – men 83 minutes, and women five minutes less – 78 minutes. Women who are unmarried and have children aged below 17 spend the smallest amount of time in these activities (35.1 minutes), but also men who are married and have children aged below six (42.4 minutes).

Most of the time in sports activities is spent by people who are not married and have no children aged below 17 (on average: 31 minutes – men, 22 minutes – women). The least time here is spent by married / cohabited persons without children aged below 17: women about 13 minutes, and men 22 minutes.

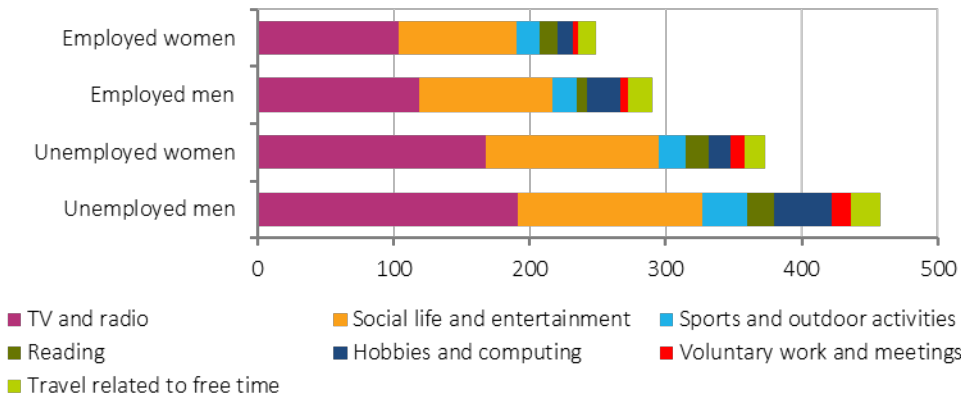
On average, people without children aged below 17 spend the largest amount of time in reading, and the same stands for men who are married/live in extramarital union, and women who are not married (19 minutes). Only about five minutes spend in reading people who are married and have the youngest child aged below six.

Men and women who are unmarried and have no children spend the most time doing hobbies and working on computer (54 minutes vs. 19 minutes). Similarly, women who are married/live in extramarital union and have children aged below six spend 18 minutes in these activities. The smallest amount of time in these activities spend women who are unmarried and have children aged below 17 (nine minutes) and men who are married / live in extramarital union with youngest child aged below six (14 minutes).

Volunteer work is mostly practised by persons of both sexes who are married / live in extramarital union and have no children aged below 17 years (about 11 minutes), and the smallest amount of volunteer work practise women who are not married and have children aged below 17 (less than one minute). In free time related travel, the largest amount of time spend persons of both sexes out of wedlock and without children aged 17 (27 minutes – men, 17 minutes – women), and the smallest amount of time spend women who are not marries with children aged below 17 (seven minutes) and men who are married / live in extramarital union and with the youngest child aged below six (12 minutes).

The following graph provides an overview of level 2 free activities by sex and employment status.

Graph 27. Average time spent on various free activities, two-digit level of activities, population aged 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (minutes)



As expected, employed women have the least time for total leisure activities (4:08), followed by employed men (4:50). Men who are not employed have the largest amount of free time (seven and a half hours), then women, who spend an hour and a half less than men in these activities (6:12).

Watching TV programs is an activity in which people of both sexes spend more than 40% of their free time, and among all of them women who are not employed stood out – 45%. When it comes to social life and entertainment, women are in the lead, notably employed – 34.9%. This is followed by women who are not employed, then by employed men (33.5%). Men who are not employed in these activities spend just under one third (29.7%) of their free time.

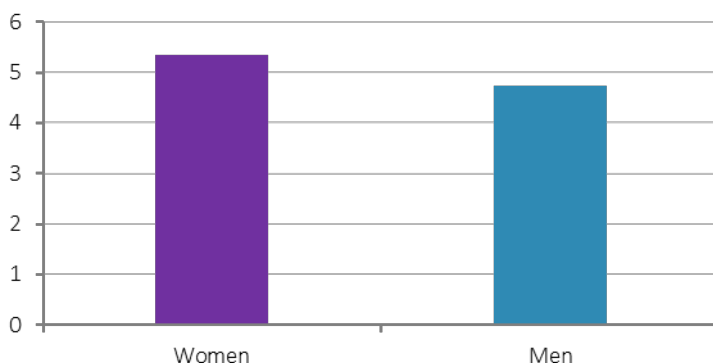
In sports and sports activities most of the time is spent by persons who are not employed (33 minutes for men and 14 minutes less for women). In reading men spend an average of 20 minutes, and women 17 minutes. When it comes to hobbies and computer work, men spend twice as much time as women in these activities – unemployed about 42 minutes and employed 24 minutes.

In activities related to volunteer work and meetings persons who are not employed are in the lead (14 minutes for men and 11 minutes for women). On travel related to free time men are in the lead, with 22 minutes for employed and 18 minutes for unemployed.

➡ WATCHING TV QUIZ 'SLAGALICA'

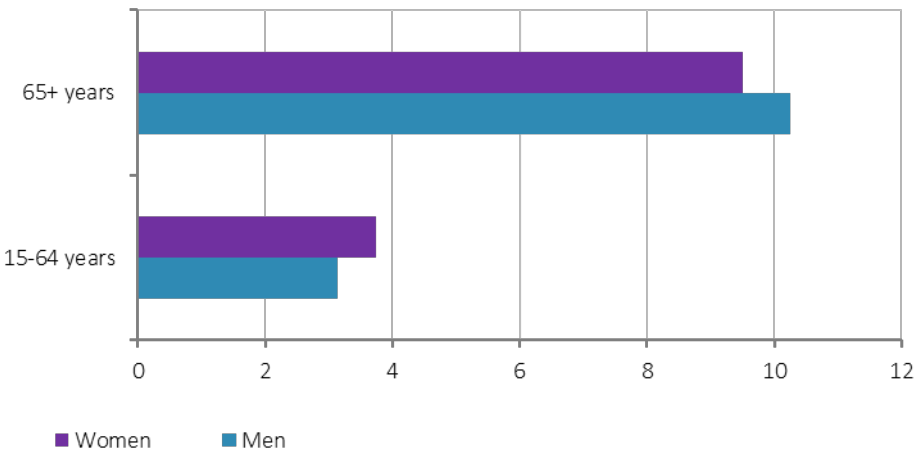
According to 2021/2022 Time Use Survey, more than 5% of women and almost 5% of men explicitly stated that they watched the TV quiz 'Slagalica'.

Graph 28. Watching TV quiz 'Slagalica', population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



There were a few "viewers" of TV quiz 'Slagalice' among young people aged 15-29 years, that is less than 2%. The older population were more devoted to watching TV quiz 'Slagalice', most people aged 65 years and over or about 10% of that population category.

Graph 29. Watching TV quiz 'Slagalice', population aged 15 years and over, by sex and age; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



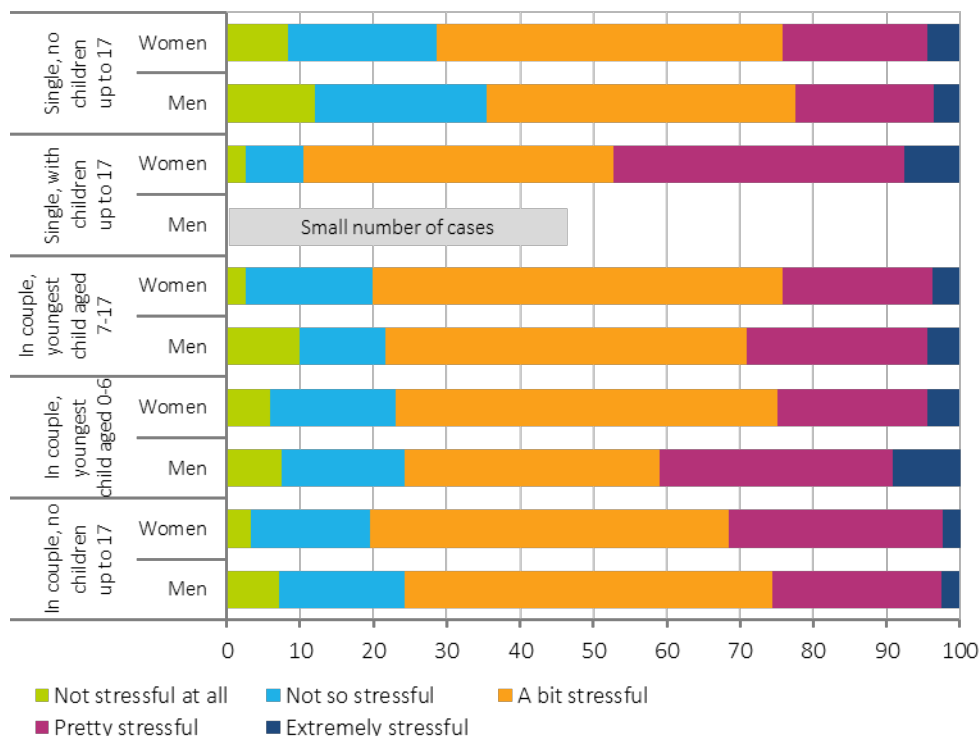
The data show that women are more present in the 15-64 age group (3.7%) than men (3.1%), while men (10.3%) are more present than women (9.5%) among "older" viewers, although women are more numerous in older age groups.

➡ STRESS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC

During the survey, which was postponed for a year due to the coronavirus pandemic, one of the two additional questions in the individual questionnaire was whether and to what extent a person was exposed to stress. Graph 30 shows the data with the percentage shares of male and female persons according to family composition and their answers to the question related to life under stress. The number of men who are unmarried but live with a minor child was insufficient; therefore, due to small occurrence these data will not be interpreted.



Graph 30. Stress among population aged 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



Women with children said they were more stressed than women without children, as might be expected. But, when the percentages of both women and men in marriage/extramarital union who said they were stressed (the sum of the categories of a bit, pretty and extremely stressful) were added together, it is interesting to see that those with children aged 7 to 17 years (80.1% women, 78.2% men) reported more stress than those with children under the age of six (76.8% vs. 75.9%).

The highest stress of all persons with children reported women with child, who are unmarried (89.5%). High percentage of the aggregate also stands for persons who are unmarried and without children (71.3% of women vs. 64.6% of men).

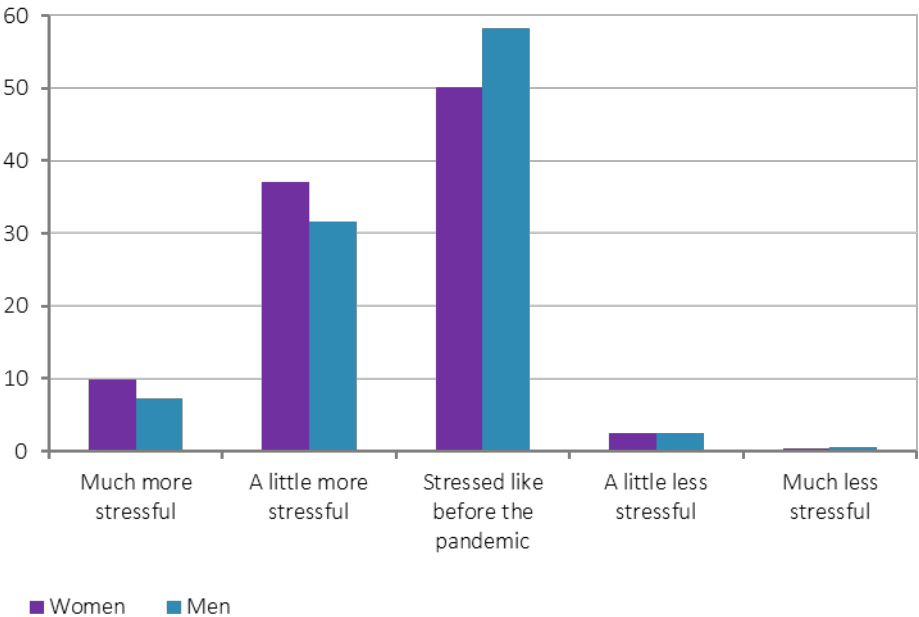
On the other hand, 35.4% of men who are unmarried and have no children said that their life is not at all or not so much stressful, and this reply was also recorded for 28.7% of women from the same category.

When it comes to not so stressful and not at all stressful life of person married and having child aged below six, these replies were provided by 24.2% of men and 23.1% of women, and 21.7% of men and 19.9% of women with child aged from 7 to 17.

Among women with children, 5.9% of women who are married or live in union and have child aged below six said that their life was stress-free; the same reply 2.6% gave women who are married and have child aged 7 to 17 and women who are unmarried and have child aged below 17.

The second question was whether life before the pandemic was much more stressful than before the pandemic, as stressful as it was before the pandemic, or somewhat or much less stressful.

Graph 31. Stress before and after pandemic, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



More than half of the interviewed men (58.3%) said that life was as stressful now as it was before the pandemic, as replied one half of interviewed women (50.1%). However, women were more likely than men to express the opinion that life before the pandemic was slightly more stressful (37.1%), i.e. much more stressful (9.9%); the replies that men provided to the question equalled 31.6% and 7.2%, respectively. Other answers, i.e. opinions that life is now a little less and much less stressful, can be classified as a statistical error and therefore will not be commented.



➡ BEING ALONE DURING ACTIVITY

One of the answers that had to be provided for each activity recorded in the diary was whether the surveyed person was alone or with someone else when doing the activity.

As one might expect, older people were more likely than others to report that they were alone during the day. Women aged 65 years and more were alone for three quarters of the day, or 74.2%, and men for 66.7%.

Both women and men from the younger and middle generation reported being alone in two of the three activities they entered in their diaries, and interestingly, young people were by one or two percentage points more alone than the middle generation.

Graph 32. Being alone or with someone during an activity, population aged 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



One of the answers offered was whether person was with member of the household, and of all those surveyed, 25.8% of men from the oldest generation and 23.5% of women from the middle generation replied it was household member.

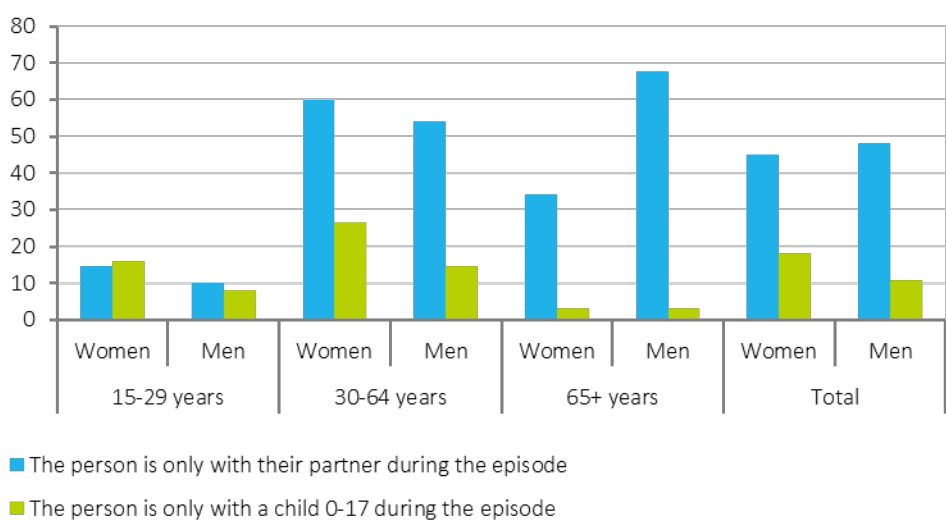
Men aged 15 to 29 years expressed the smallest amount of time with a household member – 13.8% of them, while all other categories stated that they were with a household member more than 18% of the time.

The youngest men carried out the largest number of activities with present person they know, but there was no household member present (19.3%), while the oldest men have the smallest participation of time spent with persons they know and no household member present (5.3%).

The data in Graph 33 show that 45.1% of women and 48.2% of men were with a partner during the day; among them the most represented was the category of oldest men (aged 65+) with 67.7% and the middle-aged women (30-64 years) with 60.0%.

When it came to spending time with child aged below 17 years, 18.3% of women and 10.8% of men were alone with child.

Graph 33. Participation rate by time spent with a partner or child, population aged 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)



When considering the category of women by age, middle-aged women were alone with child/children in 26.6% of the time and men in 14.7% of the time.

▶ INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION

The duration of activities and the structure of time spent in the different main activities included in the study varied slightly in the two surveys conducted in 2010 and 2021.

When comparing the data from these two studies at the highest level, at the level of six activities, the differences between women and men are notable.

According to the 2021 survey, women in the Republic of Serbia spent an average of 14 minutes more time in paid jobs than in 2010, while men spent nine minutes more.

Table 9. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011 and 2021/2022 (hours)

	2010/2011		2021/2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	02:09	03:47	02:23	03:56
Unpaid work	04:51	02:16	04:09	02:03
Study	00:25	00:19	00:26	00:24
Personal care	11:13	11:05	11:33	11:22
Free time	05:18	06:29	05:27	06:11
Other	00:01	00:01	00:00	00:01

More than a decade after the previous survey was conducted, women spent 42 minutes less time in unpaid work and men spent 13 minutes less time than in 2010. To remind, 2021/2022 was the year of the coronavirus pandemic, which influenced behaviour change of all of us.

When looking at learning and studying activities, according to the new survey men spent five minutes longer in these activities than in the previous study. Women, on the other hand, spent almost the same amount of time as in the previous study, so the respondents of both sexes came closer to each other as regards the engagement in these activities.

As personal needs are concerned, the new study shows that they lasted 20 minutes longer for women and 17 minutes longer for men than in 2010.

When it comes to free time, according to the new study women spent an average of nine minutes more than in the first study, and men spent 18 minutes less.

In the diary used in 2021/2022 study, questions were also asked to indicate which was the most pleasant, unpleasant and stressful activity that person recorded in the diary.

The data show that, when it comes to women, the most pleasant activity for them was going to visits and receiving visitors, followed by watching TV, video or DVD player contents and the third activity specified on this list is rest and leisure. The same activities are listed for men, but in somewhat different order. Thus, the most pleasant activity is watching TV, video or DVD player contents, followed by rest and free time and the third activity specified here is going to visits and receiving guests.

When it comes to the most unpleasant activity, most of the women refused to provide reply, the second activity noted here is cleaning of the residential building and as the third listed are the activities of the main / second job. Men, on the other hand, listed the activity at the main / second job as the first one, and the second and third activities remained unanswered or stated that person did not know.

Asked to note the most stressful activity, women stated that they do not have answer, as the second they cited activity of the main / second job and as the third reply respondents stated that they did not know. When it comes to men, they reported the activity of the main / second job as the most stressful, and the second and third activities were either without answer and that person did not know.



CHARACTERISTICS OF TIME USE SURVEY

General approach

The Serbia Time Use Survey is fully compliant with the recommendations of HETUS¹. Data for the study were collected by filling diaries for two randomly selected days. Respondents were asked to record the main activities they carried out during the day and night in 10-minute intervals, to indicate possible parallel activities, whether mobile or internet was used, the place where the activities were carried out or to state the means of transport, and the presence of other persons.

Population

The target group in the TUS survey in the Republic of Serbia is population aged 15 years and over living in households. People living in institutions were not included in this study. The sample unit were households and persons aged 15 years and over.

Sampling design

The sample size for the TUS 2021 survey has 2 340 households from 234 enumeration areas. A two-stage stratified sample was applied. The stratification of enumeration areas was carried out according to the territory at the NUTS 2 level (four regions: Beogradski region. Region Vojvodine, Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije) and the type of settlement (urban and other).

Within each stratum, enumeration areas were selected systematically with a probability proportional to the size. In order to distribute the sample over 12 months, it was randomly divided into 26 subsamples, which were assigned to two weeks during the year. Therefore, each enumeration area from the subsample was scheduled for two weeks period. Within each enumeration area, households were selected with equal probabilities and randomly divided into two groups of five households for seven days.

¹ Harmonised European Time Use Surveys. Link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/11597606/KS-GQ-20-011-EN-N.pdf/2567be02-f395-f1d0-d64d-d375192d6f10?t=1607360062000>

Selection of diary day

Each household from the sample was assigned one randomly selected combination of days: one weekday (Monday-Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday). If a person from household was not able to fill in the diary for a particular day, a postponement of up to three weeks was allowed, for the same day of the week.

The TUS sample is not self-weighted. In order to obtain representative data for the Republic of Serbia, the weights were calculated.

Survey instruments

Household Questionnaire – Questionnaire refers to the characteristics of the household. The questionnaire included questions related to childcare, income and receiving benefits for children or the elderly.

Individual Questionnaire for person aged 15 years or over – Questionnaire applies to household members aged 15 years and over. The questionnaire included the national questions related to stress and life before the pandemic (Z 1 and Z 2), questions related to decision making related to health, household purchases, etc. (D 1) and the question on who decides how the money earned by a person is spent (D 2).

Diary – Diary is the main tool for obtaining information about how respondents used their time. The time diary contained an introductory text and examples how to fill in the diary. The questions related to the selection of the most pleasant, unpleasant and stressful activities were also included in the diary.

Fieldwork

The time use survey was conducted between 5 April 2021 and the end of April 2022. Prior to the start of the survey, SORS sent letters to the addresses of household owners with a notice for household members. The letter announced the conduct of the survey and the visit of the interviewer. A few days before the first day defined for completing the diary, household members were interviewed, by filling out the Household Questionnaire and Individual Questionnaire for persons aged 15 and over.

IT experts from SORS designed application for filling out questionnaires for households and persons aged 15 years and over in IST program (desktop application) and web application for entering information from the diaries completed in paper form.

The interviewed persons in households were given two diaries to fill out for two pre-selected days. If a person was unable to complete the diary for the selected day, it was possible to postpone the completion for one, two or three weeks.



Coding

The respondents used their own words to write down in their diaries the activities they carried out during the day and then, for further data processing, these activities needed to be coded. Based on the text written down in the diary and entered into the application, the automatic coding of activities was performed according to the TUS dictionary. The dictionary was made on the basis of the database of coded activities from 2010, and thereon it was supplemented and adapted for better automatic recognition of the entered activities. This dictionary contained nearly 10 000 words.

When the phase of automatic coding of a "portion" of material was completed, the coded material was assigned through a web application, so as five coders, external assistants could perform individual control, correction and coding of the TUS activities. For this purpose, a coding list was used, which was taken from the Eurostat methodology. The coding list is in line with the European recommendations.

Given that it was possible to extend the activity codes with national codes for specific national activities, four activities were added to the activity coding list for 2021/2022:

- Drinking coffee (022, included in 021),
- Smoking cigarettes (023, included in 531),
- Childcare provided by other members of the household who are not their parents, older sister or brother (388, included in 381), and
- watching TV quiz 'Slagalice' (822, included in 821).

Data processing

The application for entering data on households and individuals is made in the IST software, developed and used by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. The information from diaries was entered in web application. The SPSS software was used for data organization and storage, storage and security, as well as for data cleaning, statistical data processing and tabulation. The SAS software was used to calculate the weights.

Response rates

Number of interviewed households / Number of households in the sample	73.6
Number of interviewed persons / number of persons in the sample (in interviewed households)	94.6
Number of persons with at least one completed diary / number of interviewed persons	93.3
Total number of completed diaries / number of interviewed persons	1.7
Number of households in which the respondents filled in both diaries / Number of surveyed households	74.7

Filling in the diary

Average number of episodes per diary (main activity only)	25
Average number of activities per diary (main activity only)	11.7
Share of total time with registered parallel activities (%)	12.7
Number of activity codes in the survey *	120

* The following activity codes do not exist in the filled in diaries: 215 - Extracurricular classes, 523 - Art exhibitions and museums, 712 - Collecting and 734 - Console games (on the home console). Four new codes have been added: 022 – Drinking coffee, 023 – Smoking cigarettes, 388 - Childcare provided by other members of the household who are not their parents, older sister or brother, 822 – Watching TV quiz ‘Slagalice’.



Distribution of diary days by days of the week

	Frequency	%
Weekday	3680	51.7
Monday	769	10.8
Tuesday	737	10.4
Wednesday	720	10.1
Thursday	747	10.5
Friday	707	9.9
Weekend day	3435	48.3
Saturday	1712	24.1
Sunday	1723	24.2
Total	7115	100.0

Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification

0	PERSONAL CARE
01	SLEEPING
011	Sleeping
012	Sick in bed
02	EATING
021	Eating
022	Drinking coffee
023	Smoking cigarettes
03	OTHER PERSONAL CARE
031	Washing and dressing
032	Personal care services
039	Other or unspecified personal care
1	EMPLOYMENT
11	MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB
111	Working time in main and second job (including short breaks and travel at work)
12	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT
121	Lunch break in main and second jobs
129	Other or unspecified activities related to employment
2	STUDY
21	SCHOOL OR UNIVERSITY
211	Classes and lectures
212	Homework
213	Internship
214	Breaks at school/ university
215	Extracurricular classes
219	Other/ unspecified activities related to study
22	FREE TIME STUDY
221	Free time study



Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification (continued)

3	HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CARE
30	UNSPECIFIED HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CARE
300	Unspecified household and family care
31	FOOD MANAGEMENT
311	Food preparation and baking
312	Dish washing
313	Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks
32	HOUSEHOLD UPKEEP
321	Cleaning dwelling
322	Cleaning garden
323	Heating dwelling and water
324	Arranging household goods and materials
325	Recycling and disposal of waste
329	Other or unspecified household upkeep
33	CARE FOR TEXTILES
331	Laundry
332	Ironing
339	Other or unspecified textile care
34	GARDENING AND PET CARE
341	Gardening
342	Tending domestic animals
343	Caring for pets
344	Walking the dog
349	Other or unspecified gardening and pet care
35	CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS
351	House construction and renovation
352	Repairs to dwelling
353	Making, repairing and maintaining equipment
354	Vehicle maintenance

Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification (continued)

	359	Other or unspecified construction and repairs
36		SHOPPING AND SERVICES
	361	Shopping (including online/ e-shopping)
	362	Commercial and administrative services
	369	Other or unspecified shopping and services
37		HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT
	371	Household management
38		CHILDCARE
	381	Physical care and supervision of child
	382	Teaching the child
	383	Reading, playing and talking with child
	384	Accompanying child
	388	Childcare provided by other members of the household who are not their parents, older sister or brother
	389	Other or unspecified childcare
39		HELP TO AN ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
	391	Physical care of an adult household member
	392	Other support to an adult household member
4		VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS
	41	ORGANISATIONAL WORK
	411	Organisational work (work for or through an organisation)
	42	INFORMAL HELP TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS
	421	Construction and repairs as help
	422	Help in employment and farming
	423	Care of own children living in another household
	424	Childcare as help to another household
	425	Help to an adult person of another household
	429	Other/ unspecified informal help to another household
	43	PARTICIPATORY AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
	431	Meetings



Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification (continued)

	432	Religious activities
	433	Visits to cemetery and grave care
	439	Other or unspecified participatory activities
5		SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT
	51	SOCIAL LIFE
	511	Socialising with family
	512	Visiting and receiving visitors
	513	Celebrations
	514	Audio and video conversation
	515	Communication by text messaging (SMS, instant messages, email, etc.)
	516	Time spent on social media
	519	Other or unspecified social life
	52	ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE
	521	Cinema
	522	Theatre and concerts
	523	Art exhibitions and museums
	524	Library
	525	Attending live sports events
	526	Zoos, botanical gardens, natural reserves, etc.
	529	Other or unspecified entertainment and culture
	53	RESTING — TIME OUT
	531	Resting — Time out
6		SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
	61	PHYSICAL EXERCISE
	611	Walking and hiking
	612	Jogging and running
	613	Cycling, skiing and skating
	614	Ball games
	615	Gymnastics and fitness
	616	Water sports

Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification (continued)

619	Other or unspecified sports or outdoor activities
62	PRODUCTIVE EXERCISE
621	Productive exercise (e.g. hunting, fishing, picking berries, mushrooms or herbs)
63	SPORTS RELATED ACTIVITIES
631	Sports related activities
7	HOBBIES
71	ARTS AND HOBBIES
711	Arts (visual, performing, literary)
712	Collecting
713	Making handicraft products
719	Other or unspecified hobbies
72	COMPUTING
721	Computing
722	Information search using internet
729	Other or unspecified computing
73	GAMES
731	Solo games and play, gambling
732	Parlour games and play
733	Computer games
734	Console games (on home console)
735	Mobile games (on handheld device/ smartphone)
739	Other or unspecified games
8	MASS MEDIA
81	READING
811	Reading periodicals
812	Reading books
819	Other or unspecified reading
82	TV, VIDEO AND DVD
821	Watching TV, video or DVD
822	Watching TV quiz ‘Slagalica’



Main and Parallel Activity Codes – Classification (continued)

83	RADIO AND RECORDINGS
831	Listening to radio or recordings
9	TRAVEL AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE
	TRAVEL BY PURPOSE
910	Travel to/ from work
920	Travel related to study
936	Travel related to shopping and services
938	Travel related to childcare
939	Travel related to other household care
940	Travel related to voluntary work and meetings
950	Travel related to social life
960	Travel related to other leisure
980	Travel related to changing locality
900	Other or unspecified travel purpose
	AUXILIARY CODES
995	Filling in the time use diary
998	Unspecified leisure time
999	Other unspecified time use

Codes: First level activities

Paid work: activities 111-129, 910

Unpaid work: activities 300-392, 936, 938, 939

Study: activities 211-221, 920

Personal care: activities 011-039, 900

Free time: activities 411-831, 940, 950, 960, 980

Other: activities 995, 998 999

Codes: Location and transport mode

Note: Location is travel when the main activity is also coded as travel.

00 Unspecified location/ transport mode

10 Unspecified location (not travelling)

11 Home

At home

In the yard

In the garden of a single-family house

Workplace if working at home

Apartment use by a student during the term

Apartment use by an employed household member during working periods.

12 Weekend home or holiday apartment

Own or rented house or apartment for leisure purposes in own country or abroad.

13 Workplace or school

Own workplace or school

Canteen at own workplace

Canteen at own school

For a farmer when working outside the garden, in the field or forest.

14 Other people's home

Also weekend home of another household.

15 Restaurant, cafe or pub

Note: Lunch in the canteen at the (own) workplace or (own) school are included in code "13 Workplace or school".

16 Shopping centres, malls, markets, other shops

Bakery, market, flea market



17 Hotel, guesthouse, camping site

Note: Restaurants in a hotel, guesthouse or camping site are included in code "15 Restaurant, cafe or pub". Shops of those establishments are included in code "16 Shopping centres, markets, other shops".

19 Other specified location (not travelling)

Beach, swimming pool

Country (side)

Child's school

In the street

Sports centre

Spouse's workplace

Playground, hospital, church

Transport mode

20 Unspecified transport mode

21 Travelling on foot

Also waiting for a bus, train, etc.

22 Travelling by bicycle

23 Travelling by moped, motorcycle or motorboat

Example: Snowmobile.

24 Travelling by passenger car

As driver or passenger in own, rented or shared car

29 Other or unspecified private transport mode

Examples:

Lorry

Tractor

Van

Kick-sledge

Roller-skating
Rowing
Travelling by horse

31 Travelling by public transport

Examples:

Taxi (incl. Uber, etc.)
Bus
Underground
Tram
Aeroplane
Boat or ship
Train

Codes: Company in time use

1	Alone (also with unknown persons, alone in crowd)
2	Partner
3	Parent(s)
4	Children up to 17 years
5	Other household member(s)
6	Other person(s) known to the respondent

Binary codes

0 No computer or internet was used
1 A computer or the Internet was used



Table P.1. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	02:57	00:58	02:23	04:43	01:59	03:56
Main job and second job	02:33	00:51	02:04	04:10	01:46	03:29
Activities related to employment	00:02	00:01	00:02	00:03	00:01	00:03
Travel to/from work	00:20	00:05	00:16	00:29	00:12	00:24
Unpaid work	04:02	04:25	04:09	01:55	02:21	02:03
Food management	01:50	02:06	01:55	00:17	00:20	00:18
Household upkeep	00:40	00:49	00:42	00:24	00:34	00:27
Care for textiles	00:14	00:14	00:14	00:00	00:00	00:00
Gardening and pet care	00:17	00:17	00:17	00:22	00:26	00:23
Construction and repairs	00:00	00:01	00:00	00:09	00:14	00:10
Shopping and services	00:15	00:17	00:16	00:14	00:15	00:14
Household management	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Childcare	00:25	00:23	00:25	00:10	00:11	00:10
Help to an adult family member	00:02	00:02	00:02	00:01	00:01	00:01
Unspecified household and family care	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:01	00:00
Travel related to unpaid work	00:15	00:13	00:14	00:14	00:15	00:14
Study	00:31	00:12	00:26	00:30	00:10	00:24
School or university	00:28	00:12	00:23	00:26	00:08	00:21
Free time study	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:01
Travel related to study	00:02	00:00	00:01	00:03	00:00	00:02
Personal care	11:20	12:07	11:33	11:06	12:03	11:22
Sleeping	08:15	08:46	08:24	08:06	08:48	08:18
Eating	01:59	02:17	02:04	01:59	02:14	02:03
Other personal care	01:03	01:02	01:03	00:59	00:59	00:59
Other or unspecified travel purpose	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01

Table P.1. Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours) (continued)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Free time	05:08	06:14	05:27	05:42	07:23	06:11
Organisational work	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Informal help to other households	00:07	00:05	00:07	00:08	00:09	00:08
Participatory and religious activities	00:00	00:01	00:00	00:00	00:01	00:01
Social life	00:53	01:19	01:00	00:53	01:23	01:02
Entertainment and culture	00:00	00:01	00:00	00:01	00:02	00:01
Resting - time out	00:49	00:53	00:50	00:50	00:57	00:52
Physical exercise	00:15	00:25	00:18	00:18	00:32	00:22
Productive exercise	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:02	00:03	00:02
Sports related activities	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Arts and hobbies	00:03	00:02	00:02	00:01	00:01	00:01
Computing	00:09	00:08	00:08	00:15	00:15	00:15
Games	00:02	00:02	00:02	00:14	00:18	00:15
Reading	00:14	00:16	00:15	00:13	00:14	00:13
TV, video and DVD	02:19	02:29	02:22	02:27	02:45	02:32
Radio and recordings	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:02	00:01
Travel related to voluntary work and meetings	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:02	00:01
Travel related to social life	00:06	00:14	00:09	00:09	00:19	00:12
Travel related to other leisure	00:01	00:04	00:02	00:02	00:06	00:03
Travel related to changing locality	00:00	00:03	00:01	00:00	00:04	00:01
Other	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:01
<i>Number of diaries</i>	1938	1810	3748	1742	1625	3367



Table P.2. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	39.3	16.2	32.7	56.5	28.2	48.4
Main job and second job	38.9	15.8	32.3	56.3	27.8	48.1
Activities related to employment	7.6	2.3	6.1	10.5	3.9	8.6
Travel to/from work	33.8	10.8	27.3	48.5	19.7	40.3
Unpaid work	93.0	94.1	93.3	76.4	78.4	77.0
Food management	85.0	86.2	85.3	33.8	34.8	34.1
Household upkeep	62.0	67.3	63.5	36.1	46.3	39.0
Care for textiles	27.3	25.9	26.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Gardening and pet care	20.5	20.2	20.4	18.7	21.5	19.5
Construction and repairs	0.7	1.2	0.8	9.8	14.4	11.1
Shopping and services	40.7	33.9	38.8	37.6	36.8	37.4
Household management	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Childcare	17.8	16.1	17.3	10.9	11.6	11.1
Help to an adult family member	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9
Unspecified household and family care	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Travel related to unpaid work	40.0	34.4	38.4	38.5	36.6	37.9
Study	9.5	5.7	8.4	8.0	5.8	7.3
School or university	8.8	5.4	7.8	7.6	5.5	7.0
Free time study	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Travel related to study	3.3	0.2	2.4	3.4	0.3	2.5
Personal care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sleeping	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eating	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.7
Other personal care	97.7	96.9	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.4
Other or unspecified travel purpose	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.5	2.1	3.1

Table P.2. Participation rate for activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (%) (continued)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Free time	98.7	99.7	99.0	98.9	99.4	99.1
Organisational work	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Informal help to other households	4.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.5	5.7
Participatory and religious activities	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.5
Social life	63.7	71.0	65.8	62.8	68.6	64.4
Entertainment and culture	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.1
Resting - time out	54.4	59.1	55.8	55.6	56.8	56.0
Physical exercise	18.0	24.8	19.9	20.4	28.8	22.8
Productive exercise	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.0
Sports related activities	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
Arts and hobbies	3.2	2.4	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Computing	11.4	11.1	11.3	16.3	15.8	16.2
Games	4.0	4.2	4.0	13.1	15.9	13.9
Reading	19.2	20.8	19.6	20.7	23.1	21.4
TV, video and DVD	85.5	84.9	85.3	85.4	85.7	85.5
Radio and recordings	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.1
Travel related to voluntary work and meetings	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.1	3.8
Travel related to social life	17.9	29.9	21.3	23.5	35.5	27.0
Travel related to other leisure	3.2	6.5	4.1	7.7	11.0	8.6
Travel related to changing locality	0.5	2.8	1.2	0.7	4.0	1.7
Other	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.21	3.78	4.08
<i>Number of diaries</i>	1938	1810	3748	1742	1625	3367



Table P.3. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	07:31	05:59	07:18	08:21	07:05	08:08
Main job and second job	06:35	05:27	06:26	07:24	06:23	07:14
Activities related to employment	00:33	00:45	00:35	00:37	00:36	00:37
Travel to/from work	01:01	00:52	01:00	01:00	01:01	01:00
Unpaid work	04:20	04:42	04:26	02:31	03:00	02:39
Food management	02:10	02:26	02:14	00:50	00:59	00:53
Household upkeep	01:05	01:13	01:07	01:07	01:14	01:09
Care for textiles	00:52	00:54	00:53	00:26	00:25	00:26
Gardening and pet care	01:23	01:26	01:24	01:59	02:05	02:01
Construction and repairs	00:45	01:28	01:02	01:38	01:37	01:38
Shopping and services	00:38	00:52	00:41	00:38	00:41	00:39
Household management	00:52	00:25	00:43	00:42	00:39	00:41
Childcare	02:26	02:25	02:26	01:38	01:40	01:39
Help to an adult family member	01:15	01:10	01:13	00:57	01:25	01:03
Unspecified household and family care	02:40	01:29	02:00	01:13	03:40	02:01
Travel related to unpaid work	00:38	00:39	00:38	00:37	00:42	00:38
Study	05:32	03:41	05:11	06:24	03:00	05:38
School or university	05:25	03:44	05:05	05:43	02:42	05:02
Free time study	01:17	02:08	01:23	06:42	07:50	06:57
Travel related to study	01:12	01:02	01:12	01:28	01:06	01:27
Personal care	11:20	12:07	11:33	11:06	12:03	11:22
Sleeping	08:15	08:46	08:24	08:06	08:48	08:18
Eating	02:00	02:17	02:05	01:59	02:14	02:03
Other personal care	01:04	01:04	01:04	01:00	01:01	01:00
Other or unspecified travel purpose	00:36	00:44	00:37	00:42	00:50	00:43

Table P.3. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2021/2022 (hours) (continued)

	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Free time	05:12	06:16	05:30	05:46	07:25	06:14
Organisational work	04:04	01:00	03:51	00:00	00:00	00:00
Informal help to other households	02:54	02:00	02:37	02:41	02:23	02:36
Participatory and religious activities	01:03	01:12	01:07	01:13	01:10	01:11
Social life	01:23	01:52	01:32	01:25	02:01	01:36
Entertainment and culture	01:53	02:11	02:00	02:13	02:15	02:14
Resting - time out	01:31	01:30	01:31	01:30	01:40	01:33
Physical exercise	01:25	01:44	01:31	01:31	01:53	01:39
Productive exercise	02:20	01:33	01:50	04:18	04:24	04:20
Sports related activities	01:30	04:00	01:38	00:36	00:20	00:27
Arts and hobbies	01:35	01:35	01:35	02:46	03:49	03:04
Computing	01:19	01:15	01:18	01:37	01:40	01:38
Games	01:05	01:09	01:07	01:49	01:59	01:52
Reading	01:16	01:17	01:16	01:03	01:03	01:03
TV, video and DVD	02:43	02:56	02:47	02:52	03:13	02:58
Radio and recordings	00:45	00:55	00:49	00:48	01:03	00:53
Travel related to voluntary work and meetings	00:38	00:47	00:41	00:46	00:45	00:46
Travel related to social life	00:38	00:48	00:42	00:38	00:54	00:44
Travel related to other leisure	00:32	01:10	00:49	00:37	00:58	00:45
Travel related to changing locality	01:59	02:16	02:11	02:11	01:53	01:59
Other	00:27	00:30	00:28	00:33	00:37	00:34
<i>Number of diaries</i>	1938	1810	3748	1742	1625	3367



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