

# Жене и мушкарци у Републици Србији

## Women and Men in the Republic of Serbia

Београд/Belgrade, 2020

**WOMEN  
AND MEN  
IN THE REPUBLIC  
OF SERBIA**

*Belgrade, 2020*

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# WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**Publisher:**

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

**For Publisher:**

Dr Miladin Kovačević, Director

**Editorial Board:**

Dragana Đoković–Papić  
Vesna Zajc  
Jovanka Stojanović  
Dragana Nikolić  
Marija Anđelković  
Slavica Manov  
Vladica Janković

**Proofreading (Serbian):**

Emilija Vidanović

**Translation/Proofreading (English):**

Gordana Nedeljković

**Design:**

Rastko Toholj

**Print:**

Igam, Belgrade

**Circulation:**

300 copies

ISBN 978-86-6161-201-5

Printed in 2020

*No data from this publication shall be used without quoting the source.*

This publication was produced in the framework of the project “Support to Priority Actions for Gender Equality in Serbia” implemented by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) with funding from the European Union. The views and analysis contained in the publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.



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rodnoj ravnopravnosti



#EY  
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

Regular systemic provision of statistical indicators and their improvement are a prerequisite for the analysis of the situation, the adoption of appropriate measures and the monitoring of their implementation. Official statistics is committed to building a sustainable institutional framework of gender statistics, to which this publication will also contribute; here for the first time presented are the indicators intended to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

*Belgrade, December 2020*

Director  
Dr Miladin Kovačević

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The National Gender Equality Strategy for the period over 2016–2020** was adopted on 14 January 2016. The Strategy is the fundamental strategic document in the Republic of Serbia that is passed with the aim to upgrade gender equality and it envisages more participation for women in political life and decision-making processes, improved economic status of women and female entrepreneurship, elimination of gender-based violence and improved status for multiple-discriminated and sensitive women groups, such as are older women, women in non-urban areas, single mothers, women with disability, women with HIV, Roma women, etc.

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

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

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

**Institutional mechanisms** are primarily charged with providing key support and implementing the policies of advancing gender equality; the Republic of Serbia they include the gender equality mechanisms on the national level, the level of autonomous provinces, and on the local level.

The institutional mechanisms that in the Republic of Serbia implement and monitor the process of gender equality on the national level are the Coordination body for gender equality (established in 2014), which coordinates the activities of the public administration bodies in implementing the policy of gender equality and takes into consideration all issues of importance for its implementation, Ministry for human and minority rights and social dialogue (established on 26 October 2020 following the Law on ministries) has taken over the exercise of competencies in the field of anti-discrimination policy and gender equality from the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social

Affairs, and the Committee for human and majority rights and gender equality of the National Assembly (starting from 2003), which, inter alia, considers all draft laws and other legal acts from the gender-related viewpoint.

The promotion of gender equality is also in charge of independent bodies for the protection of human rights on the national level: Ombudsman, whose one of three deputies in charge of rights of children and gender equality, and the Commissioner for the protection of equality.

There are also provincial gender equality mechanisms in Serbia (Gender equality committee of the Assembly of AP Vojvodina, AP Vojvodina Secretariat for social policy, demography and gender equality, AP Vojvodina Office for gender equality, AP Vojvodina Ombudsman in charge of gender equality), as well as the local mechanism that are envisaged by the Gender equality law adopted in 2009, and therefore obligatory for the local self-government bodies.

**Gender-sensitive statistics** move beyond simple disaggregation and presentation of existing data by sex; however, also recognise the need for monitoring the different problems and challenges faced by women and men in all walks of life.

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

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

The year 2020 is significant as marking 25 years from the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and therefore we prepared the National overview of the achieved progress in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25. This report states that gender statistics have been upgraded and more versatile gender sensitive data have become available, which add to the better understanding of the needs and influence that policies have on various groups of women and men.

Regular and comprehensive monitoring and presentation of gender-sensitive data allows for identifying gender discrimination in a society i.e. establishing whether there



are inequalities between women and men. It also facilitates the design, planning and implementation of policies aimed at eliminating inequalities and improving the status of discriminated groups or individuals.

Gender-sensitive statistics is an indispensable data source for the creation of Gender Equality Index, which is regarded as an overall indicator of the progress in the national implementation of gender equality principles. The Republic of Serbia is the first among the non-EU countries that introduced and estimated Gender equality index in 2015. Gender equality index as a tool for measuring progress in the domain of gender equality, which was developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), covers six main domains: labour, money, knowledge, time, power and health, as well as two satellite domains: gender-based violence and intersecting inequalities. The index indicates the areas where progress is required, and thereby ensured is the support for policymakers in conceiving more effective measures for upgrading gender equality.

In Serbia Gender equality index was calculated also in 2018, when it equaled 55.8 points (the EU average: 66.2 points), which indicated a progress when compared to the year 2015, when it equaled 52.4 points.

Gender inequalities fall within the fundamental social inequalities, which have been clearly expressed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Various analyses conducted in Serbia showed that the burden measured by the extent of exposure to the risks of coronavirus infections at work, as well as by the degree of engagement in everyday strategies of household and family care, was far beyond proportional for women compared to men.

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

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### Symbols

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



1

# POPULATION



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The data of 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings indicate decrease in the number of population of the Republic of Serbia after the Census of 1991.
- ▶ The data on the population density by districts show that the district of Beograd is the most populated, and the district of Zaječar is the least populated.
- ▶ Based on the data on the population estimates for the year 2019, the average age of women is 44.7 years, and the average age of men is 41.9 years. Regarding the data of the Census of 1921, the average age of women increased by almost 16 years, and of men by 14 years.
- ▶ According to the data presented for the years 2015, 2017 and 2019, the aging index of the population of Serbia is constantly on the increase, which shows that the population is in a deep aging process. In addition, the increase of all three dependency indicators stress the demographic, as well as the numerous economic and, generally, social consequences of the process of population aging.
- ▶ The 2011 Census data indicate also notable differences between women and men regarding the categories of population that is economically active and the categories of economically inactive population. So, men account for 58% of the total number of persons that are economically active, while women account for 57% of economically inactive population.
- ▶ The data of the censuses of 2002 and 2011 indicate small changes in the household structure according to the number of members and sex of the head of household. As regards people living in one-person households, the proportion of women is considerably higher, while men are prevalent as heads of households in all multi-person households.
- ▶ As regards people living in one-person households, the proportion of women is higher and most expressive for those aged 65+. According to the 2011 Census data, women make up three quarters among people aged 65 and over and living in one-person households. Among "single" persons aged 30 to 49, the proportion of men equals 63%.
- ▶ Regarding families by type and heads of households by sex, the proportion of men is largest in the category "father with children" (91.9%), while the proportion of women is largest in the category "mother with children" (77.3%).
- ▶ The census results concerning the issue of families by number of children and sex of head of household indicate that women, as heads of household, are most represented in the category "family with one child" with 29.3%.
- ▶ Among all categories of marital status, the proportion of women is largest in the category widow/widower (78.5%), and the proportion of men is largest in the category unmarried (57.5%). The differences in the structure by sex are the least



expressive in the category married, living together (50.1% to 49.9%), while the difference is somewhat more notable in the category married, not living together (52.2% for women, and 47.8% for men).

- ▶ Among the population living in consensual unions, the most numerous is the category of women aged 25 to 29. The proportion of women is considerably higher in the first three age groups, while men are more numerous in all other age groups.
- ▶ In the period 1989–2019 noted was a constant decline in contracting marriage. Therefore, in 2019 there were by almost one third less contracted marriages than in 1989; however, the number of dissolved marriages, with smaller fluctuations, remained nearly unchanged.
- ▶ Regarding the difference in age of persons contracting marriage, the proportion of young grooms increased from 16% to 20% in the ten-year period, and also noted was the decreased proportion of grooms above the age of 9.
- ▶ In the period 2009–2019 the number of liveborn baby girls decreased by 7.4%, while the number of liveborn baby boys was down by 9.3%.
- ▶ In the period 2009–2019, the average age of both mothers and fathers increased by two years.
- ▶ In 2011 and in 2019, the largest proportion of children born within wedlock (64.8%) gave women aged 25–34. In 2011 the largest proportion of children born out of wedlock (43.3%) gave women aged 25–34 and women aged 15–24 (43.1%), while in 2019 the same ratio equalled 47.1% and 32.7%.
- ▶ Among the migrant population, women are spatially more mobile than men in most age groups, especially in the group 15 to 34 years of age.

## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Data on the number of population** that are presented in this publication were collected in the censuses conducted from 1921 to 2011. There is no complete comparability of “permanent”, i.e. total population in the censuses.
- ▶ **Population estimates** are based on the results of population census counts and on the statistics of natural and mechanical changes in population (internal migrations).
- ▶ **Population projections**, as a wide concept, assume the modelling of demographic future based on the presumptions that in the time when they are defined may seem probable, but not necessarily. They are produced on the basis of the estimated number of inhabitants by age and sex for the referent year, and established hypotheses on future trends of components of population changes, i.e. fertility rate, death rate and migration. The Serbian population projections for

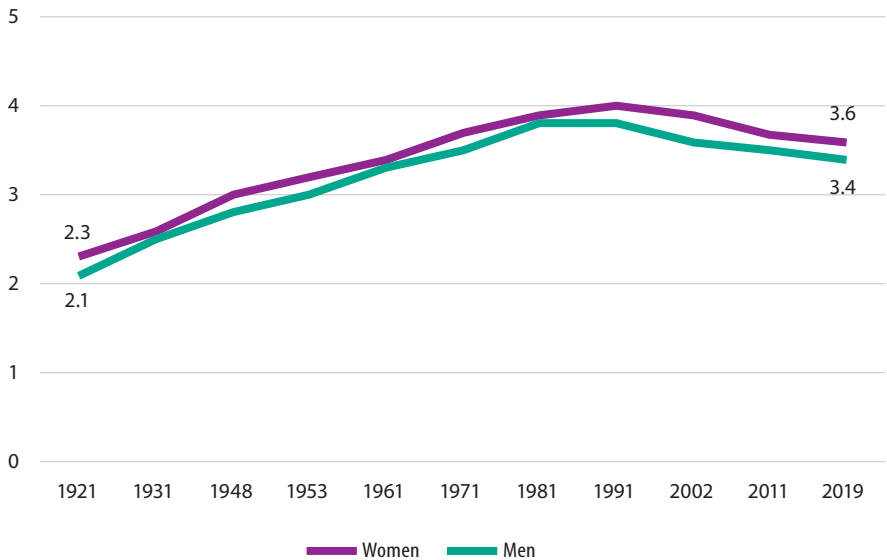
the period 2011–2041 are produced in five variances: low, medium, high, then the variance of constant fertility and mortality, and the variance of zero migration balance. In this publication presented are the results of low variance, which assumes low rate of total fertility and expected mortality rate and population migration.

- ▶ **Average age of population** represents the average of completed age of the population members (arithmetic mean value).
- ▶ **Population aging index by sex** indicates the demographic process of population aging and shows the ratio of the number of persons aged 60 and over by sex, to the respective number of persons aged 0–19 years. Aging index not exceeding 20 index points stands for an extremely young population, while the aging index value over 40 index points indicates old population, i.e. population entered into aging process.
- ▶ **Vital index** is defined as the ratio of the number of livebirths to the number of deaths in the referent year.
- ▶ **Total dependency coefficient** represents the proportion of the population aged 0–14 and the population aged 65 and over in the working-age population (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Young population dependency coefficient** is the ratio of the total number of young population (aged 0–14) to the number of working-age persons (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Elderly population dependency coefficient** is the ratio of the total number of elderly people in the years when they are mainly economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of working-age persons (aged 15–64).
- ▶ **Population by age and sex** is represented through an age-gender pyramid showing population structures by sex and age groups.
- ▶ **Population by economic activity** — the 2011 Census data concerning economic activity are compiled for the persons aged 15+ and applied is the concept of so-called current activity, e.g. “labour force”. The total population is classified as economically active (consisting of persons performing activity and unemployed persons) and as economically inactive population.
- ▶ **Household** is taken to be every family or other people community, whose members live together and share their living expenses (habitation, food, etc.). Household can be one-person or multi-person, whether persons are related or unrelated.
- ▶ **Family** is a union consisting of a married or consensual couple, parents (both or one) and their children. Thereby, child is any person, regardless of the age and marital status, who lives in a household with one or with both parents and does not have a marital/consensual partner or his/her own child in that household.



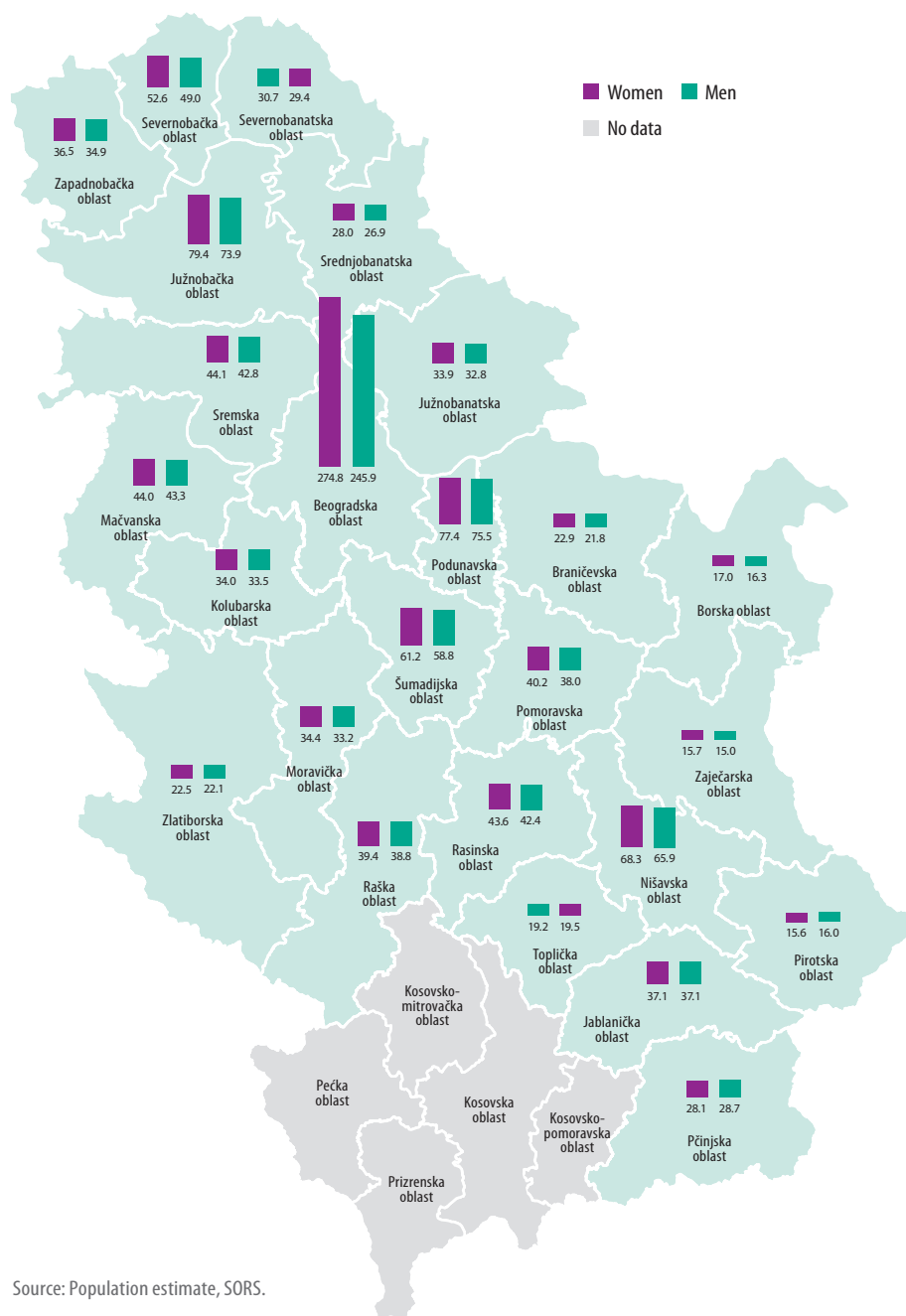
- ▶ **Marital status** can be observed from the perspective of legal marital status (de jure) and from the perspective of de facto marital status which also includes persons who live in consensual union.
- ▶ **Migrant population** include persons who have changed the place of permanent residence within the territory of the Republic of Serbia in the referent year.
- ▶ **Immigrated population** is the population that do not live in the place of residence from their birth.

### Population by censuses 1921–2011 and estimate for 2019, by sex (in millions)



Source: Censuses and population estimate, SORS.

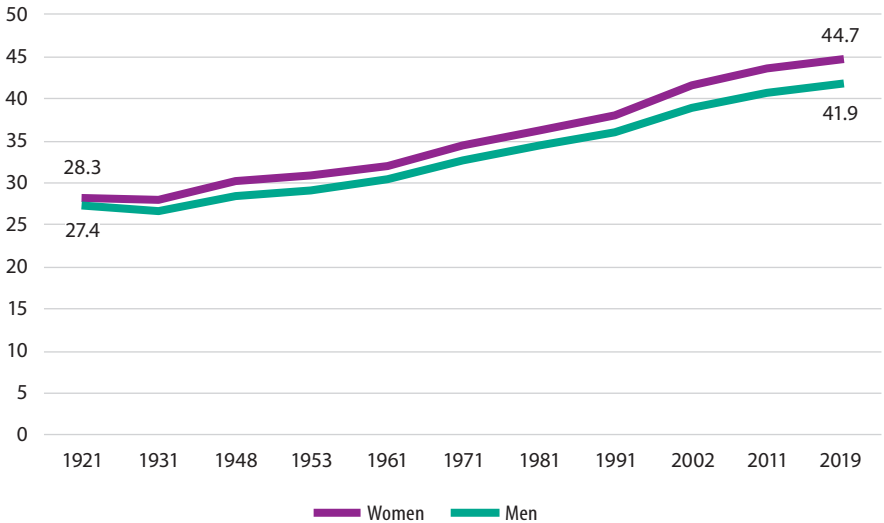
## Population density, by areas and sex, 2019 (per km<sup>2</sup>)



Source: Population estimate, SORS.



### Median age of population, by sex, 1921–2019<sup>1</sup>



Source: Censuses and population estimate, SORS.

### Average age of the population and general indicators of the population, by sex, 2015, 2017 and 2019

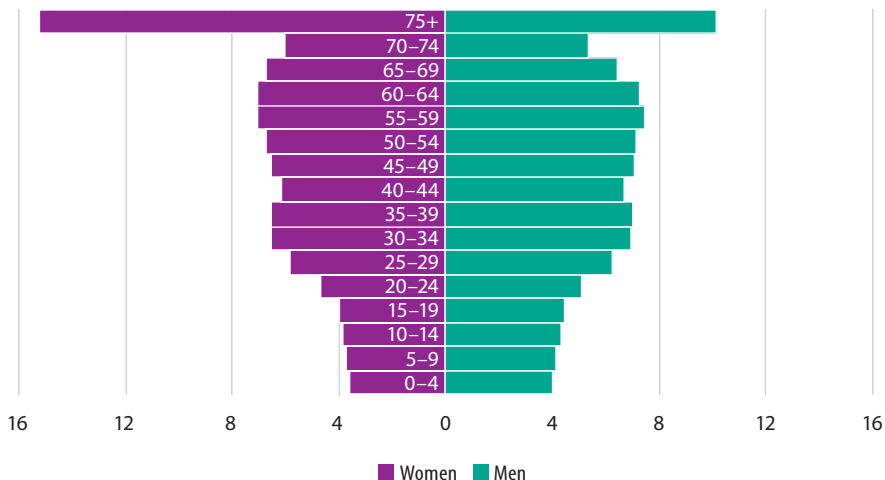
	2015		2017		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average age of population	44.1	41.3	44.4	41.6	44.7	41.9
Ageing index of population	157.9	116.6	163.4	120.9	166.4	123.0
Vital index	61.4	65.2	60.8	64.4	62.3	64.6
The rate of total dependence	53.0	46.1	55.1	47.9	57.6	50.0
Dependency rate of the younger population	20.8	22.2	21.1	22.5	21.3	22.7
Dependency rate of the population over 65 years	32.1	23.8	34.1	25.4	36.3	27.3

Source: Population estimate, SORS.

<sup>1</sup> Population estimate



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



Source: Population projection, SORS.

### Population by broad age groups and sex, 1920-2040 (%)



\* As of 01 January 2020

Source: Population estimate and projections, SORS.

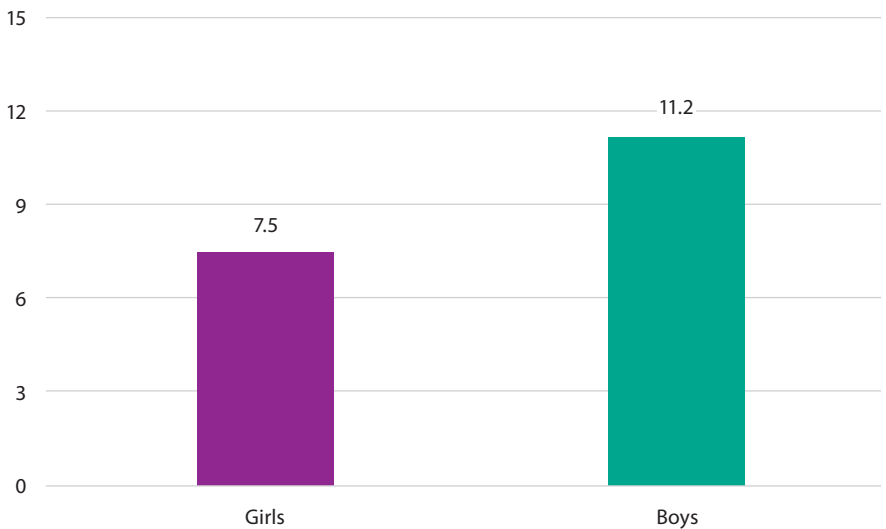


### Population by economic activity and sex, 2011 (in thousands)



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

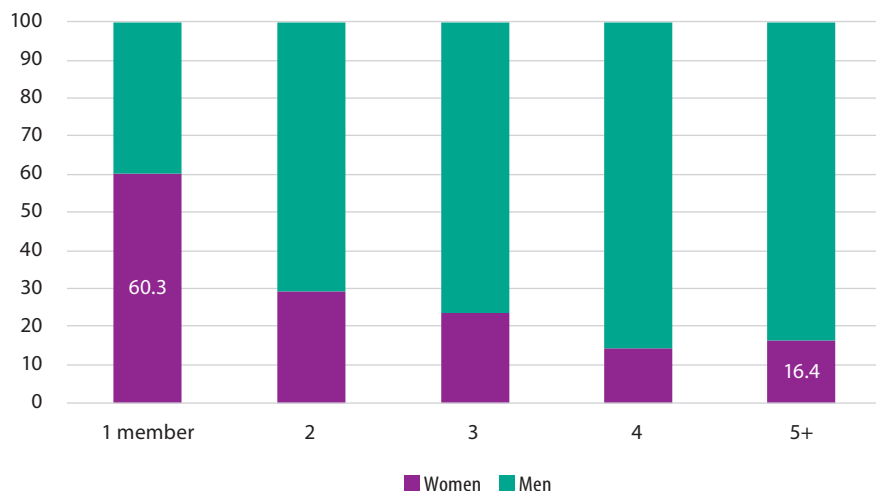
### Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, 2019 (%)



SDG 8.7.1

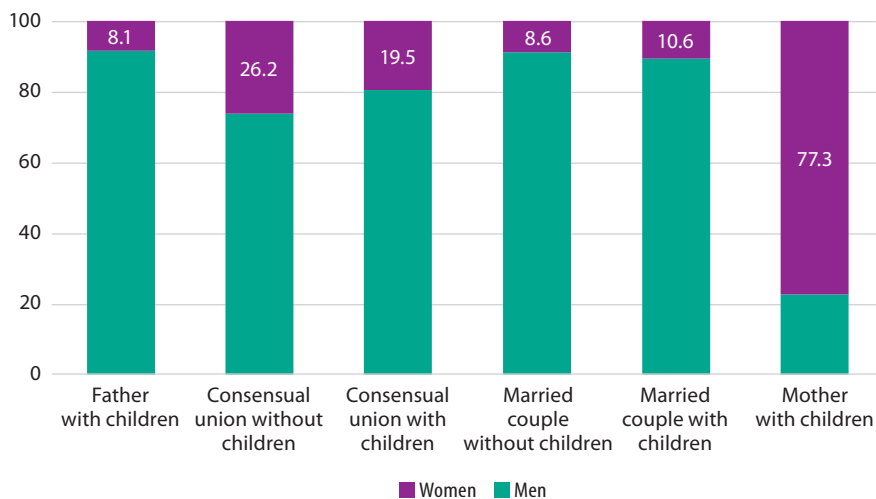
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

### Households by number of members, by sex of head of household, 2011 (%)



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

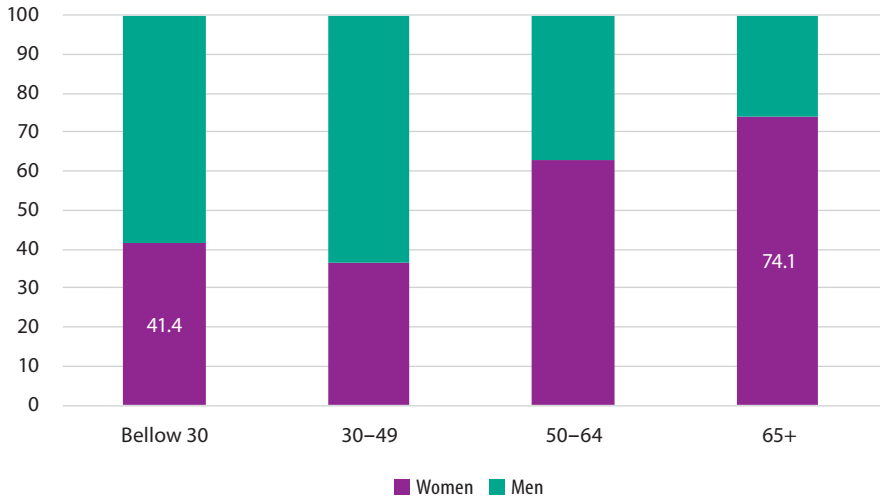
### Families by type and by sex of head of household, 2011 (%)



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

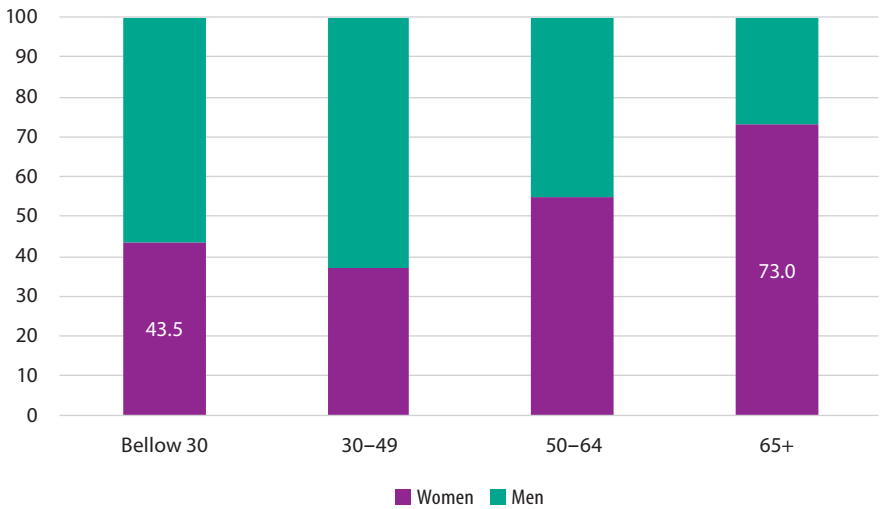


**One-person households by age and sex, 2002 (%)**



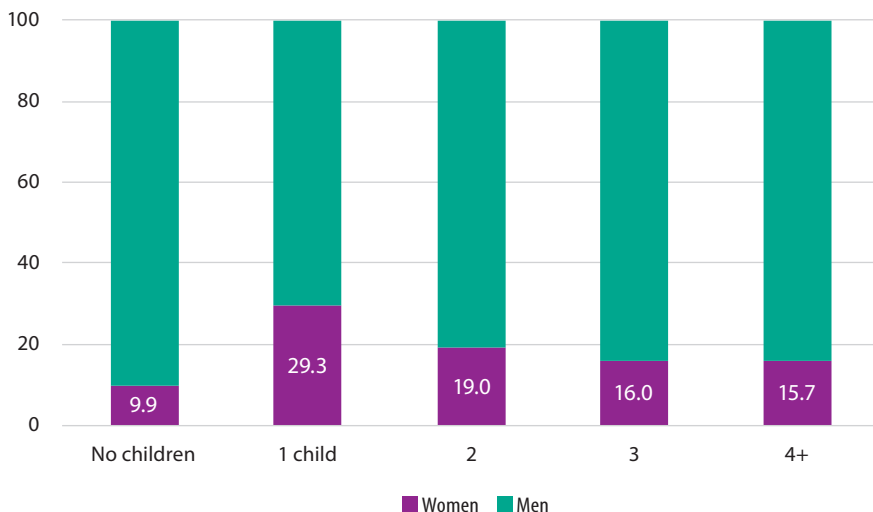
Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

**One-person households by age and sex, 2011 (%)**



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

### Families by number of children and by sex of head of household, 2011 (%)



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

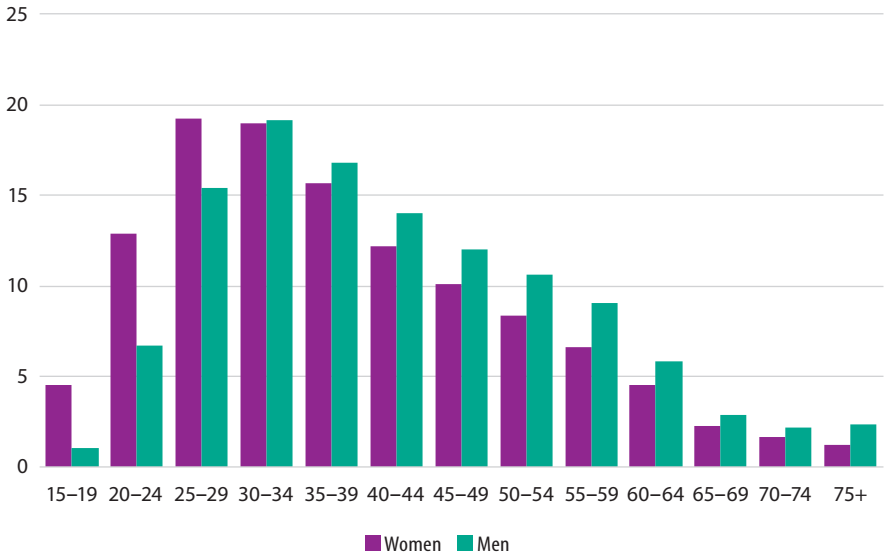
### Population aged 15 and over, by legal marital status and sex, 2011 (%)



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

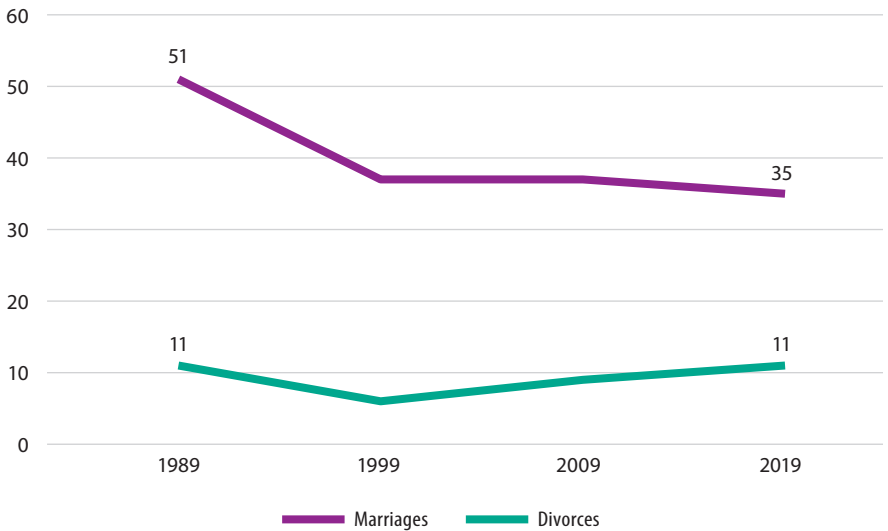


**Population aged 15 and over who live in consensual union, by age and sex, 2011 (in thousands)**



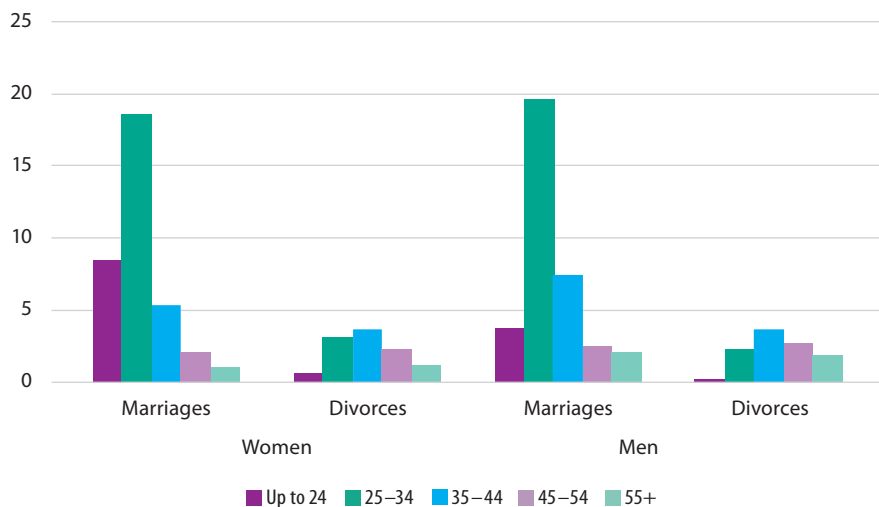
Source: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, SORS.

**Marriages and divorces, 1989–2019 (in thousands)**



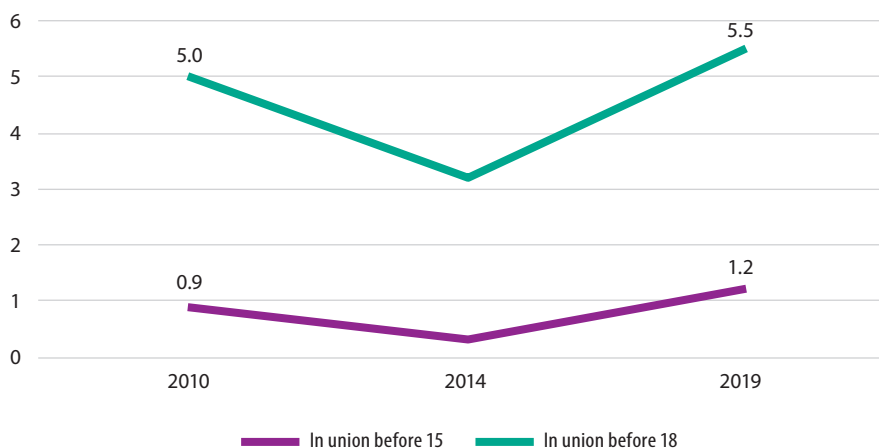
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

### Marriages and divorces, by age and sex of spouses, 2019 (in thousands)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

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

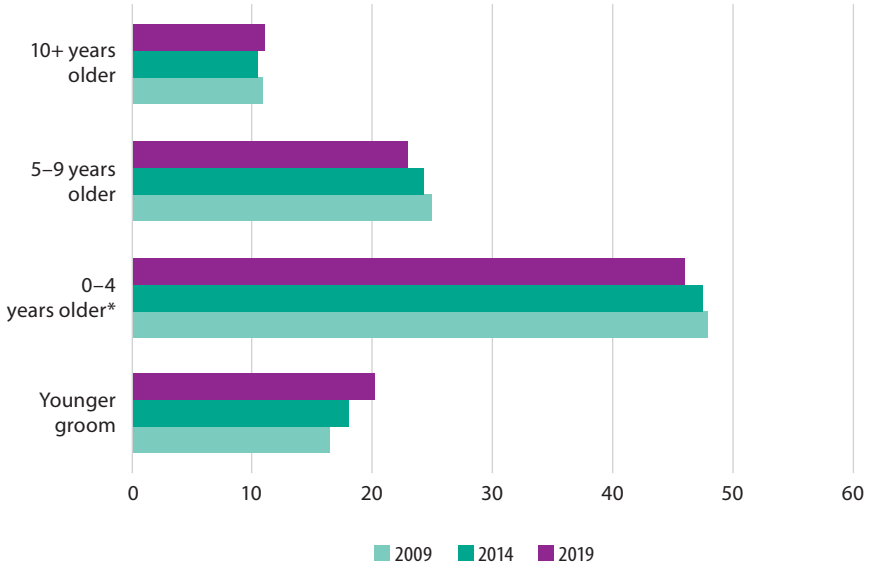


 SDG 5.3.1

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

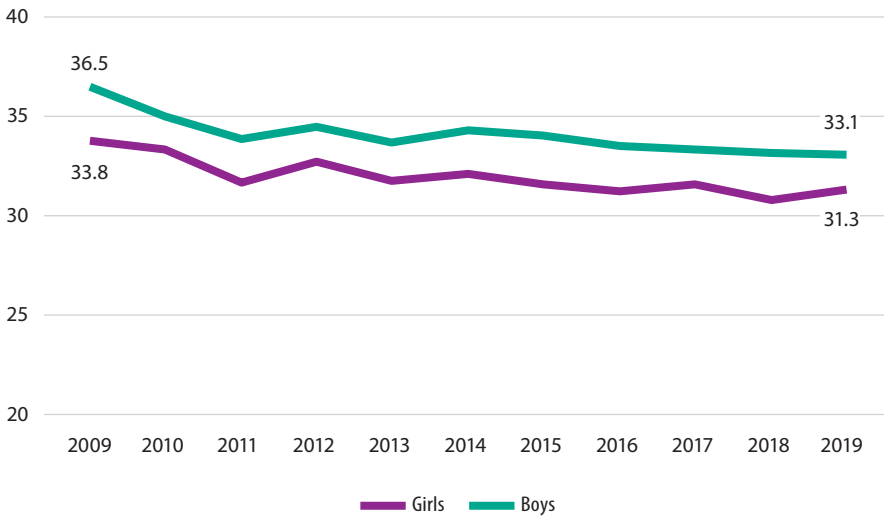


**Spousal age difference, 2009, 2014 and 2019 (%)**



\* Included spouses of the same ages  
 Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

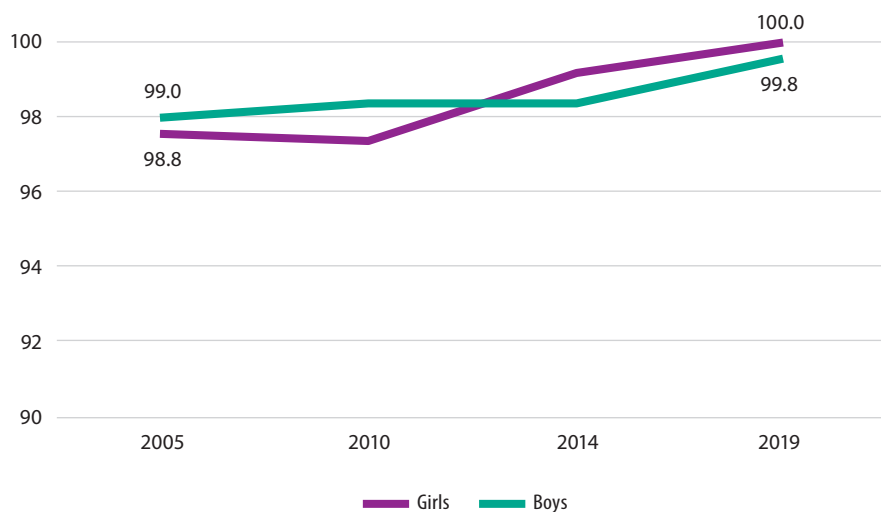
**Live births by sex, 2009–2019 (in thousands)**



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



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



SDG 16.9.1

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

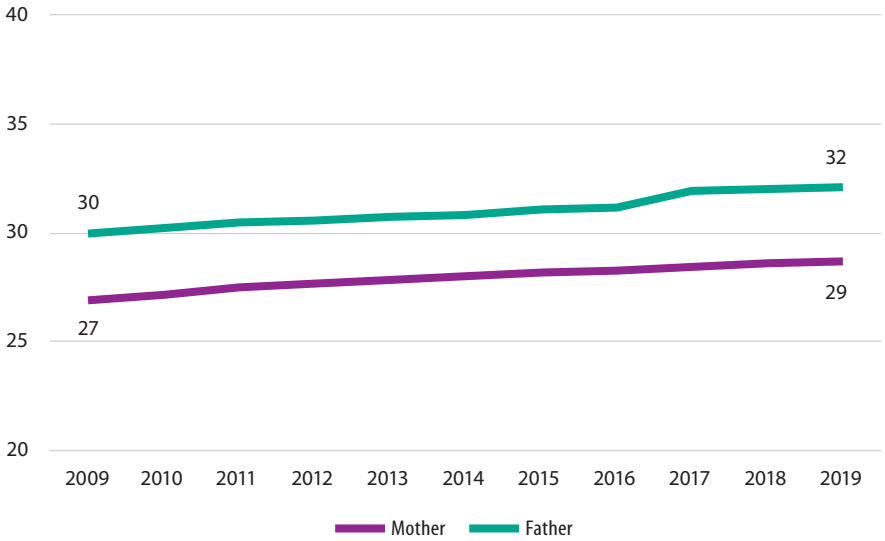
### Live births by mother's age and marital status, 2011 and 2019 (%)

	Live births, Number				Live births, %			
	2011		2019		2011		2019	
	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried
Below 15	-	48	-	44	-	0.3	-	0.3
15–24	10605	6774	6926	5664	21.3	43.1	14.7	32.7
25–34	32320	6801	30527	8156	64.8	43.3	64.8	47.1
35–44	6649	1974	9411	3319	13.3	12.6	20.0	19.2
45+	72	29	110	68	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Unknown	244	82	112	62	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

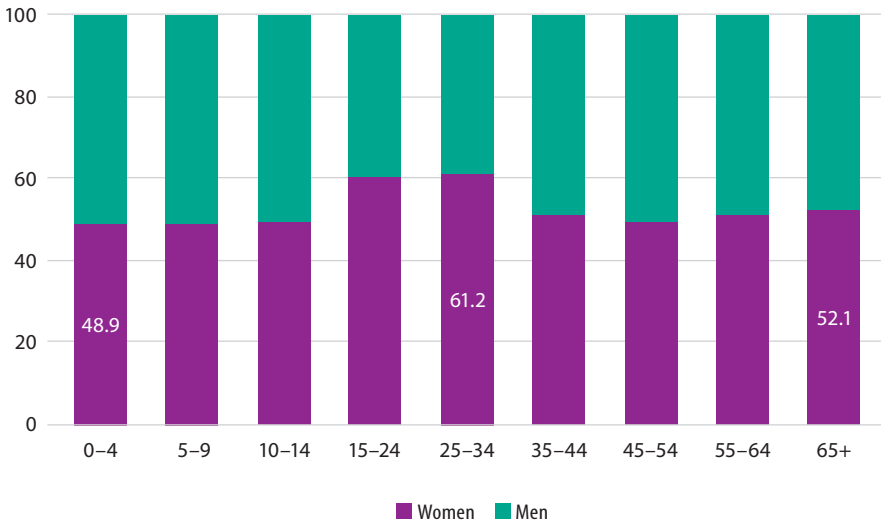


### Median age of mothers and fathers at birth of first child, 2009–2019



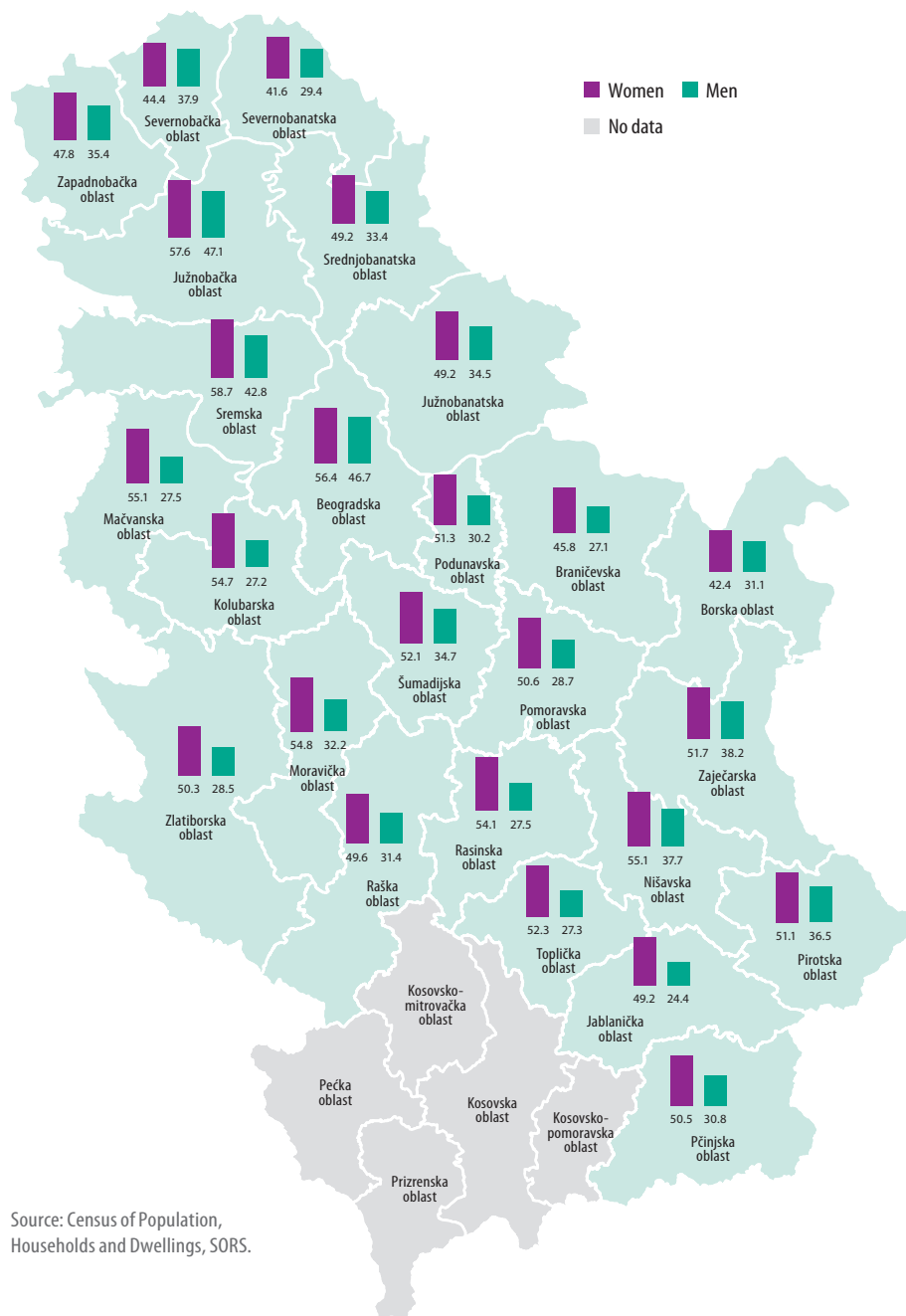
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

### Migrant population, by age and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Internal migrations, SORS.

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



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



# 2

## HEALTH



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In the period from 1993 to 2019, the live birth rate in the Republic of Serbia constantly decreased on slightly varied scale, and the death rate was on the steady increase. In the period 1993–2019, the natural increase rate expressed negative value for both female and male population.
- ▶ The life expectancy, according to the vital statistics data for 2019 is 78 years for women, and 73 years for men.
- ▶ Total fertility rate slightly rose from 1.4 to 1.5 in the period from 2009 to 2019.
- ▶ According to the data for 2019, 10.2% of women and men did not visit a doctor in the past year, while 11.1% of women and 12.6% of men did not visit a dentist, although they had health problems. The main reasons stated for not visiting a doctor were: they could not afford to visit a doctor (28.0% of women and 23.7% of men), they expected their health condition to get stabilized (20.9% of women and 23.3% of men), and they could not take time because of work, care for children or for others (14.8% of women and 17.7% of men). The main reasons for not visiting a dentist were financial reasons (54.2% of women and 48.2% of men), and the fear of doctor (dentist) hospitalization/examination/medical treatment (11.1% of women and 14.2% of men).
- ▶ At the age up to five years, there has been a delay in growth at 3.1% of girls and 7.4% of boys in 2019.
- ▶ According to data for 2019, 1.9% of girls and 3.2% of boys under the age of five have a lag in weight in relation to height, while 8.9% of girls and 12.7% of boys of the same age are obese.
- ▶ According to the data for 2019, even twice more men than women die in the age from 30 to 59, mostly from the bloodstream system diseases and tumours.
- ▶ 3.6 times more men than women die due to traffic accidents.
- ▶ According to the data for 2019, men committed suicide on three times higher rate than women.

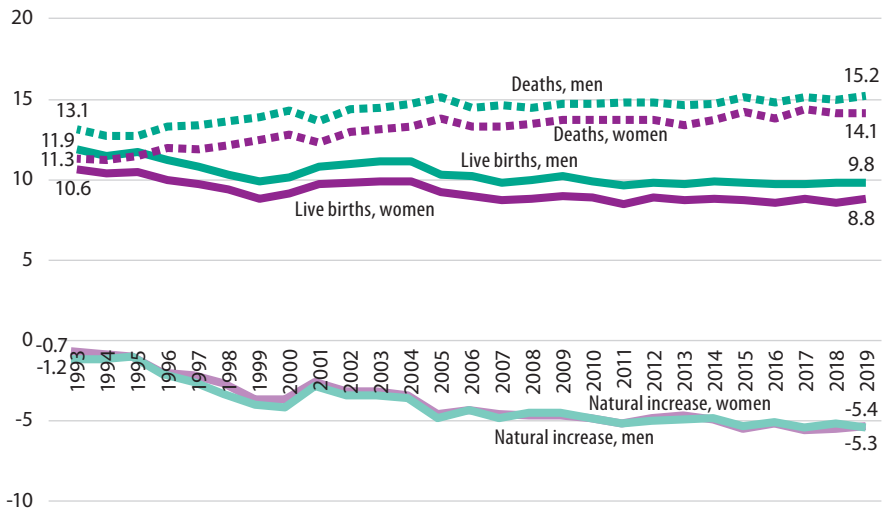
## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Life expectancy of women/men** is the mean age to which a live-born child (female/male) born in the referent year is expected to live.
- ▶ Indicator **Healthy life years (HLY) at birth** measures the number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition. HLY is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity.



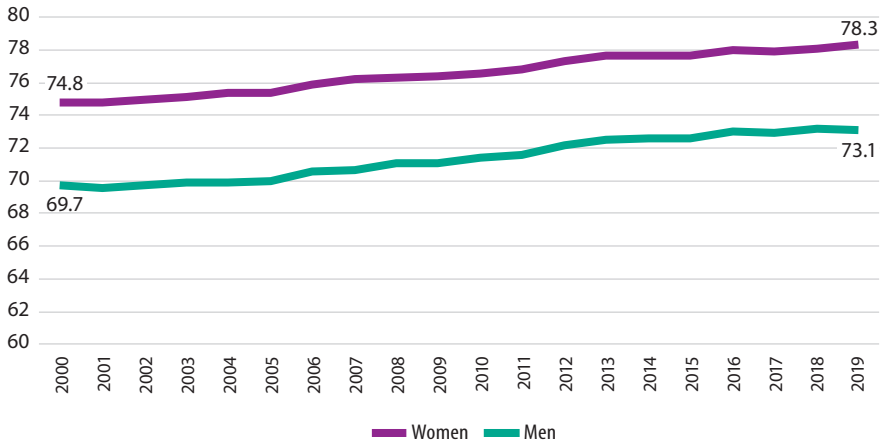
- ▶ **Total fertility rate** presents the total number of live-born children per woman aged 15–49.
- ▶ **Natural increase rate** represents the difference between the birth rate and the mortality rate, in the referent year.
- ▶ **Stunting** refers to a child who is too short for his or her age.
- ▶ **Wasting** refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.
- ▶ **Overweight** refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height.
- ▶ **Underlying cause of death** is defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.
- ▶ **Mortality rate by cause of death** presents the total number of deaths due to a specific cause, per 100,000 inhabitants, in the referent year.
- ▶ **Infant mortality rate** represents the number of infant deaths (one year of age or younger) per 1,000 live births in the referent year.

**Live births, deaths and natural increase, by sex, 1993–2019 (rate)**



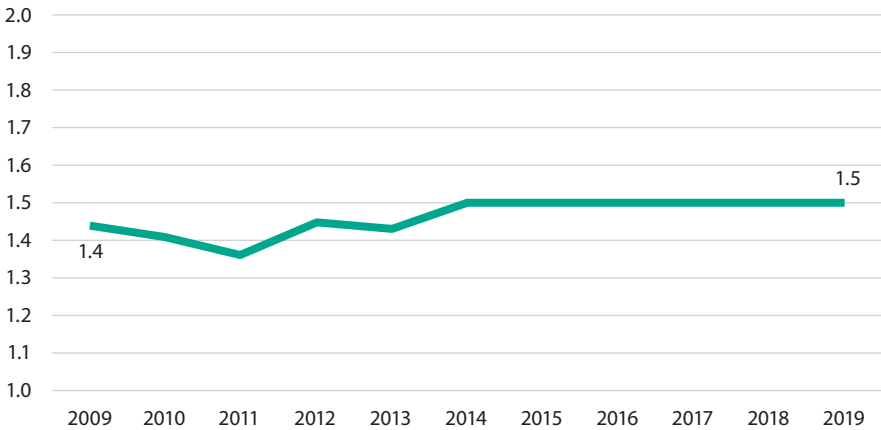
Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

### Life expectancy by sex, 2000–2019



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

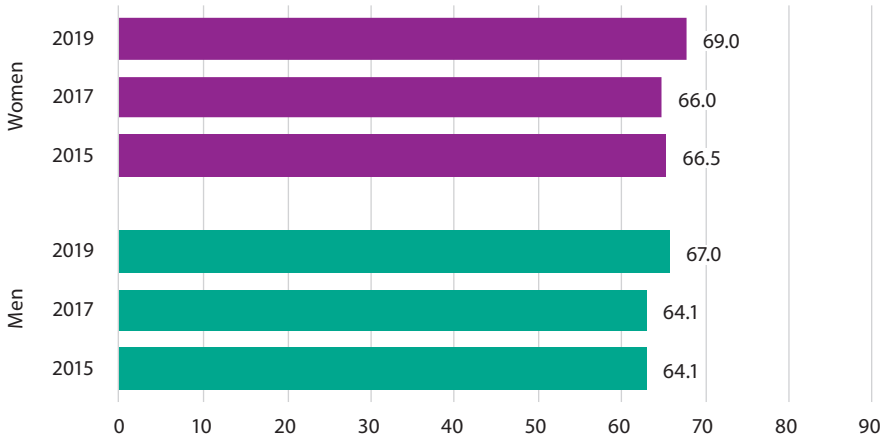
### Total fertility rate, 2009–2019



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



### Healthy life years by sex, 2015–2019



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

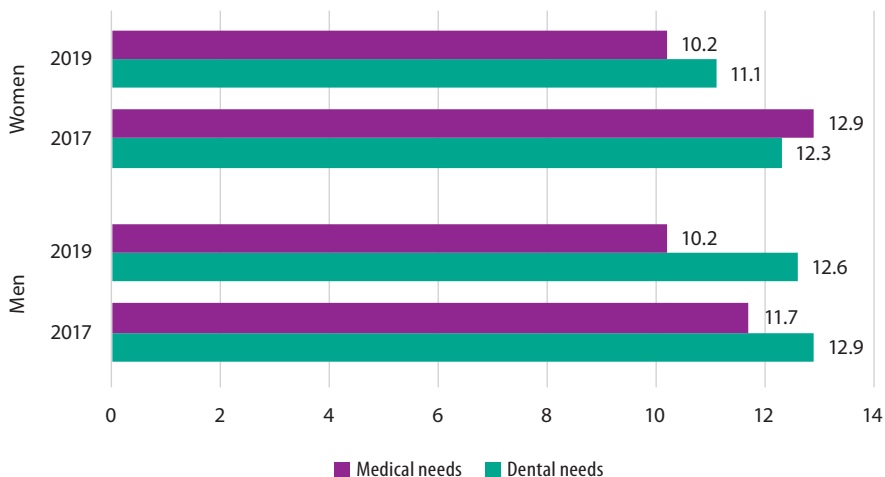
### Personal health assessment, by sex, 2017 and 2019 (%)



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

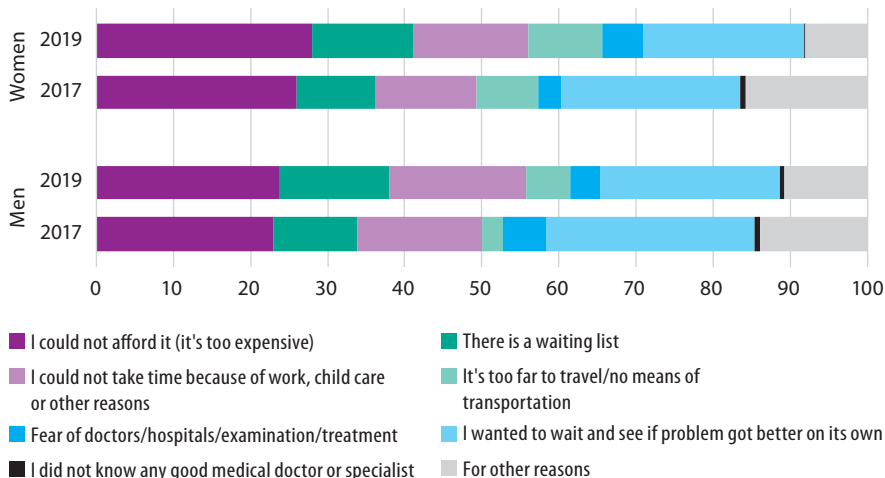


### Unmet needs for medical and dental care, 2017 and 2019 (%)



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

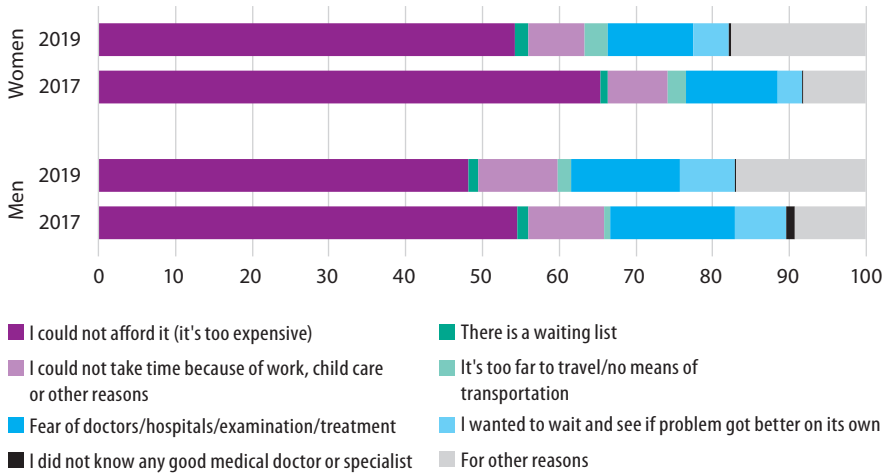
### Main reason for not visiting a doctor, by sex, 2017 and 2019 (%)



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

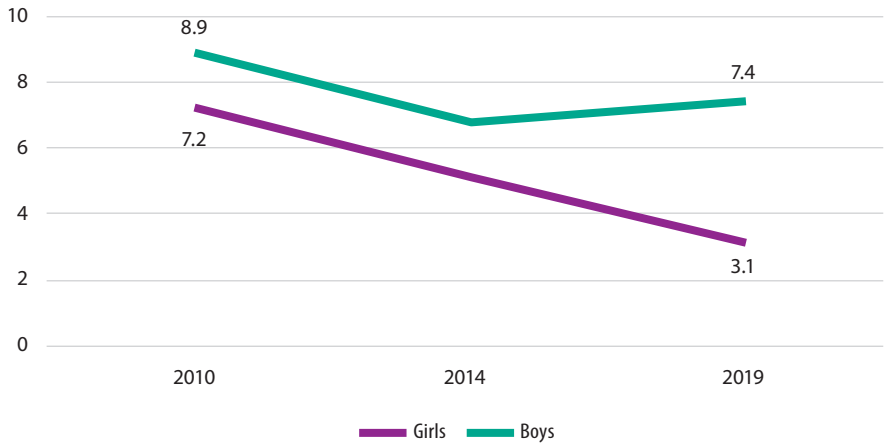


### Main reason for not visiting a dentist, by sex, 2017 and 2019 (%)



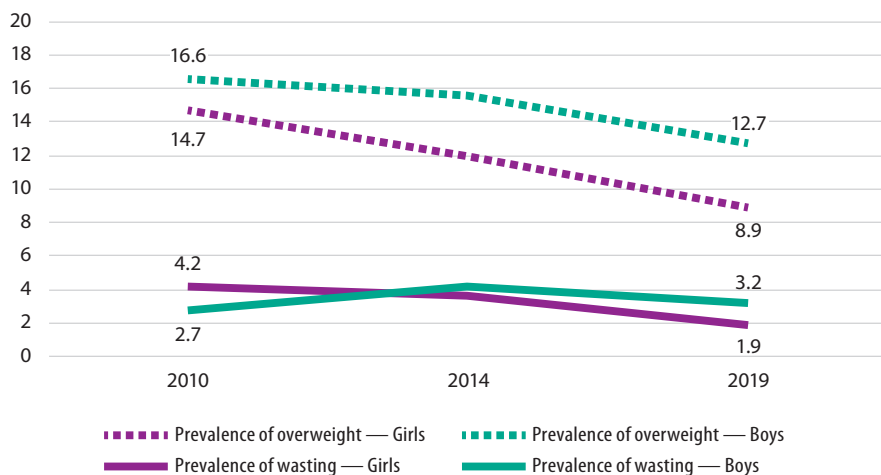
Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), SORS.

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



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

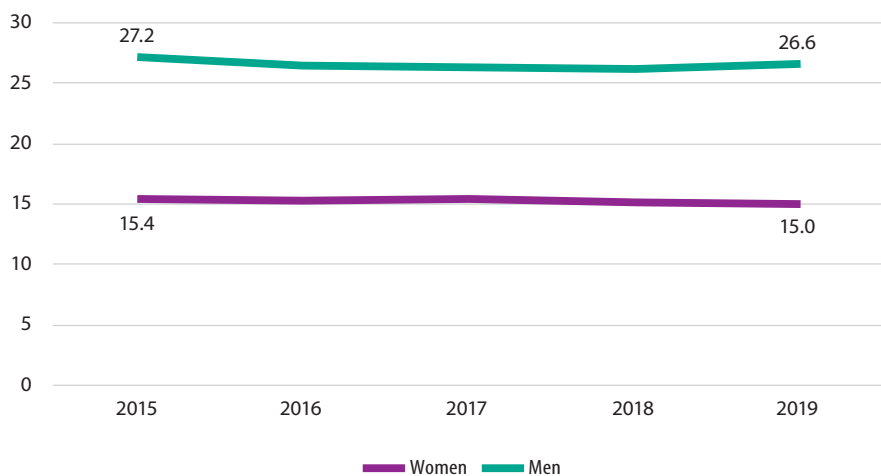
### Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or $<-2$ standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years, by sex, 2010–2019 (%)



SDG 2.2.2

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

### Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex, 2015–2019 (%)



SDG 3.4.1

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



### Deaths by main causes of death, age and sex, 2019 (number and %)

Cause of death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60-74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Diseases of the circulatory system	50149	51309	187	248	141	351	578	1250	2969	5742	12322	19214	33952	24504
Neoplasms	28218	24112	4	4	16	29	79	291	702	1946	4882	7692	22535	14150
Diseases of the respiratory system	9493	12483	10	11	42	39	248	230	1489	1784	4367	6553	3337	3866
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2284	3220	10	9	8	15	36	63	179	282	724	1249	1327	1602
Other causes	1780	1416	3	4	1	5	13	15	65	136	476	582	1222	674
	8374	10078	160	220	74	263	202	651	534	1594	1873	3138	5531	4212

Cause of death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60-74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	49.4	50.6	43.0	57.0	28.7	71.3	31.6	68.4	34.1	65.9	39.1	60.9	58.1	41.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	53.9	46.1	50.0	50.0	35.6	64.4	21.4	78.6	26.5	73.5	38.8	61.2	61.4	38.6
Neoplasms	43.2	56.8	47.6	52.4	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	45.5	54.5	40.0	60.0	46.3	53.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	41.5	58.5	52.6	47.4	34.8	65.2	36.4	63.6	38.8	61.2	36.7	63.3	45.3	54.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	55.7	44.3	42.9	57.1	16.7	83.3	46.4	53.6	32.3	67.7	45.0	55.0	64.5	35.5
Other causes	45.4	54.6	42.1	57.9	22.0	78.0	23.7	76.3	25.1	74.9	37.4	62.6	56.8	43.2

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

## Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, by age and sex, 2019 (number and %)

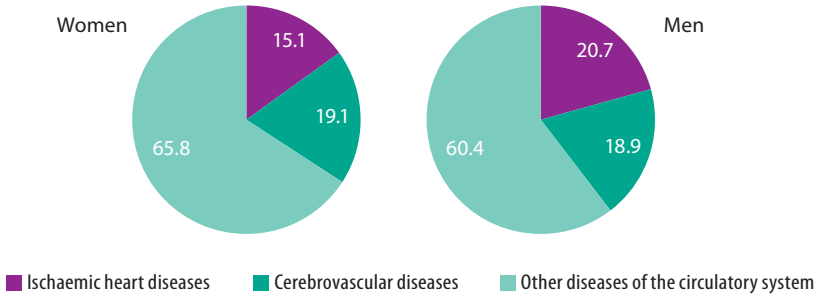
Cause of death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60-74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	28218	24112	4	4	16	29	79	291	702	1946	4882	7692	22535	14150
Ischaemic heart diseases	4247	4985	-	-	1	2	12	91	144	620	940	1949	3150	2323
Cerebrovascular diseases	5398	4560	-	1	2	3	22	38	177	278	1109	1542	4088	2698
Other diseases of the circulatory system	18573	14567	4	3	13	24	45	162	381	1048	2833	4201	15297	9129

Cause of death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60-74		75+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	53.9	46.1	50.0	50.0	35.6	64.4	21.4	78.6	26.5	73.5	38.8	61.2	61.4	38.6
Ischaemic heart diseases	46.0	54.0	-	-	33.3	66.7	11.7	88.3	18.8	81.2	32.5	67.5	57.6	42.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	54.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	36.7	63.3	38.9	61.1	41.8	58.2	60.2	39.8
Other diseases of the circulatory system	56.0	44.0	57.1	42.9	35.1	64.9	21.7	78.3	26.7	73.3	40.3	59.7	62.6	37.4

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



### Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, by sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

### Violent deaths by origin of violence, age and sex, 2019 (number and %)

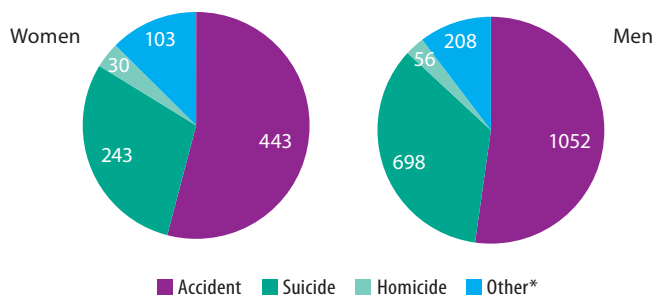
Origin of violent death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	819	2014	10	21	35	162	69	291	114	452	591	1088
Accident	443	1052	5	16	22	90	26	142	44	211	346	593
Suicide	243	698	1	2	6	49	34	110	51	184	151	353
Homicide	30	56	-	1	4	13	5	14	13	13	8	15
Other*	103	208	4	2	3	10	4	25	6	44	86	127

Origin of violent death	Total		0-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	28.9	71.1	32.3	67.7	17.8	82.2	19.2	80.8	20.1	79.9	35.2	64.8
Accident	29.6	70.4	23.8	76.2	19.6	80.4	15.5	84.5	17.3	82.7	36.8	63.2
Suicide	25.8	74.2	33.3	66.7	10.9	89.1	23.6	76.4	21.7	78.3	30.0	70.0
Homicide	34.9	65.1	0.0	100.0	23.5	76.5	26.3	73.7	50.0	50.0	34.8	65.2
Other*	33.1	66.9	66.7	33.3	23.1	76.9	13.8	86.2	12.0	88.0	40.4	59.6

\* "Other" refers to: injury during legal police and military interventions in the course of duty, war wounds, medical or surgery complications and unknown origin of violent deaths

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

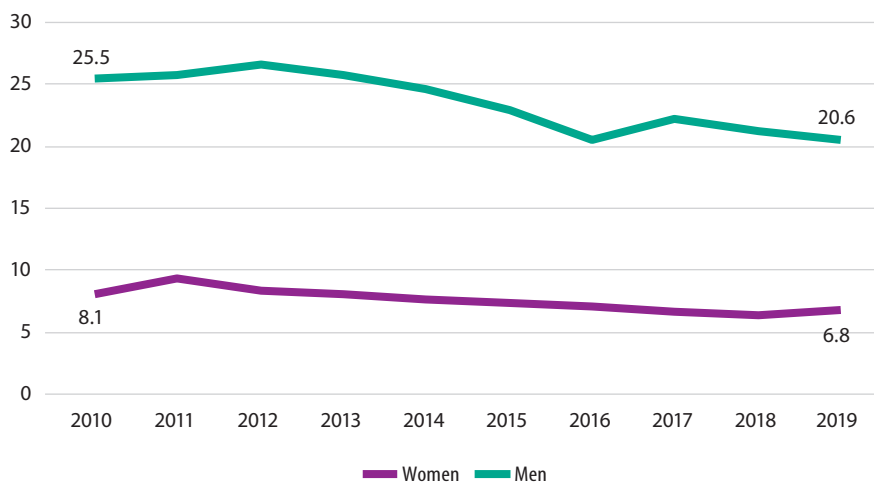
## Violent deaths by origin of violence, and sex, 2019



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

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

## Suicide mortality rate, by sex, 2010–2019 (per 100,000 population)

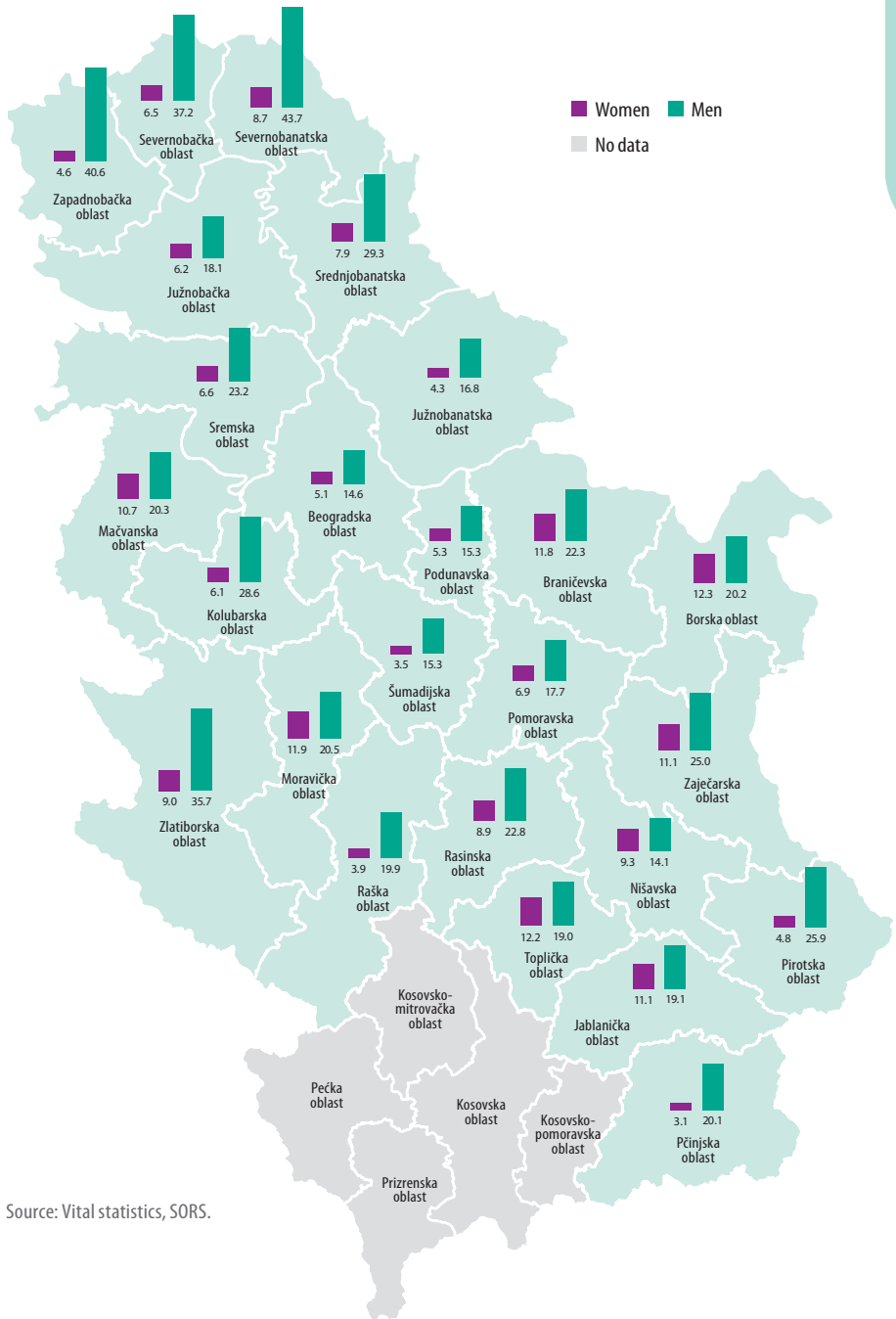


 SDG 3.4.2

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.



### Suicides by areas and sex, 2019 (per 100,000 population)

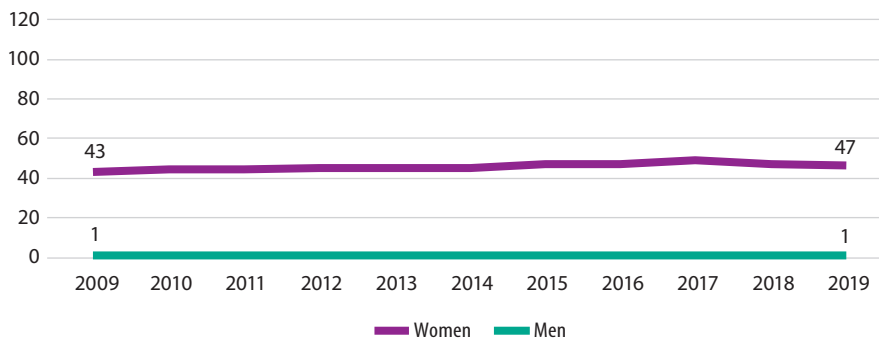


Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

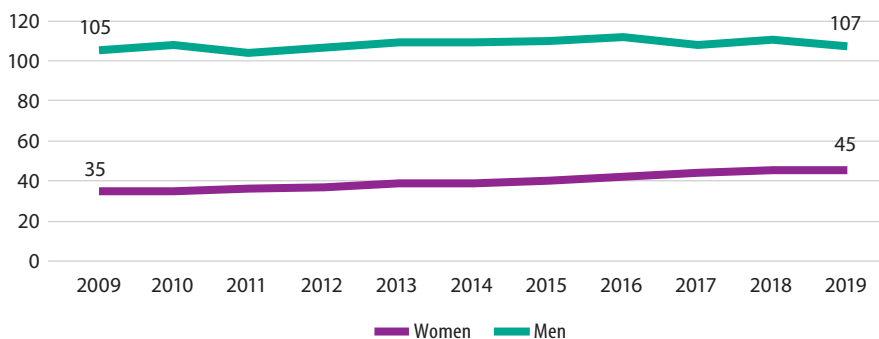


## Main causes of deaths from malignant neoplasms, by sex, 2009–2019 (per 100,000 population)

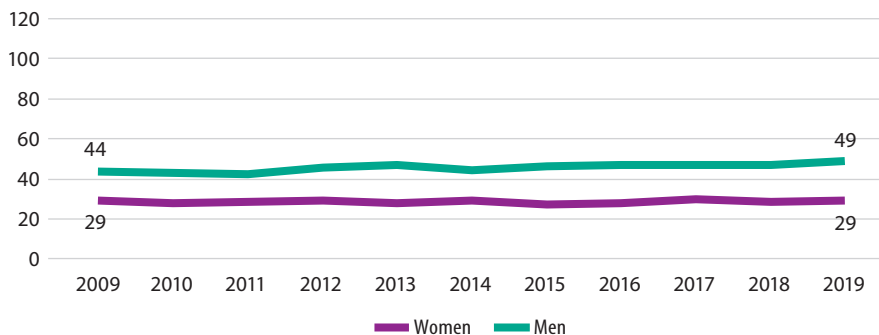
### Deaths from malignant breast neoplasms, 2009–2019



### Deaths from malignant neoplasms of trachea and lung, 2009–2019

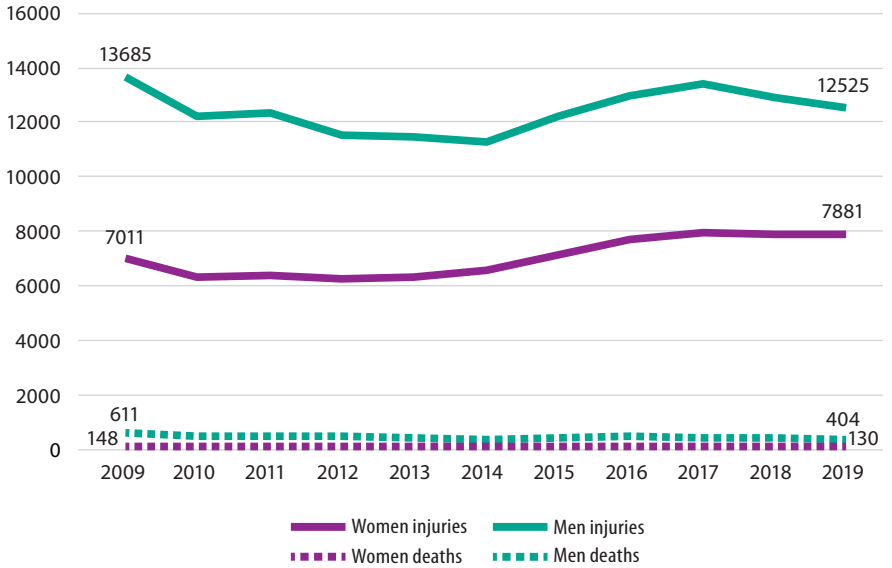


### Deaths from malignant neoplasms of colon and rectum, 2009–2019



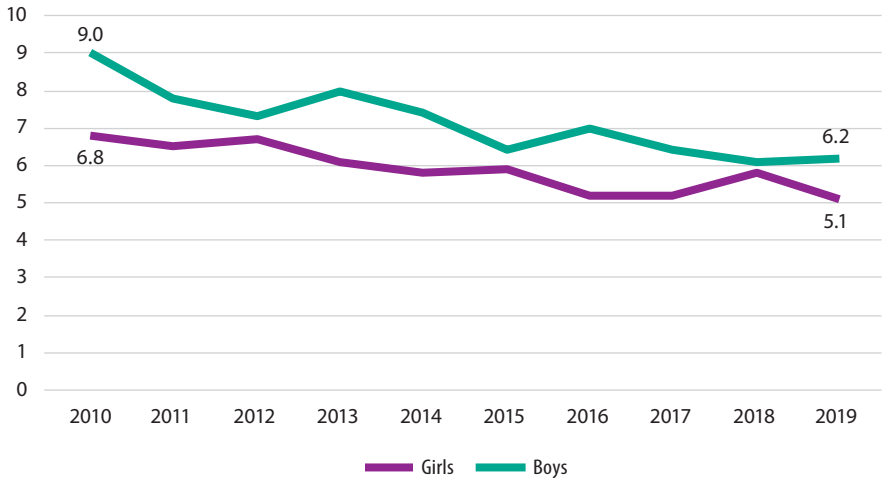


### Road traffic injuries and deaths, by sex, 2009–2019



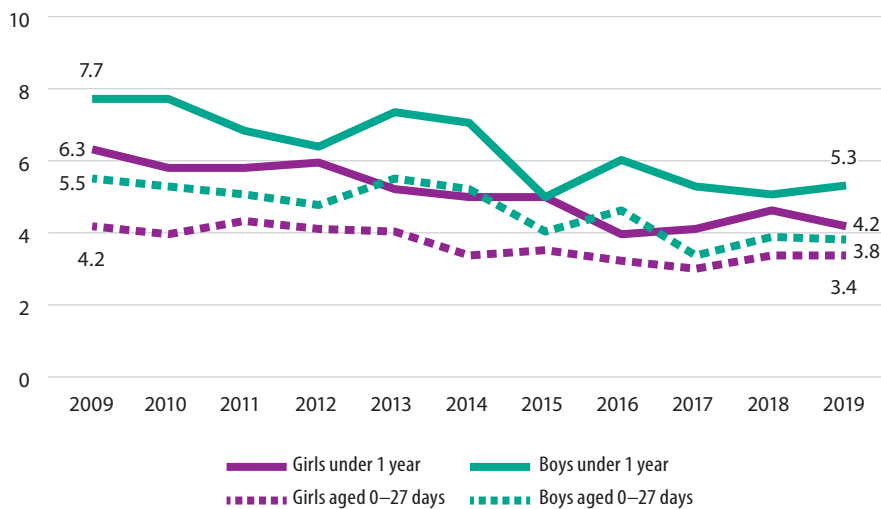
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

### Under-five mortality rate, by sex, 2010–2019 (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

### Neonatal mortality rate<sup>2</sup> and infant mortality rate, by sex, 2009–2019 (deaths per 1,000 live births), 2009–2019



SDG 3.2.2

Source: Vital statistics, SORS.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants aged 0–27 days



3

# SOCIAL PROTECTION



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Of the total number of children beneficiaries with active records of the centres for social work, the children of both sexes from the age group 6–14 make the largest part. Girls of this age make 48.4% of the total number of girls. The share of boys of this age is rather similar and they make 47.9% of the total number of boys.
- ▶ Among persons with disabilities on the records of the centres for social work, the highest proportion of both sexes is in the age group 26–64. The share of women of the subject age equals 42.6% of the total number of women, while the share of men equals 48.8%.
- ▶ Among the beneficiaries of social protection institutions, the percentage share of men is higher in all types of institutions, except among elderly residential care beneficiaries (over 65 years of age). In this category, which also features the largest figures (about 20 000 beneficiaries), the share of women is considerably higher than the share of men, and it equals 65%.
- ▶ In shelters, in 2019 there were 440 women and 417 men (adult beneficiaries of accommodation services in shelters that are on the records of centres for social work). The category Adult (aged 27–64) expressed the largest numbers, and shares by sex were almost equal (49% women, 51% men). In the other two categories, the share of females was somewhat higher; 56% for Young, i.e. 53% for Elderly.

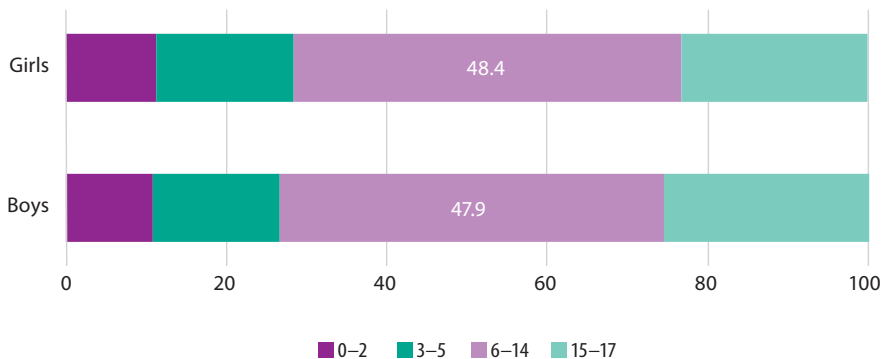
## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Social protection** is an organized social activity of public interest carried out with the aim of providing support and empowering citizens to lead an independent and productive life in the community, as well as preventing the emergence of social exclusion and eliminating its consequences. The objectives of social protection are implemented by rendering the services of social protection and through activities that help avoiding, lessen or eliminate the dependence on social services.
- ▶ **Beneficiary of rights or services of social protection** is an individual or family who face(s) obstacles in meeting the needs, due to which such individual or family is unable to reach or maintain the quality of life or does not have enough resources to meet the basic needs, and cannot achieve them by the work, from property income or from other sources.
- ▶ **Children (minor person) and young (adult person under the age of 26)** are the beneficiaries of rights and services of the social welfare system when, due to family and other life circumstances, their health, safety and development are at risk, i.e. if it is certain that without the support of the social protection system they cannot reach an optimum level of development.



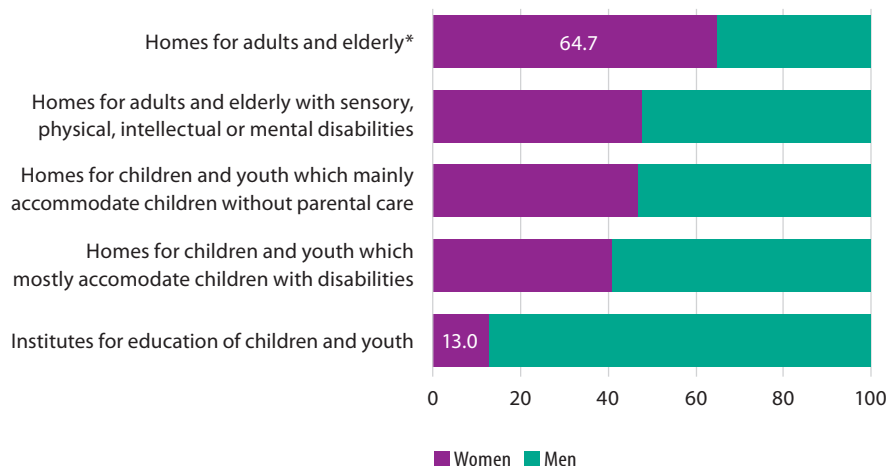
- ▶ **Adult person from the completed 26 to the completed 65 years of age and an adult person over the age of 65** could be beneficiary of rights and services of the system of social protection when their wellbeing, safety and productive life in the society are at risk due to old age, disability, illness,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

### Children beneficiaries on active records of the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

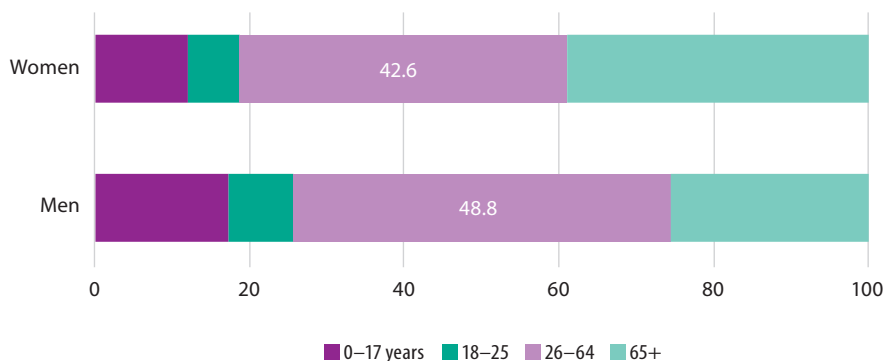
### Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions, by type of institution and sex, 2019 (%)



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

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

### Persons with disabilities on records of the centres for social work, by age and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



### Adult beneficiaries on records of the CSW, who used shelter accommodation services, by age and sex, 2019<sup>3</sup>

	Total		Young (18–26)		Adults (27–64)		Older (65+)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Shelter	440	417	38	30	223	231	179	156

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

### Employed professional staff at centres for social work, by age and sex, 2019

	Managers*		Professional staff (employees and associates)**		Administrative and financial staff		Technical staff	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Total	132	45	1480	280	309	75	159
Up to 29 years	0	0	40	10	5	2	2	5
30–39	26	11	411	65	59	18	21	21
40–49	36	5	331	51	77	25	48	52
50–59	50	13	472	82	126	21	65	40
60–64	20	14	225	70	41	9	22	18
65+	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0

\* Directors and managers of departments.

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

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.

<sup>3</sup> Data on the accommodation of adult users of the shelter are collected through the Report on the work of the Centers for Social Work (CSW). One of the methodological changes is that data provided by shelters are collected at the level of the reporting year in total (not as of 31 December).







4

# EDUCATION AND SCIENCE



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Inclusive education in primary schools covers significantly more boys than girls (according to the individual education plan, the proportion of girls to boys is roughly one to two).
- ▶ The proportion of boys to girls graduating from three-year secondary vocational schools is three to one. Girls are more numerous in the fields of education: Textile and leatherwork, Personal services and Health and social work.
- ▶ Among the students who complete general secondary four-year education (high school), there are more girls (58%) than boys (42%). Also, girls make majority among students who complete secondary vocational four-year schools (53% girls to 47% boys). Boys are more numerous in the fields of education: Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering and metalworking, Geodetics and construction, Transport, Forestry and woodworking, and Geology and mining.
- ▶ More women enroll and complete tertiary education (higher schools and university). Among the enrolled students, women make 57%, and among graduates they make 59% (data for 2019).
- ▶ Among the graduate students in 2019, women accounted for more than a half of all graduates in a large number of fields of education, while men are dominant in the fields of: Information and communications technology/ICT (66%) and Engineering, manufacturing and construction (61%).
- ▶ In 2019, more women (57%) than men (43%) became holders of PhD degrees. Women make majority in many academic fields such as Health (71%), Arts (68%), and Science (66%), while men are more represented in: Engineering, manufacturing and construction (57%), Information and communications technology/ICT (66%) and Services (56%).
- ▶ Men are dominant among the members of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art (SANU). In 2020, over 90% of all members are men. The largest participation of women is in the Department of Language and Literature and the Department of Historical Sciences.
- ▶ Among employed in the field of R&D, in 2018 women are dominant with a 51% share. Almost the same proportion is among scientific researchers, i.e. women make 51.4%.
- ▶ The largest participation of women researchers is in medical sciences, 58.6%, and the smallest participation is in engineering and technology (40%).
- ▶ In the most of age groups, women are more computer-literate than men. In older age groups, there are more men among computer users. The majority of internet users are also women.



## DEFINITIONS

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

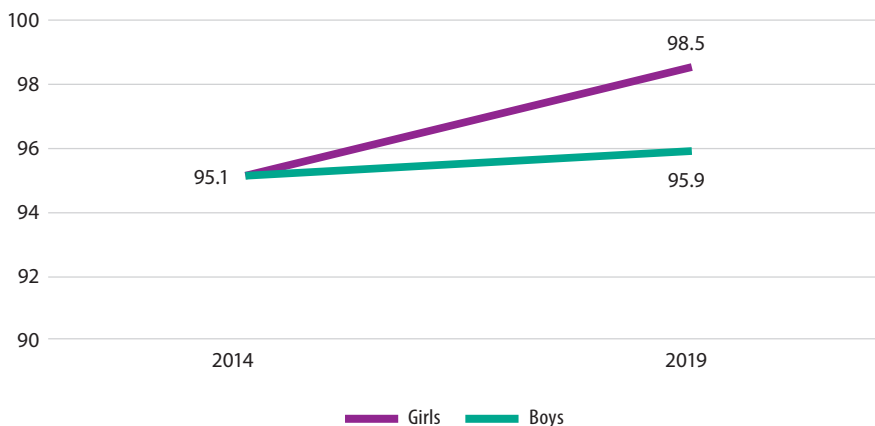
- ▶ **Assistant-researchers** do not hold any research title; work directly with researchers in carrying out professional or technical works relative to R&D (laboratory technicians, engineers and technicians of technical sciences, designers, librarians, information assistants, computer experts, language editors, etc.).

### Children in pre-primary education and employees in pre-primary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Children				Employees			
	Number		%		Number		%	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
2014	92284	99721	48.1	51.9	23619	1257	94.9	5.1
2015	96679	103111	48.4	51.6	24700	1318	94.9	5.1
2016	99930	106240	48.5	51.5	25398	1357	94.9	5.1
2017	102911	109808	48.4	51.6	26581	1454	94.8	5.2
2018	105972	112595	48.5	51.5	27665	1441	95.0	5.0
2019	108842	115721	48.5	51.5	28834	1442	95.2	4.8

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being<sup>4</sup>, by sex, 2014 and 2019 (%)

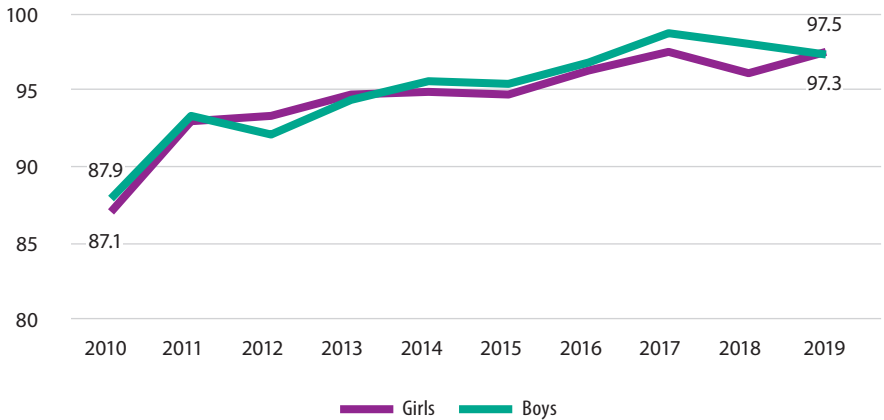


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), SORS and UNICEF.

<sup>4</sup> Early child development index



### Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2010–2019 (%)



SDG 4.2.2

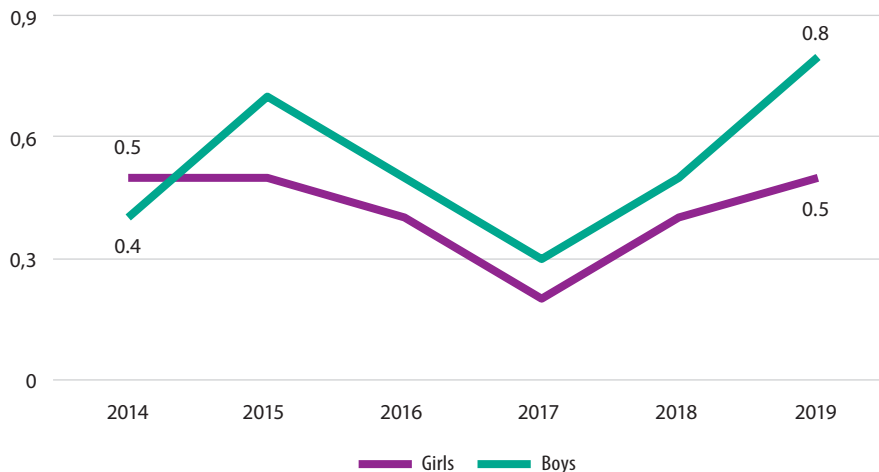
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Pupils in regular primary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Enrolled in first grade of primary school		Enrolled in first grade of primary school %		Enrolled in fifth grade of primary school		Enrolled in fifth grade of primary school %	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2014	32340	33936	48.8	51.2	36092	38576	48.3	51.7
2015	32022	34368	48.2	51.8	34978	37416	48.3	51.7
2016	32094	34430	48.2	51.8	33682	35769	48.5	51.5
2017	32097	33602	48.9	51.1	33166	34772	48.8	51.2
2018	30686	32685	48.4	51.6	31794	33438	48.7	51.3
2019	31127	32888	48.6	51.4	31518	33664	48.4	51.6

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Drop-out rate in regular primary schools, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

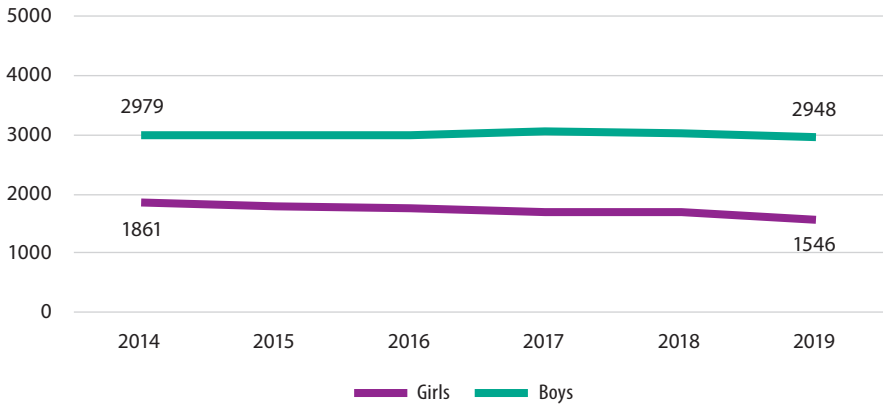
### Inclusive education in regular primary schools, children by sex, 2017–2019 (number and %)

Year		Students with IEP 1		Students with IEP 2		Students with IRC opinion on additional support	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2017	Girls	3292	38.6	1848	38.9	1941	37.4
	Boys	5232	61.4	2903	61.1	3253	62.6
2018	Girls	3252	39.0	1915	38.1	1994	36.8
	Boys	5083	61.0	3110	61.9	3422	63.2
2019	Girls	3304	39.3	2040	37.3	2130	36.6
	Boys	5096	60.7	3429	62.7	3695	63.4

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.



### Pupils in primary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Teachers in primary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2014	37013	14235	72.2	27.8
2015	37842	14626	72.1	27.9
2016	38350	14463	72.6	27.4
2017	38522	14477	72.7	27.3
2018	38535	14400	72.8	27.2
2019	38480	14119	73.2	26.8

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.



### Students in regular upper secondary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Students enrolled in first grade of upper secondary school		Students enrolled in first grade of upper secondary school %		Total number of students enrolled in upper secondary school		Total number of students enrolled in upper secondary school %		Upper secondary education graduates		Upper secondary education graduates %	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2014	31893	34828	47.8	52.2	129346	131810	49.5	50.5	33194	32831	50.3	49.7
2015	33155	35888	48.0	52.0	125557	128440	49.4	50.6	32871	32886	50.0	50.0
2016	33235	35755	48.2	51.8	123284	126727	49.3	50.7	32569	31856	50.6	49.4
2017	33050	35185	48.4	51.6	122976	126118	49.4	50.6	29773	29175	50.5	49.5
2018	33638	36074	48.3	51.7	124574	127534	49.4	50.6	28515	28963	49.6	50.4
2019	32502	35176	48.0	52.0	123553	126302	49.4	50.6	30181	30797	49.5	50.5

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

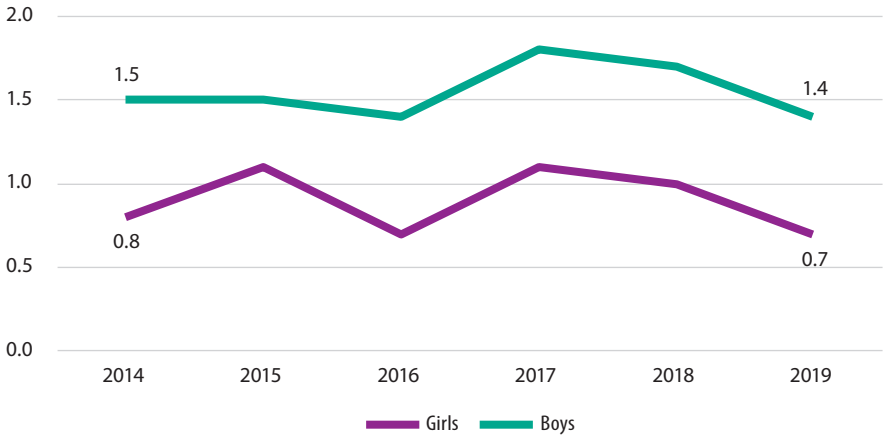
### Teachers in upper secondary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2014	19945	11159	64.1	35.9
2015	19779	10855	64.6	35.4
2016	19945	10810	64.9	35.1
2017	20003	10647	65.3	34.7
2018	20085	10637	65.4	34.6
2019	20427	10543	66.0	34.0

Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

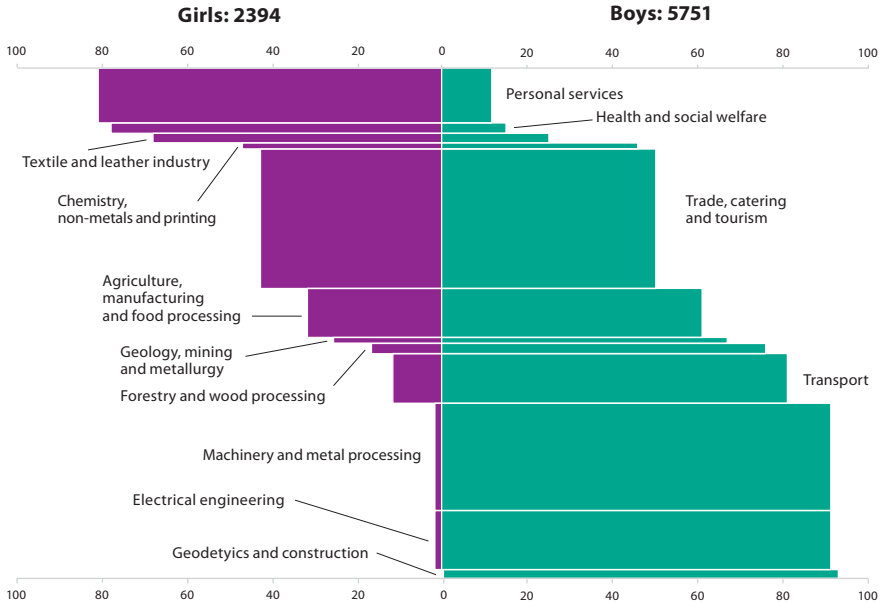


### Drop-out rate in regular upper secondary schools, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



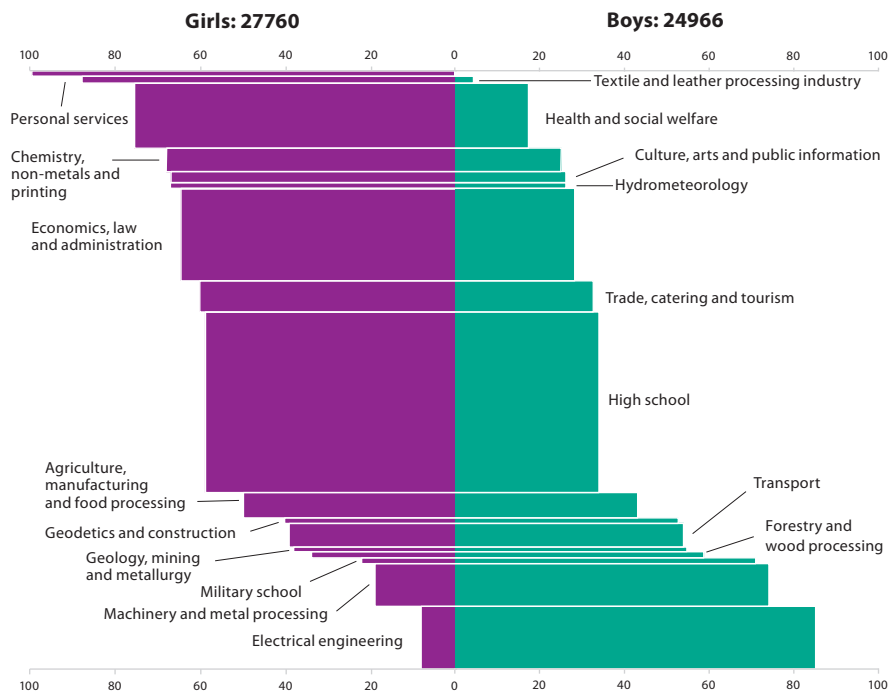
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Students who completed three-year secondary vocational school, by fields of education and sex, 2019 (%)



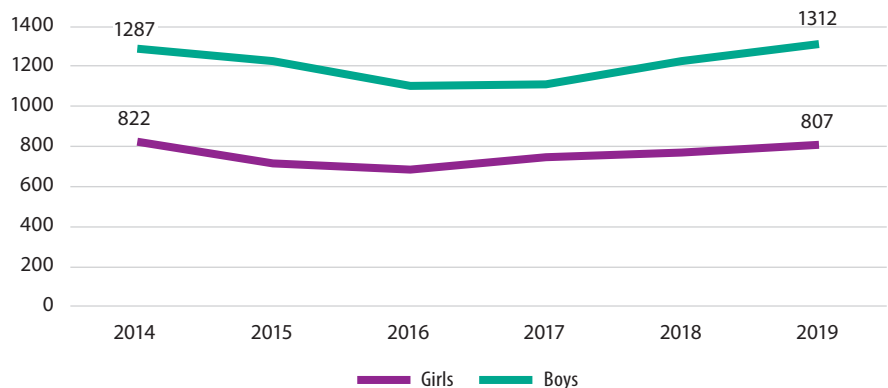
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

## Students who completed four-year upper secondary school, by fields of education and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

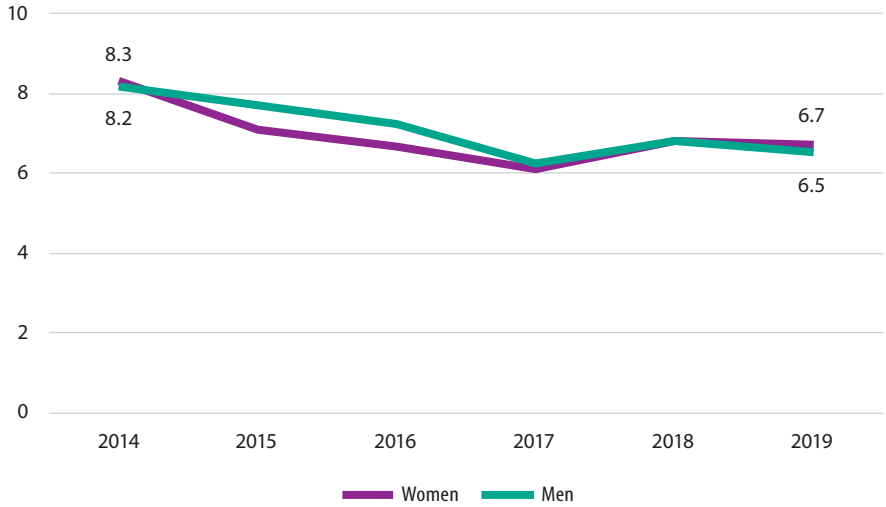
## Students in upper secondary schools for children with developmental disabilities, by sex, 2014–2019



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

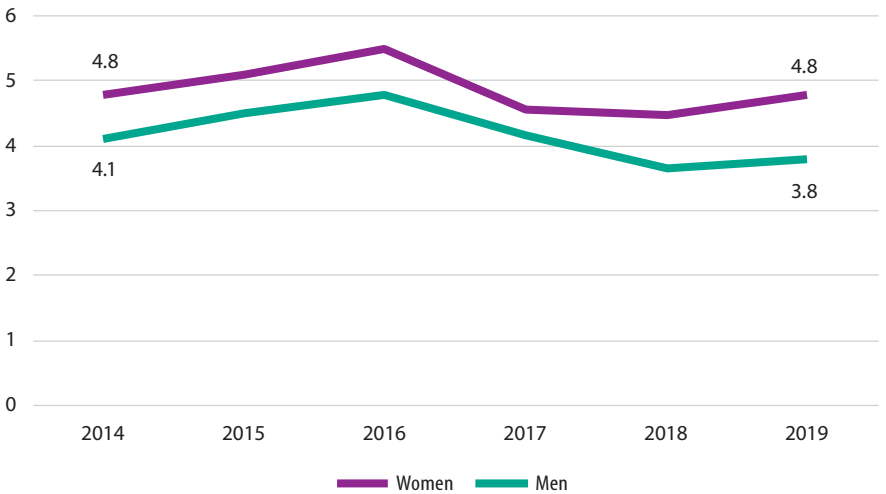


### School-leavers aged 18–24, not in further education and training, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



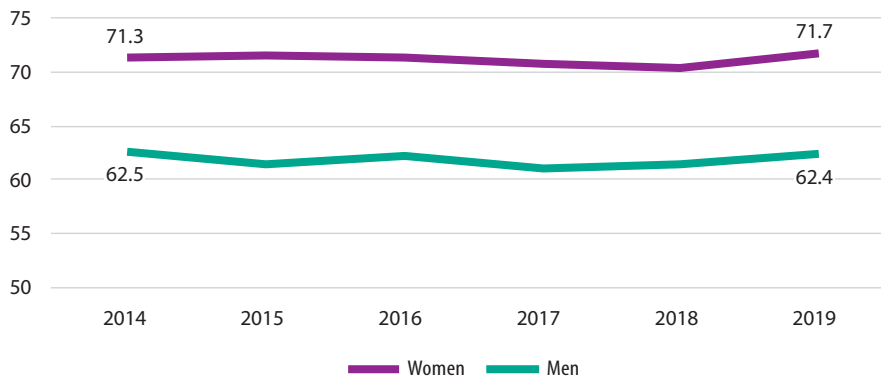
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Population aged 25–64 in education and training, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

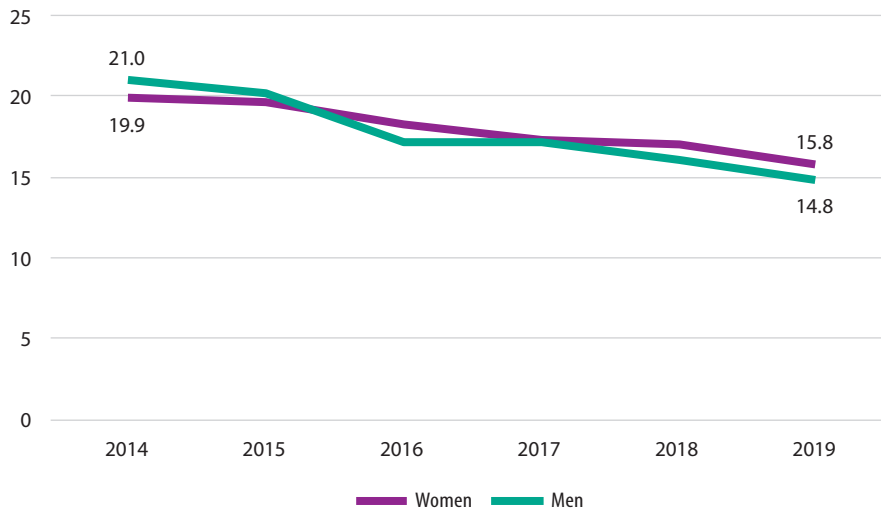
### Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



SDG 4.3.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training<sup>5</sup>, 2014–2019 (%)



SDG 8.6.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

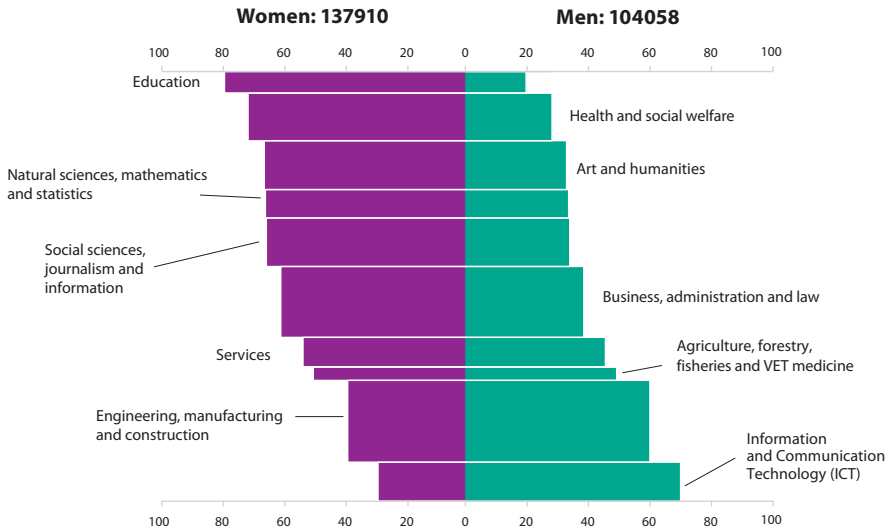
<sup>5</sup> NEET indicator

### Students enrolled in tertiary education, by sex, 2014–2019

Year	Number		%	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2014	134460	106594	55.8	44.2
2015	138971	112191	55.3	44.7
2016	146899	115190	56.0	44.0
2017	144871	111301	56.6	43.4
2018	141679	108092	56.7	43.3
2019	137910	104058	57.0	43.0

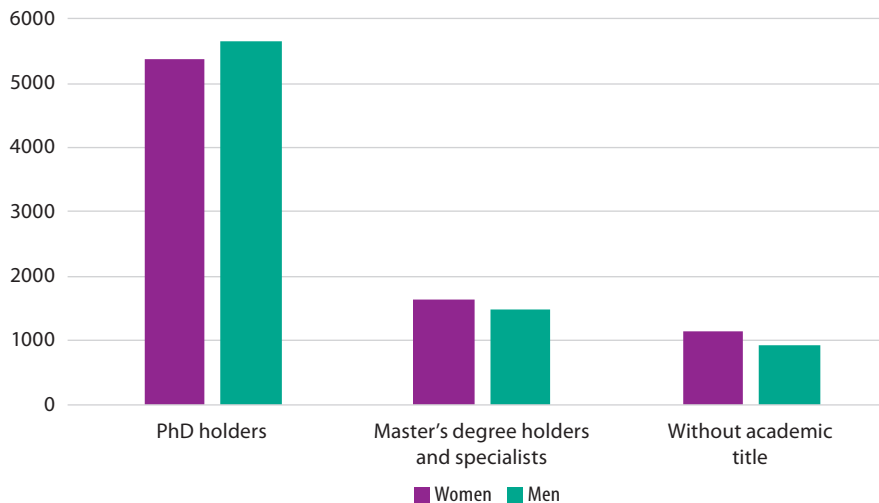
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Students enrolled in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2019 (%)



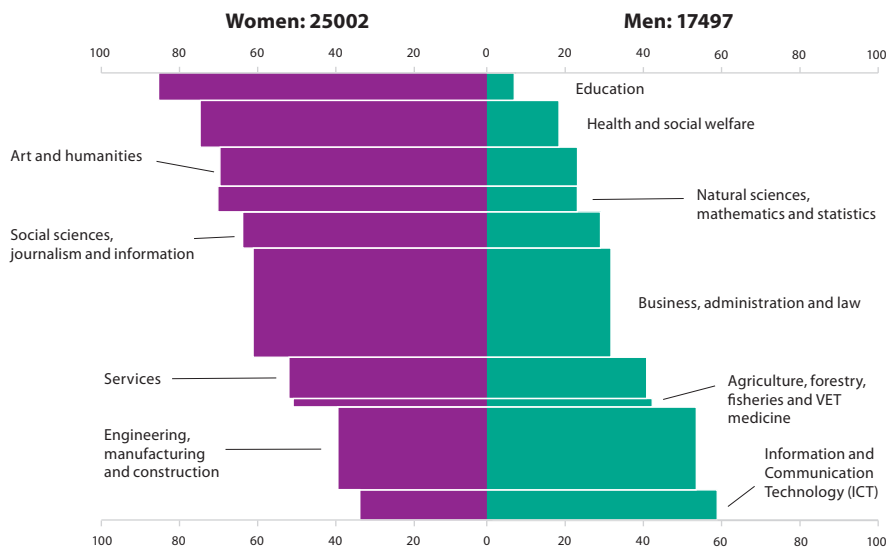
Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Teaching staff and associates in tertiary education, by sex, 2019



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

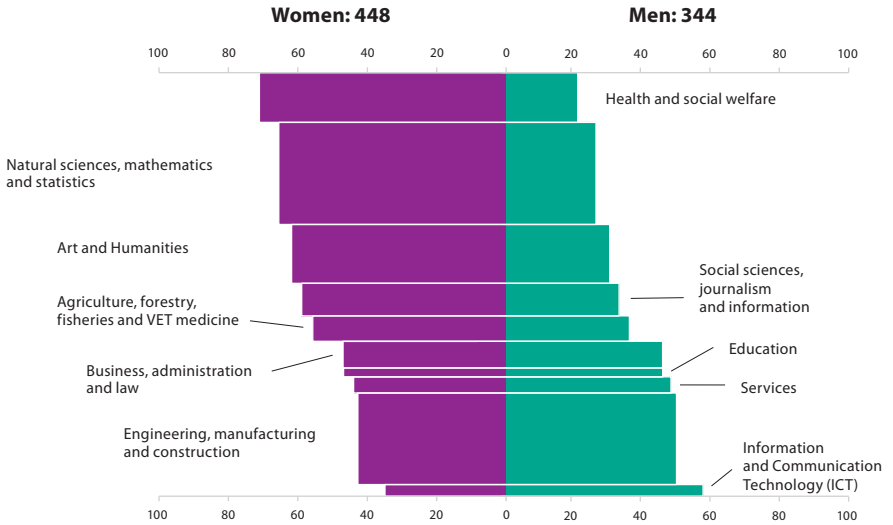
### Students who graduated in tertiary education, by fields of education and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

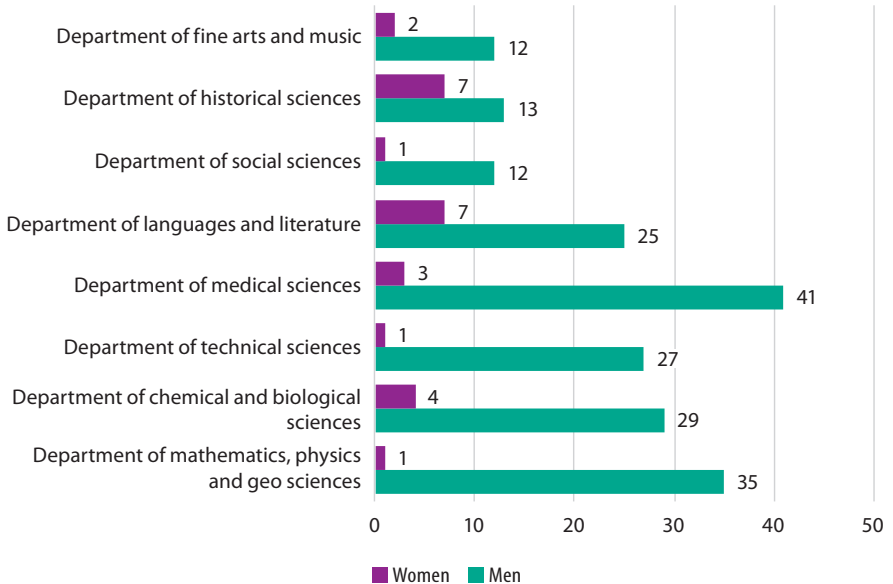


### Doctors degrees awarded, by fields of education and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS.

### Members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU), by departments and sex, 2020



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

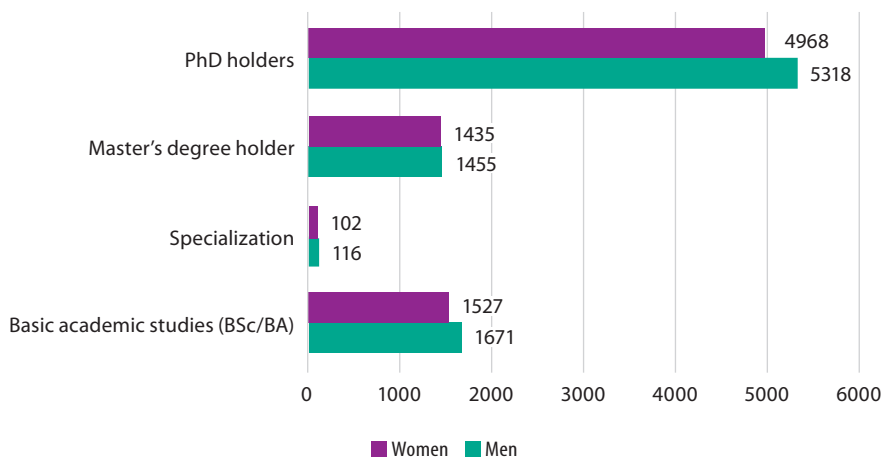


## Employees engaged in R&D activities, by occupation and sex, 2014, 2016 and 2018

	2014				2016				2018			
	W	M	W, %	M, %	W	M	W, %	M, %	W	M	W, %	M, %
Total	10863	11017	49.6	50.4	11533	12009	49.0	51.0	11645	11326	50.7	49.3
Researchers	7452	7711	49.1	50.9	8032	8560	48.4	51.6	8329	7884	51.4	48.6
Associate researchers	715	1001	41.7	58.3	876	943	48.2	51.8	733	794	48.0	52.0
Technicians	1454	1175	55.3	44.7	1632	1521	51.8	48.2	1542	1489	50.9	49.1
Managers	198	260	43.2	56.8	203	364	35.8	64.2	253	411	38.1	61.9
Other staff	1044	870	54.5	45.5	790	621	56.0	44.0	788	748	51.3	48.7

Source: Statistics of science, SORS.

## Researchers by level of education and sex, 2018



Source: Statistics of science, SORS.

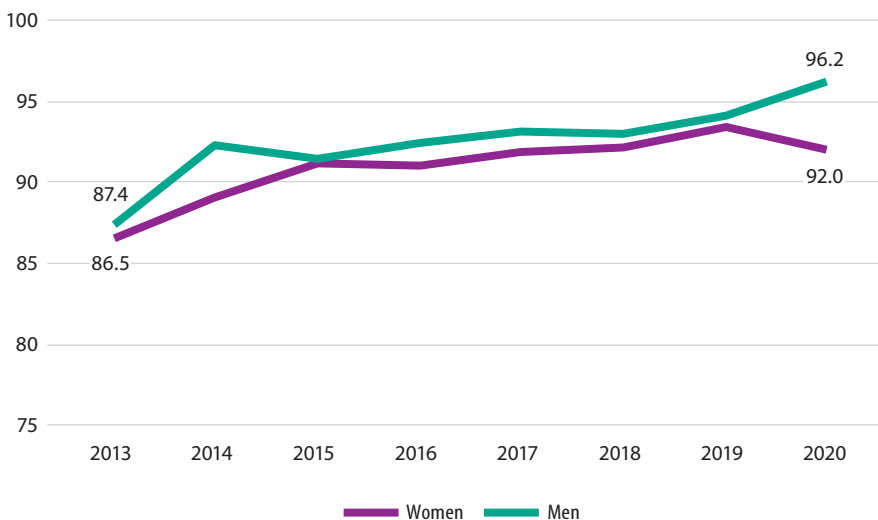


## Researchers by fields of science and sex, 2014, 2016 and 2018

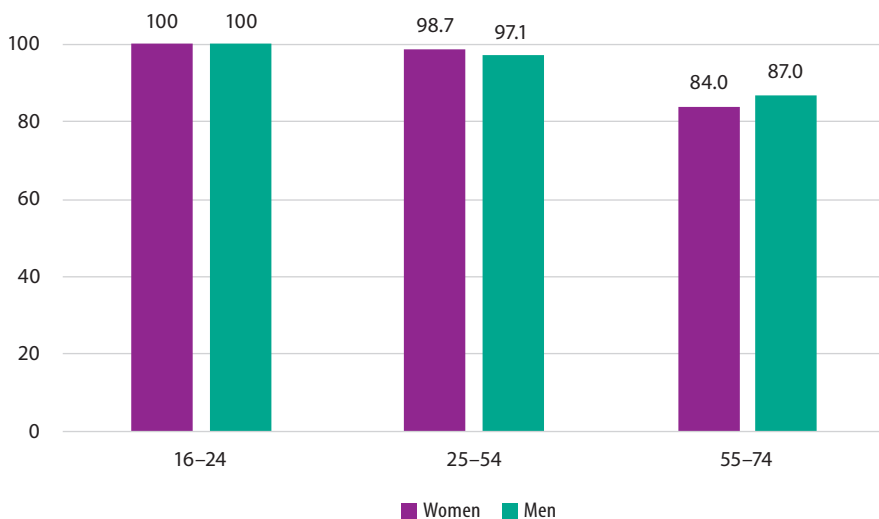
	2014				2016				2018			
	W	M	W, %	M, %	W	M	W, %	M, %	W	M	W, %	M, %
Total	7452	7711	49.1	50.9	8032	8560	48.4	51.6	8329	7884	51.4	48.6
Natural sciences	1763	1516	53.8	46.2	2016	2094	49.1	50.9	2135	1541	58.1	41.9
Engineering and technology	1555	2705	36.5	63.5	1809	3051	37.2	62.8	1839	2714	40.4	59.6
Medical sciences	1216	825	59.6	40.4	1406	944	59.8	40.2	1454	1029	58.6	41.4
Agricultural sciences	560	556	50.2	49.8	594	581	50.6	49.4	588	554	51.5	48.5
Social sciences	1551	1526	50.4	49.6	1400	1266	52.5	47.5	1470	1397	51.3	48.7
Humanities	807	583	58.1	41.9	807	624	56.4	43.6	843	649	56.5	43.5

Source: Statistics of science, SORS.

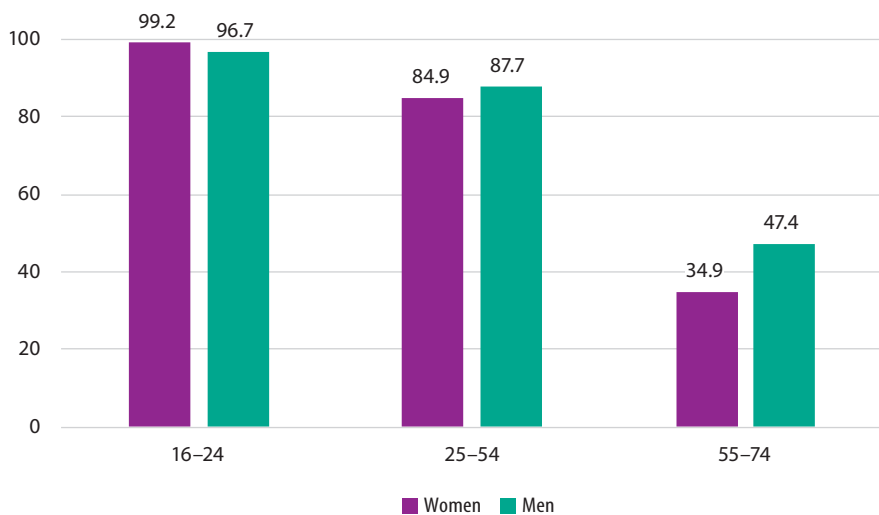
## Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex, 2013–2020 (%)



Source: Statistics on Informational and Communicational technologies, SORS

**Mobile phone users by age and sex, 2019 (%)**

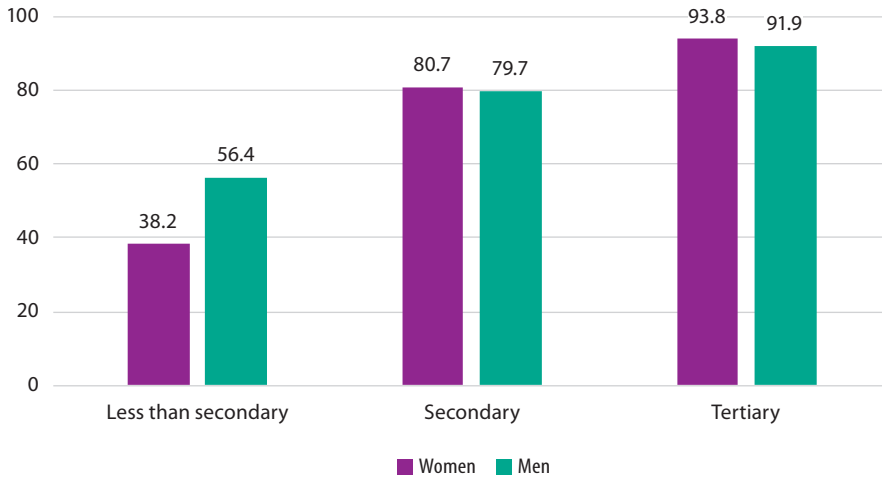
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

**Computer users by age and sex, 2019 (%)**

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

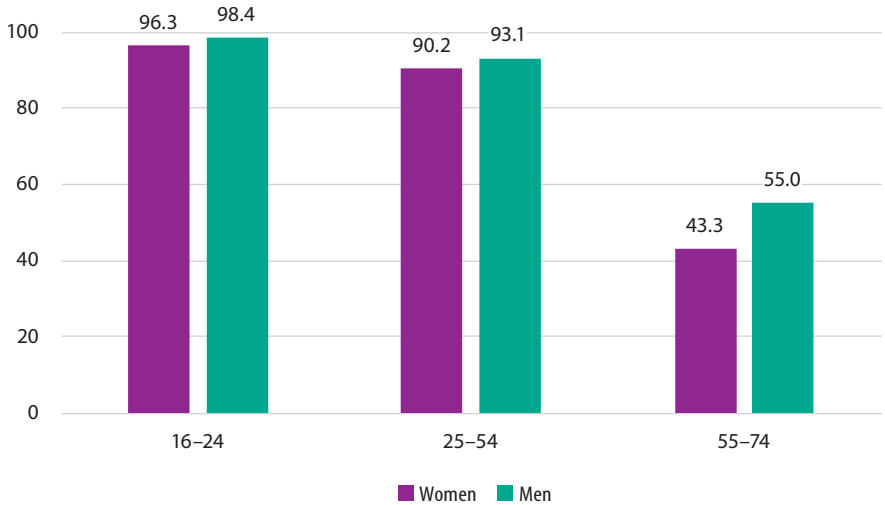


### Computer users by educational attainment and sex, 2019 (%)



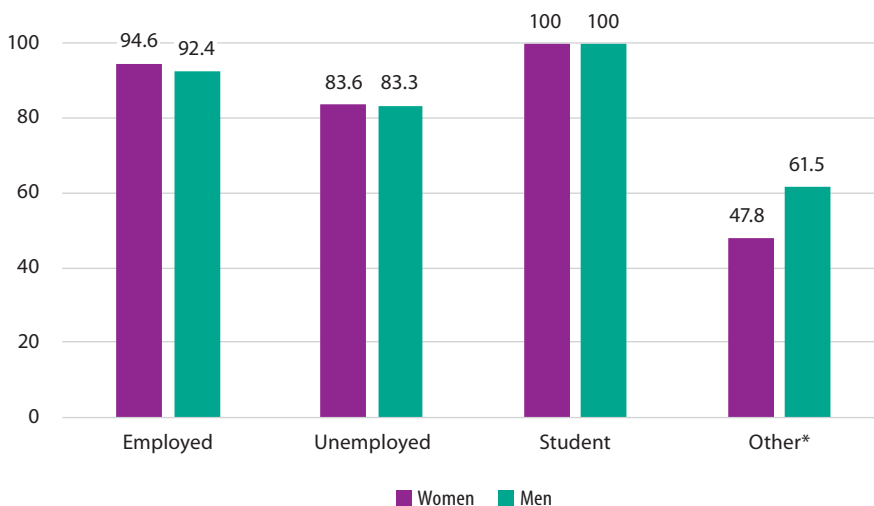
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

### Internet users by age and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

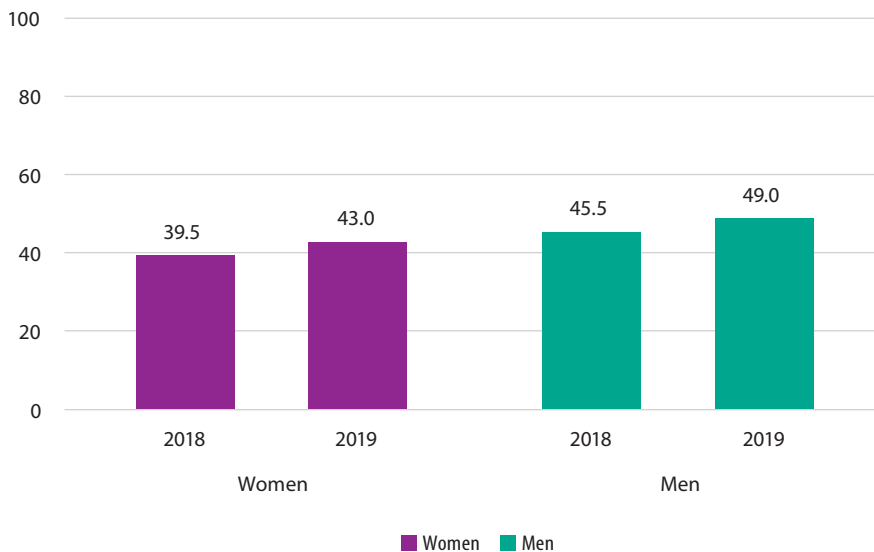
### Internet users by working status and sex, 2019 (%)



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

Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.

### Persons with basic or higher digital skills, population aged 16–74, by sex, 2018 and 2019 (%)



Source: Usage of information and communication technologies, SORS.



5

# EMPLOYMENT



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The activity rate of women with higher education is somewhat higher than the activity rate of men with the same level of education (72.3% vs. 71.0%). However, the activity rate of women without education and with low-level education is 31.5%, which is lesser than the activity rate of men with the same level of education by 30.2 percentage points (p.p.).
- ▶ The employment rate of women is 41.9%, which is by 14.7 p.p less than the employment rate of men (56.6%). As for married men and women, the gender gap is considerably smaller — the employment rate of married women equals 66% and is higher than the employment rate of married men, which equals 62%.
- ▶ The greatest gender gap on the labour market concerning employment is noted in the age category 55-64 years in which the employment rate of women is 40.5% and the employment rate of men is 60.8%.
- ▶ The employment rate of women aged 25 to 54 is lesser for 10.8 p.p. than the employment rate of men in the same age category (69.1% vs. 79.9%).
- ▶ Bearing in mind the reasons why men and women work less than full-time, category with the highest stake of women is "Looking after children or disabled persons" (87%), while men most frequently mentioned "Could not find a full-time job" (62%), as the reason for working less than full-time.
- ▶ There are twice as many self-employed among men than among women (in the age group 15 to 64, 25% of men and 14% women are self-employed).
- ▶ The share of informally employed women and men is larger among self-employed persons than among employed in all age groups. The largest number of informally employed are aged 15 to 24 (66.9% women and 55.3% men).
- ▶ The inactivity rate for women is higher by 15.6 p.p. than for men (52.9% vs. 37.3%). The largest gender gap considering inactivity occurs in the age group 55 and older, where the inactivity rate for women is 78.4% and for men it equals 61.6%.

## DEFINITIONS

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



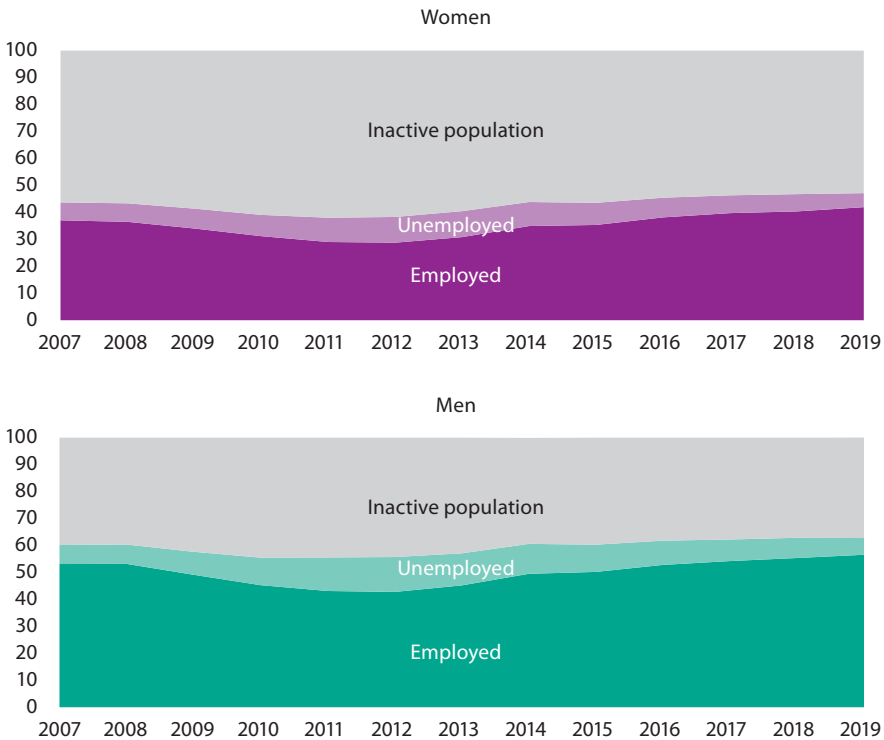
respective week. Pursuant to the Classification of occupational status of employed persons, the following categories are defined: self-employed, employees and unpaid family workers.

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



- ▶ **Employed person seeking change of employment** — is a person who is employed or otherwise exercises the right to work, yet actively seeks to change employment and is on the registry of persons seeking change of employment.
- ▶ **Entrepreneurs Register** is an integrated, central, electronic database where maintained and data on registered entrepreneurs (i.e. sole proprietors), companies, public enterprises and foreign company branches and representative offices, as well as on other forms of business organization (as prescribed by law).
- ▶ **Entrepreneur** is a legally capable natural person who performs activities for the purpose of generating income and who is registered as such in accordance with the law.

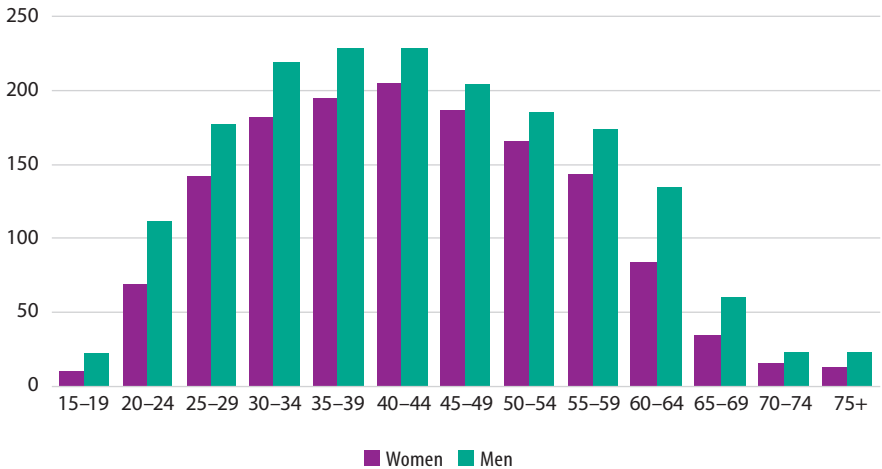
### Main sets of population aged 15 and over, by activity and sex, 2007–2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



### Active population by age groups and sex, 2019 (in thousands)

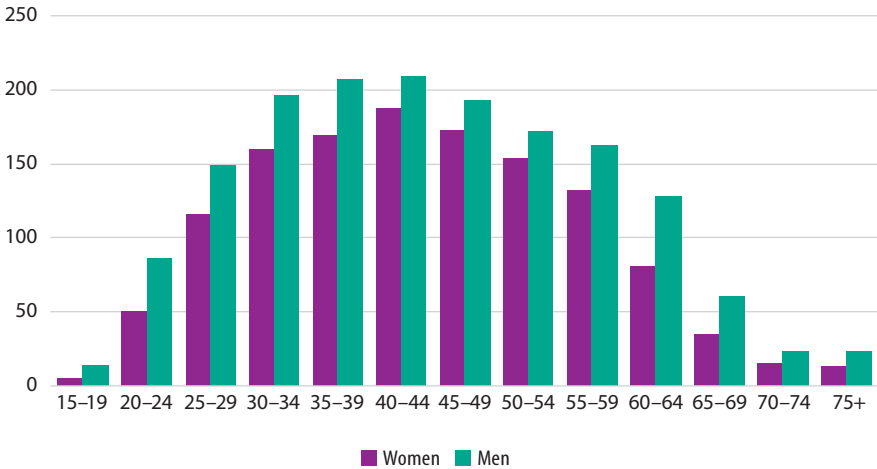


Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Activity rates for population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment, age and sex, 2019

	Total	Women	Men
<b>Educational attainment</b>			
No school	8.4	6.0	16.6
Primary/elementary education	33.6	25.5	45.1
Secondary education	60.3	51.9	67.6
Tertiary/Higher education	71.8	72.3	71.0
<b>Age</b>			
15+	54.6	47.1	62.7
15-64	68.1	61.3	74.9
15-24	29.6	22.7	36.2
25-54	83.2	77.8	88.5
55+	29.1	21.6	38.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Employed by age groups and sex, 2019 (in thousands)**

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Employment rates for population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment, age and sex, 2019 (%)**

	Total	Women	Men
<b>Educational attainment</b>			
No school	7.0	5.2	13.6
Primary/elementary education	30.0	22.9	40.1
Secondary education	53.6	45.3	60.7
Tertiary/Higher education	65.8	65.9	65.6
<b>Age</b>			
15+	49.0	41.9	56.6
15-64	60.7	54.3	67.1
15-24	21.5	15.9	26.7
25-54	74.5	69.1	79.9
55+	27.6	20.5	36.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



**Employed by marital status and sex, 2019 (in thousands and %)**

Marital status	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	1284	100.0	1617	100.0	44	56
Unmarried	290	22.6	517	32.0	36	64
Married	849	66.1	1008	62.3	46	54
Widowhood	64	5.0	28	1.7	70	30
Divorced	81	6.3	64	4.0	56	44

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Employed by professional status, age and sex, 2019 (%)**

Age	15+		15-64		15-24		25-54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Professional status										
Total	56	44	55	45	36	36	54	46	59	41
Self-employed	70	30	69	31	78	22	69	31	70	30
Employees	53	47	53	47	62	38	52	48	57	43
Contributing family workers	28	72	28	72	68	32	28	72	18	82

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Employed by sector of activity, ownership and sex, 2019 (in thousands and %)**

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Employees	983	100.0	1115	100.0	47	53

**Sector of activity**

Agriculture	15	1.5	45	4.0	25	75
Industry	222	22.6	387	34.8	36	64
Construction	9	1.0	91	8.1	9	91
Services	736	74.9	592	53.1	55	45

**Ownership**

Private ownership registered	581	59.1	744	66.7	44	56
Private ownership not registered	11	1.2	13	1.2	47	53
State ownership	383	39.0	345	30.9	53	47
Other	7	0.7	13	1.2	35	65

**Self-employed**

Self-employed	202	100.0	464	100.0	30	70
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**Sector of activity**

Agriculture	61	30.1	203	43.7	23	77
Industry	10	4.8	36	7.7	22	78
Construction	/	/	38	8.2	3	97
Service	131	64.6	188	40.4	41	59

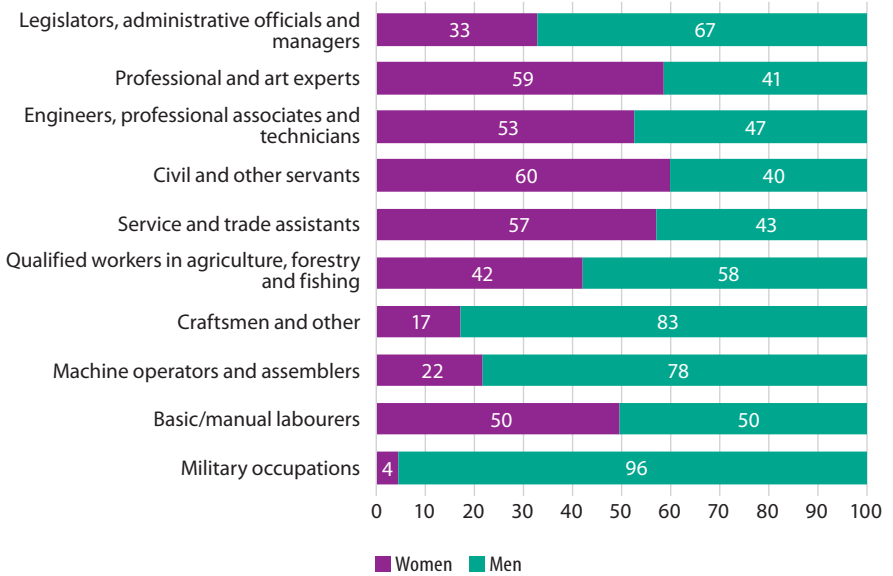
**Ownership**

Private ownership registered	108	53.6	291	62.7	27	73
Private ownership not registered	90	44.4	158	34.1	36	64
State ownership	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	2.0	15	3.2	22	78

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



**Employed by occupation and sex, 2019 (%)**



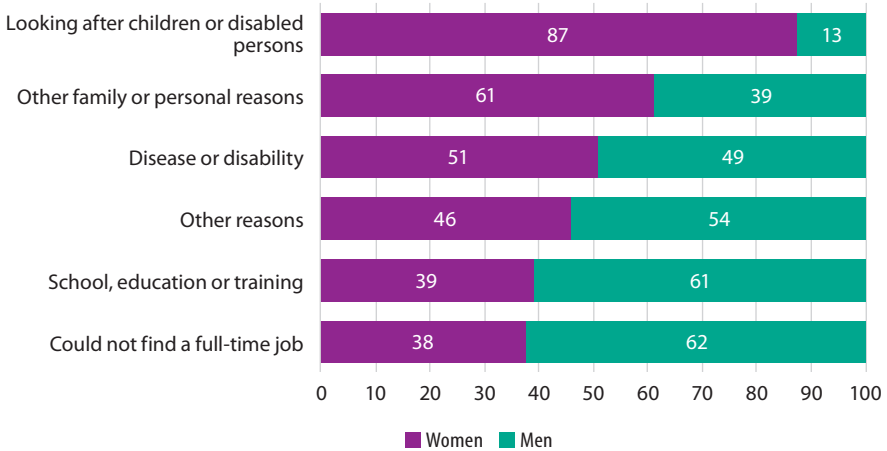
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Employed by working hours, age and sex, 2019 (%)**

	15+		15-64		15-24		25-54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	56	44	55	45	64	36	54	46	59	41
Full-time job	56	44	56	44	65	35	54	46	61	39
Part-time job	53	47	51	49	62	38	50	50	54	46

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Employed by reasons why they work less than full-time and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Employed in formal or informal employment by age, professional status and sex, 2019 (%)

	15+		15-64		15-24		25-54		55+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Employees</b>										
Formally employed	47.5	52.5	47.6	52.4	38.7	61.3	48.9	51.1	43.5	56.5
Informally employed	36.3	63.7	36.0	64.0	31.0	69.0	35.9	64.1	41.8	58.2
<b>Self-employed</b>										
Formally employed	27.1	72.9	28.8	71.2	17.0	83.0	29.7	70.3	23.2	76.8
Informally employed	35.2	64.8	34.1	65.9	25.1	74.9	33.8	66.2	37.1	62.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

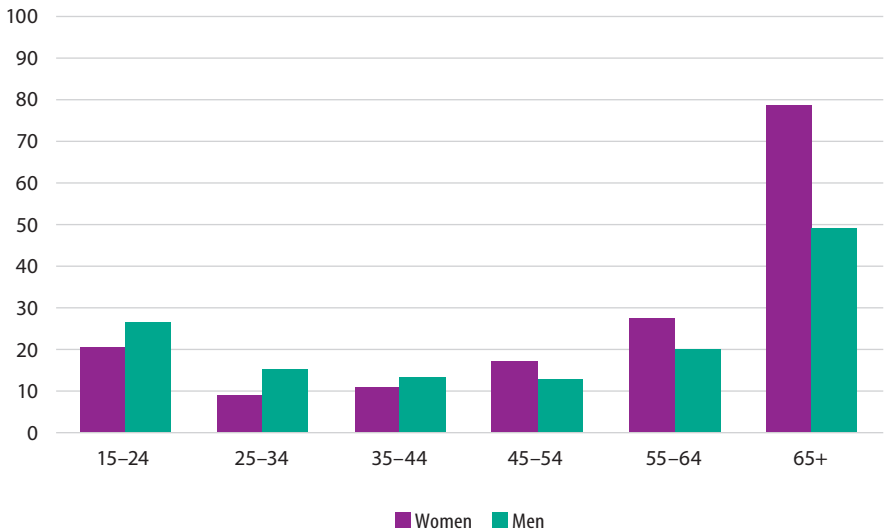


### Employed seeking another job, reasons for seeking another job and sex, 2019 (%)

	Women	Men
Total	55.7	44.3
Employed that did not seek new job in the last four weeks	55.4	44.6
Employed but seeking new job in the last four weeks, reason:	62.9	37.1
Risk of losing present job, or actual job is of limited duration	58.5	41.5
Present job is accepted as temporary	68.8	31.2
Searching extra job that would be worked in addition to current job	61.1	38.9
Desire to find job providing better conditions (higher wages, more convenient working hours or transport, possibility to better express their own abilities)	61.1	38.9
Other	57.8	42.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Informal employment in total employment by age groups and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

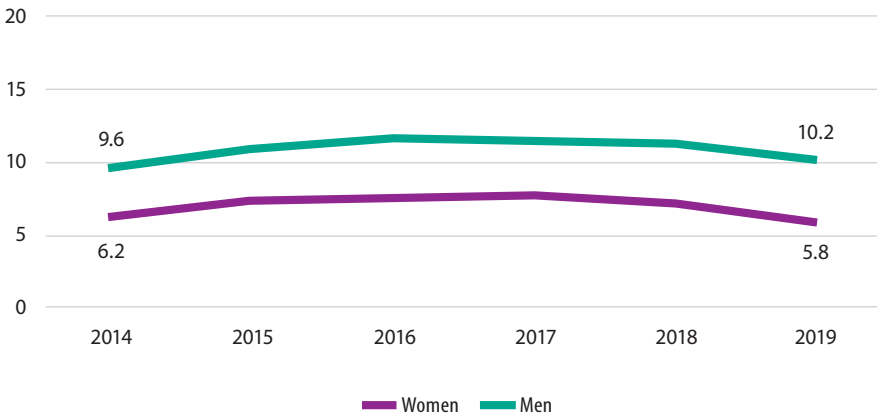


### Informally employed by section of activity and sex, 2019 (in thousands)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	239	100	291	100	45	55
Agriculture	118	50	101	35	54	46
Industry	8	3	20	7	29	71
Construction	0	0	44	15	0	100
Services	112	47	125	43	47	53

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

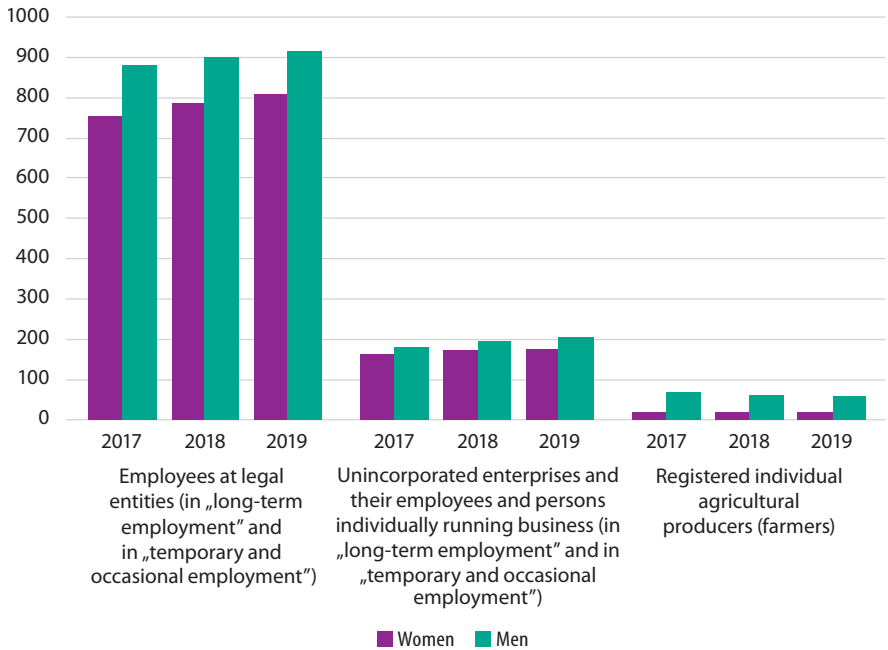
### Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex, 2014–2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

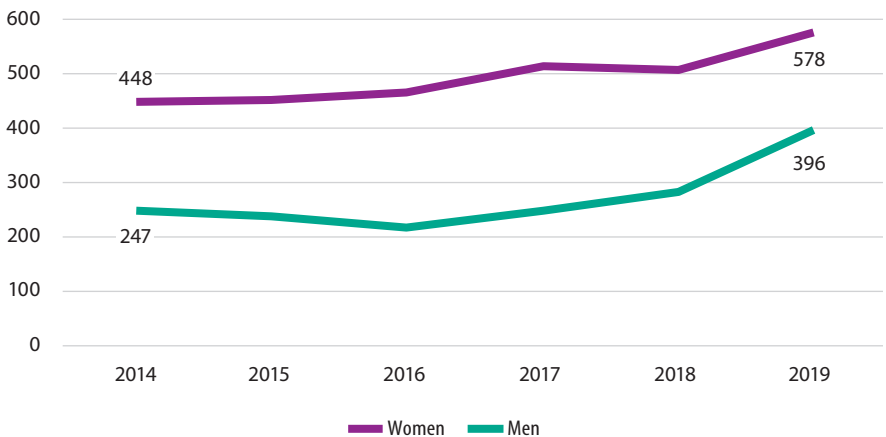


### Registered employment, by sex, 2017–2019 (in thousands)



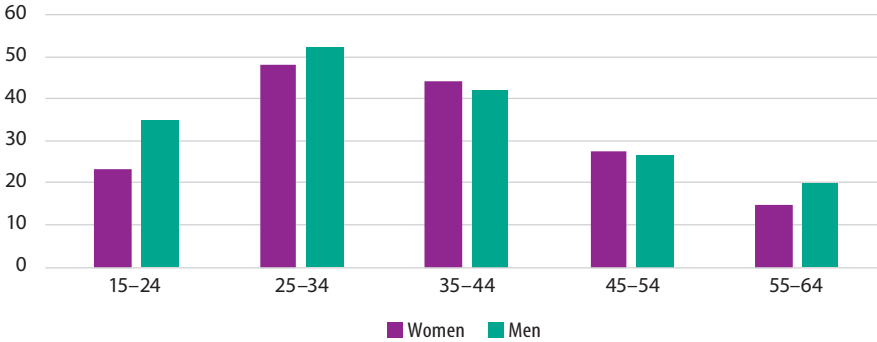
Source: Survey on registered employment, SORS.

### Employed persons seeking change of employment, by sex, 2014–2019



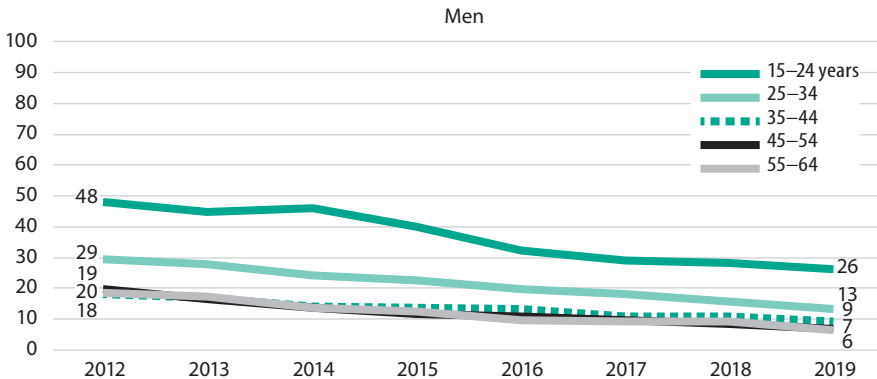
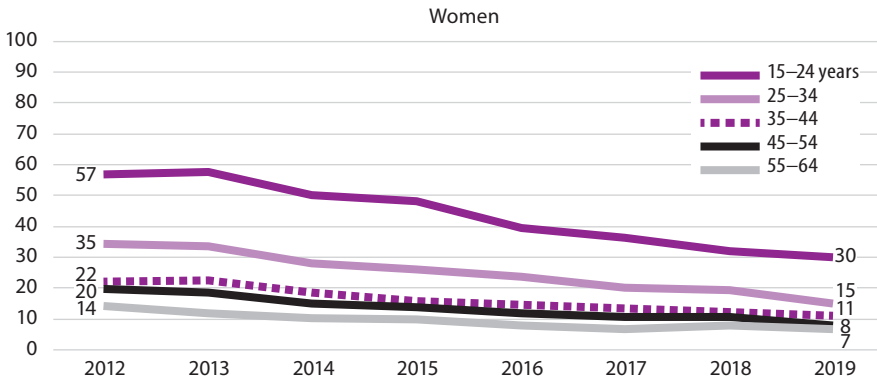
Source: National Employment Service.

### Unemployed by age groups and sex, 2019 (in thousands)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

### Unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2012–2019 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



## Long-term unemployment rate by age groups and sex, 2019 (%)

Age	Long term unemployment rate		
	Total	Women	Men
15+	6.0	6.4	5.8
15–64	6.4	6.6	6.1
15–24	11.0	11.3	10.8
25–54	6.4	6.6	6.1
55+	3.6	4.0	3.3

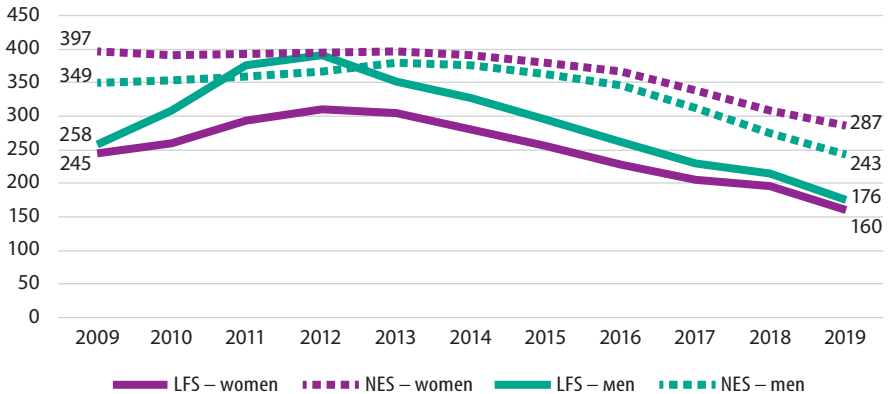
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

## Unemployed by marital status and sex, 2019 (in thousands and %)

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	160	100	176	100	48	52
Unmarried	68	43	110	63	38	62
Married	75	47	57	32	57	43
Widowed	4	2	1	1	78	22
Divorced	13	8	8	4	62	38

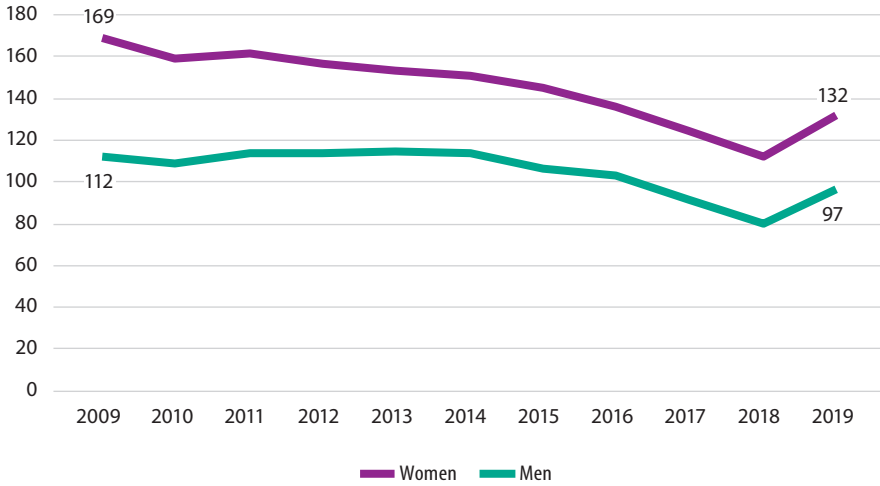
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

## Unemployed persons, by sex, 2009–2019 (in thousands)



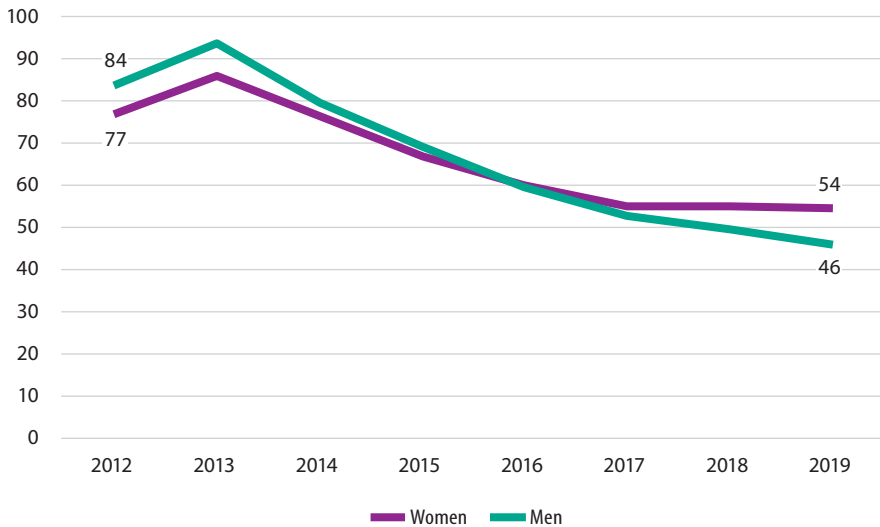
Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and National Employment Service (NES).

### Unemployed persons, first time job seekers, by sex, 2009–2019 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.

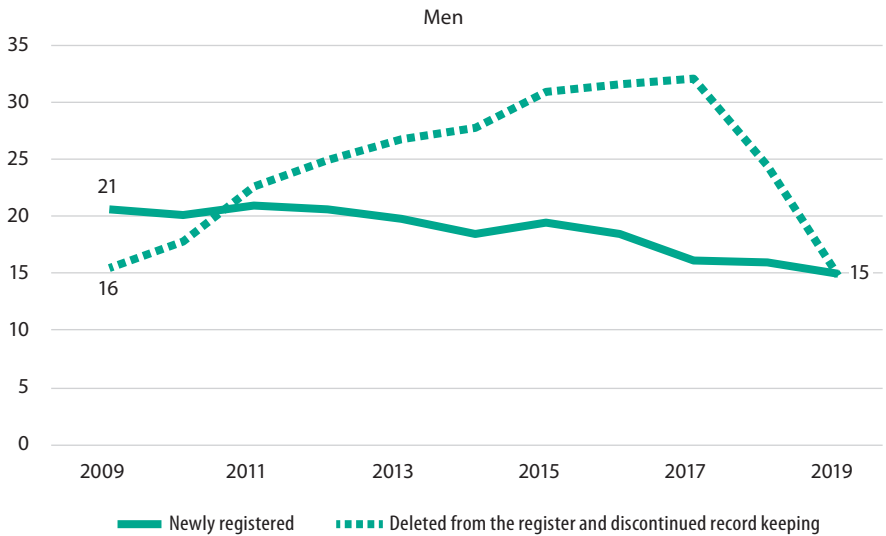
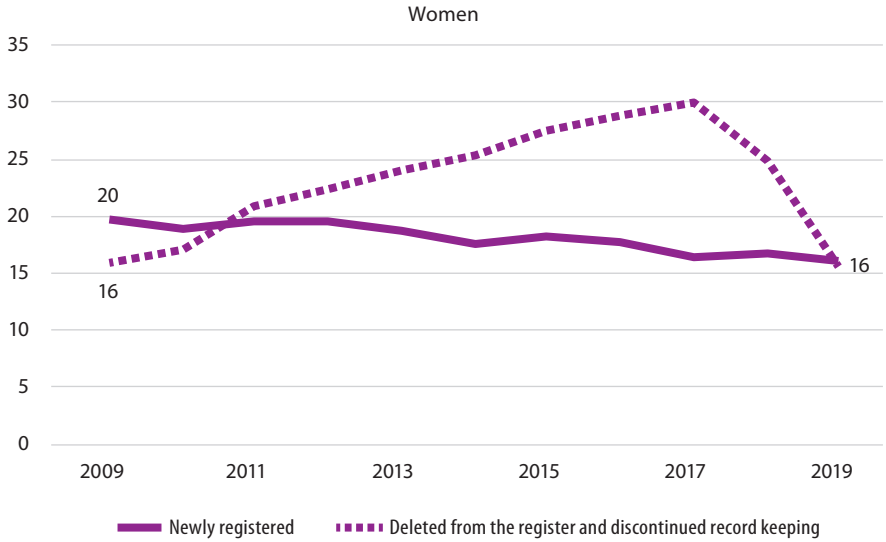
### Unemployed persons, beneficiaries of financial compensation, by sex, 2012–2019 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.



### Unemployed persons, newly registered and deleted from the register, 2009–2019 (in thousands)



Source: National Employment Service.

**Inactivity rate by age and sex, 2019 (%)**

Age	Total	Women	Men
15+	45.4	52.9	37.3
15-64	31.9	38.7	25.1
15-24	70.4	77.3	63.8
25-54	16.8	22.2	11.5
55 +	70.9	78.4	61.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Inactive by reasons for not seeking job and by sex, 2019 (in thousands and %)**

	Women		Men		Structure by sex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Total	1276	100	851	100	60	40
Expecting to resume previous job	3	0.2	5	0.6	34	66
Illness or disability	193	15.2	159	18.7	55	45
Care of children or adult disabled persons	103	8.1	3	0.4	97	3
Other personal or family reasons	123	9.6	37	4.3	77	23
Schooling or training	259	20.3	232	27.3	53	47
Retired	465	36.4	325	38.2	59	41
Discouraged in possible finding job	70	5.5	41	4.8	63	37
Other reasons	60	4.7	49	5.7	55	45

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



### Inactive persons by previous work experience, income sources and sex, 2019 (in thousands)

	Women	Men	Women	Men
Inactive	1622	1065	60	40
<b>By previous experience</b>				
Had previous work experience	1097	791	58	42
No work experience	525	274	66	34
<b>By main income sources</b>				
Salary/pension of spouse/parent/other household members	649	347	65	35
Support from other relatives/friends	21	14	60	40
Own pension entitlement	861	606	59	41
Unemployment insurance	3	7	32	68
Student grant/student loan	2	2	45	55
Casual jobs/small-range agricultural production	11	27	29	71
Welfare	56	41	58	42
Alimony	3	1	73	27
Receipts from rents/interest/dividend	2	4	40	60
Personal savings	5	8	36	64
Other	9	9	51	49

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.



**Potential labour force, aged 15–74, by sex, 2019 (in thousands and %)**

	Available to work, not seeking job	Seeking job, but not immediately available	Potential labour force <sup>6</sup>	Potential additional labour force as a share in extended labour force <sup>7</sup>
	(in thousands)			
Total	200	16	215	6.3
Women	107	8	114	5.4
Men	93	8	101	7.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

**Companies and Entrepreneurs, by sex, 2020<sup>8</sup> (%)**

	Structure by sex	
	Women	Men
Companies: Natural persons who are legal representatives and other representatives	24	76
Entrepreneurs: Founders	31	69

Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency.

<sup>6</sup> Potential labour force consists of persons available to work but not seeking job and persons seeking job but not immediately available to work.

<sup>7</sup> Extended labour force consist of labour force (employed and unemployed) extended by potential labour force.

<sup>8</sup> Register of Business Entities, October



6

# EARNINGS AND PENSIONS



## HIGHLIGHTS

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

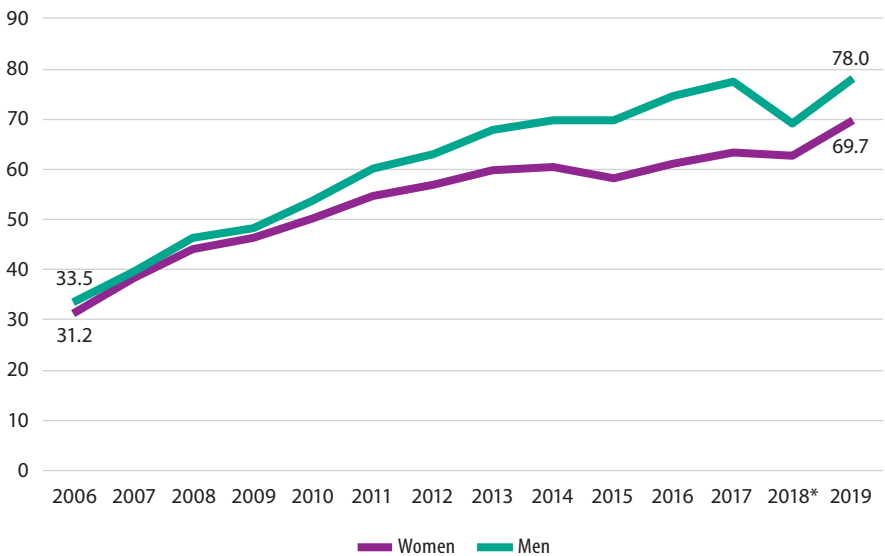
## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Earnings** means all payments to employees on which the corresponding taxes and contributions are paid. Annual earnings consist of: payments for work with full, shorter than full or longer than full-time working hours (overtime), arrears or differences in wages, allowances for on-call time, night and shift work, work on Sundays and holidays, bonuses, regular monthly bonuses, transportation fees for commuting to and from work, remuneration for meals during work, as well as allowances for hours not worked (annual leave, paid leave, holidays, sick leave up to 30 days, leave due to professional training, a standstill in work not caused by workers' guilt). Earnings does not include remuneration: for sick leave longer than 30 days, for time spent on business trip in the country and abroad, for accommodation and food while doing fieldwork, for funeral services, for damages due to injury at work or occupational disease, as well as other incomes on which taxes and contributions are not paid.
- ▶ Unlike the concept of earnings, defined in Article 105 of the Labour Law, which includes regular earnings with taxes and contributions at the expense of the employee, as well as increased earnings, salary compensation, regular and periodic bonuses and other income on which taxes and contributions are paid, in this Structure of Earnings Survey the full amount of compensation for transportation costs for commuting to and from work are included.
- ▶ **The Gender pay gap (GPG)** represents the difference between average hourly earnings of employed men and of employed women as a percentage of average hourly earnings of employed men.
- ▶ **Median** is the value of the observed variable, which is located exactly in the middle of an ordered set of the population variable values.



- ▶ **Educational attainment** is the highest level of education for which an employee (a person) possesses an appropriate diploma, i.e. graduation degree of an accredited educational institution and these data represent the personal characteristics of employees, regardless of the occupation they perform.
- ▶ **Pension** is a monthly cash benefit to which an individual is entitled in respect of insurance for old age, disability, death and physical impairment. There are three categories of pensions: old age, disability and family pension. Beneficiaries can claim the right to an old age pension on the basis of years worked or age, and the right to disability pension is claimed on the basis of disability. In case of the death of the holder, the right to the pension is transferred to a family member. For this kind of pension there are no data on the beneficiaries' sex.

### Average earnings of employees by sex, 2006–2019 (RSD thousand)



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

Source: Earnings statistics, SORS.

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

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

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees <sup>9</sup>	
		Women	Men
Total <sup>10</sup>	8.8	18.0	17.8
<b>Age groups</b>			
15–29 years	4.6	23.4	22.0
30–39	12.2	17.8	16.9
40–49	12.3	18.4	16.4
50–59	6.8	16.1	16.6
60 or more years	-0.7	12.3	20.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
No education, incomplete primary school or primary education	21.2	46.2	26.7
Secondary education	14.2	23.3	21.2
College, I level of university or expert studies	17.9	9.4	8.0
Higher education, master and doctoral studies	17.9	2.6	4.7
<b>Occupational groups</b>			
Managers	5.3	6.8	7.8
Professionals	19.0	1.5	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	19.3	6.1	10.3
Clerical support workers	5.4	15.3	14.6
Service and sales workers	10.1	35.2	30.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	4.5	5.3	53.3
Craft and related trades workers	23.8	36.1	19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17.7	17.5	20.2
Elementary occupations	15.4	47.4	30.1

<sup>9</sup> Low-wage earners are persons who earn less or equal to 2/3 of the median hourly earnings.

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



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

	Gender pay gap	Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees <sup>9</sup>	
		Women	Men
<b>Type of ownership</b>			
Private ownership	10.1	25.3	23.3
Public ownership	11.6	10.1	6.6
<b>Size of enterprise</b>			
10–49 employees	-2.4	35.4	38.5
50–249	7.0	21.5	18.0
250–499	9.1	17.1	15.4
500–999	11.9	10.8	7.6
1,000 or more employees	17.6	6.9	4.9
<b>Sections of activities</b>			
Mining and quarrying	-5.9	3.5	4.0
Manufacturing	19.2	24.7	14.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-2.9	7.5	9.7
Construction	-22.4	17.4	31.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.7	28.2	23.4
Transportation and storage	-3.4	15.1	23.8
Accommodation and food service activities	9.2	35.9	39.5
Information and communication	14.5	8.9	6.9
Financial and insurance activities	20.1	6.0	6.1
Real estate activities	9.8	32.0	12.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.5	10.4	15.1
Administrative and support service activities	2.2	31.2	35.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.7	5.5	6.8
Education	7.6	12.7	12.9
Human health and social work activities	14.8	11.1	9.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.1	24.5	32.1
Other service activities	3.1	28.0	14.8



SDG 8.5.1

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey, SORS.

## Average annual earnings and median annual earnings by sections of activities and sex, 2018 (RSD thousand)

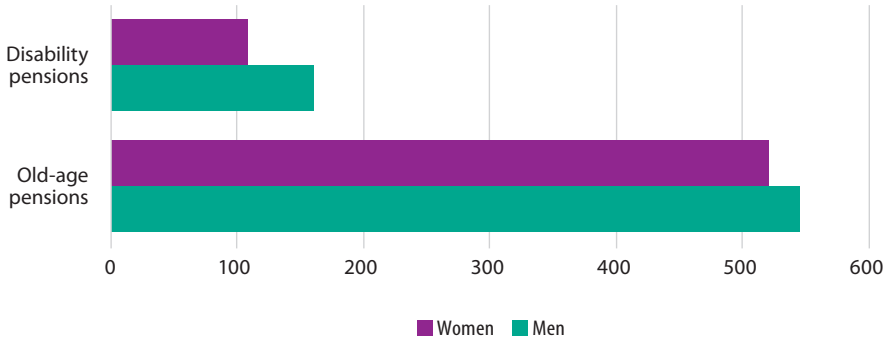
Sections of activities	Average annual earnings				Median annual earnings			
	Women	Men	Women to men earnings ratio, %	Women to men earnings ratio, %	Women	Men	Women to men earnings ratio, %	Women to men earnings ratio, %
Total <sup>11</sup>	917	1008	91	91	752	779	97	97
Mining and quarrying	1266	1193	106	106	1103	1134	97	97
Manufacturing	867	961	90	90	616	770	80	80
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1474	1600	92	92	1291	1542	84	84
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	759	730	104	104	668	672	99	99
Construction	871	733	119	119	745	636	117	117
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	735	848	87	87	568	643	88	88
Transportation and storage	901	882	102	102	745	727	103	103
Accommodation and food service activities	662	785	84	84	550	555	99	99
Information and communication	1347	1529	88	88	1028	1078	95	95
Financial and insurance activities	1588	2011	79	79	1277	1575	81	81
Real estate activities	938	1047	90	90	642	758	85	85
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1306	1471	89	89	1039	1063	98	98
Administrative and support service activities	722	863	84	84	576	582	99	99
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1060	1055	101	101	869	919	95	95
Education	873	1002	87	87	910	901	101	101
Human health and social work activities	893	1053	85	85	768	821	94	94
Arts, entertainment and recreation	763	822	93	93	642	618	104	104
Other service activities	970	985	98	98	796	777	102	102

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey, SORS.

<sup>11</sup> The employees in enterprises employing less than 10 employees, as well as the employees in section Agriculture, forestry and fishing were not included in the survey.



### Pension beneficiaries<sup>12</sup> of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex, 2019 (in thousands)



Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

### Pension beneficiaries by categories, pension type, average age and sex, 2019

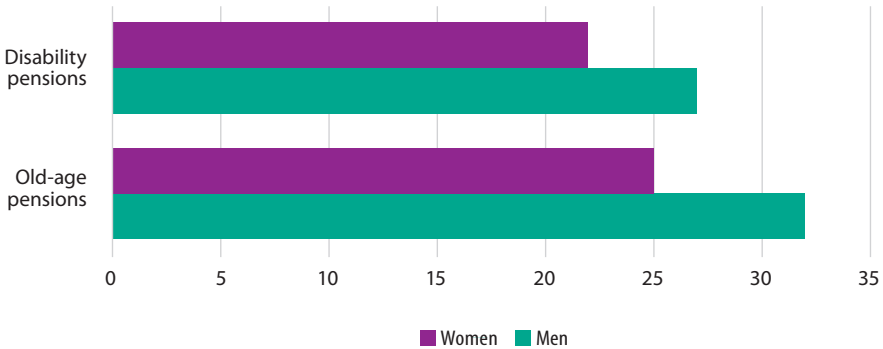
	Women beneficiaries per 100 men beneficiaries	Average age of beneficiaries		Average pension of women compared to average pension of men
		Women	Men	
<b>All categories</b>				
Old-age pensions	95	71	72	80
Disability pensions	68	68	68	84
<b>Employed</b>				
Old-age pensions	90	70	72	84
Disability pensions	70	68	69	84
<b>Independent activities</b>				
Old-age pensions	50	67	71	91
Disability pensions	32	62	66	91
<b>Farmers</b>				
Old-age pensions	187	76	76	93
Disability pensions	95	66	66	94

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

<sup>12</sup> As of 1 January 2008, pension insurance funds for employees, independent activities and farmers have been unified, and from 1 January 2012, category of professional military officers is included.



### Average pensions of all categories of insurance, by type of pension and sex of beneficiaries, 2019 (RSD thousand)



Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.

### New pension beneficiaries, by sex, 2019

Pension beneficiaries	Old-age pensions				Disability pensions			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All pensioner categories</b>								
Number of new beneficiaries	14963	28.0	38425	72.0	4300	39.8	6496	60.2
Average pension (RSD)	25497	-	26496	-	19331	-	21881	-
Average age	62	-	64	-	54	-	56	-
Average years worked	30	-	32	-	21	-	24	-
<b>Employed</b>								
Number of new beneficiaries	13091	29.3	31592	70.7	3780	40.7	5506	59.3
Average pension (RSD)	26654	-	27652	-	19979	-	22720	-
Average age	62	-	64	-	53	-	56	-
Average years worked	30	-	33	-	22	-	25	-
<b>Independent activities</b>								
Number of new beneficiaries	1071	17.9	4898	82.1	293	30.2	676	69.8
Average pension (RSD)	21779	-	24518	-	17101	-	19368	-
Average age	62	-	65	-	53	-	57	-
Average years worked	28	-	31	-	19	-	21	-
<b>Farmers</b>								
Number of new beneficiaries	801	29.3	1935	70.7	227	42.0	314	58.0
Average pension (RSD)	11567	-	12623	-	11429	-	12569	-
Average age	63	-	65	-	56	-	58	-
Average years worked	19	-	23	-	13	-	17	-

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.



### Stopped pension entitlements due to death of beneficiaries, by type of pension and sex, 2019

	Old-age pensions						Disability pensions					
	Women			Men			Women			Men		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All pensioner categories												
Number of pensions	15411	35.8	27578	64.2	5234	19.0	22276	81.0				
Years of life	78	-	78	-	73	-	73	-				
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	20	-	17	-	23	-	19	-				
Employed												
Number of pensions	9945	31.0	22176	69.0	4813	18.7	20894	81.3				
Years of life	77	-	78	-	74	-	74	-				
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	20	-	17	-	24	-	20	-				
Independent profession												
Number of pensions	244	15.2	1,362	84.8	146	14.8	842	85.2				
Years of life	71	-	75	-	64	-	69	-				
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	12	-	12	-	12	-	14	-				
Farmers												
Number of pensions	5222	56.4	4040	43.6	275	33.7	540	66.3				
Years of life	81	-	82	-	67	-	69	-				
Average number of years of claiming the right to a pension	21	-	17	-	14	-	13	-				

Source: Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund.





7

# LIVING STANDARD



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In 2019 at-risk-of-poverty rate, by age and sex, was on the highest level for persons below the age of 18, and it equalled 29.3% for women and 28.6% for men. The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate was recorded for men aged 65 years and over and equalled 18.3%, and for women aged 55–64, where it equalled 19.7%. Among persons aged 65 years and over, the difference in the level of at-risk-of-poverty rate by sex is largest, and it equalled 23.2% for women and 18.3% for men.
- ▶ In the period from 2017 to 2019, at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate was highest for women and men aged below 24.
- ▶ At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status in the labour market is calculated for the persons aged 18 and over, and in 2019 the lowest rate was recorded for employees working for employers. For women this rate equalled 6.4%, and for men it equalled 6.6%. The most exposed to at-risk-of-poverty were unemployed persons. For unemployed women this rate equalled 44.4%, while for unemployed men it equalled 50.5%.
- ▶ Severe material deprivation rate in 2019 was lower than in the previous two years, and for women the rate equalled 15.1%, while for men it equalled 14.0%.

## DEFINITIONS

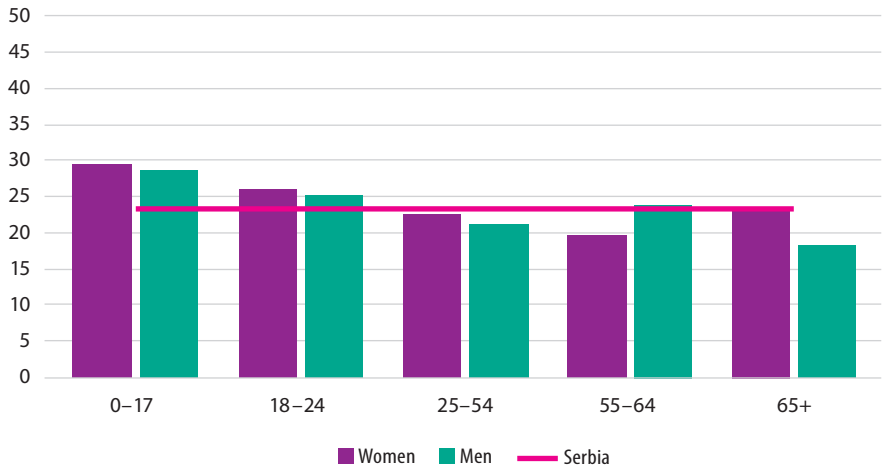
- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty rate** represents the share of persons whose equivalised disposable income is below relative poverty line. It does not show the actual number of poor people, but rather how many of them have an income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- ▶ **At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)** shows the share of individuals who are at risk of poverty or are severely materially deprived or live in households with very low work intensity.
- ▶ **Most frequent status in the labour market** refers to the activity status which the person had for at least 7 months during the reference period. It is calculated for persons aged 18 and over.
- ▶ **Severe material deprivation rate** is an indicator of financial inability of a household to afford at least 4 out of 9 items of material deprivation.



The material deprivation items are:

1. inability of the household to keep its home adequately warm,
2. inability of the household to afford the washing machine,
3. inability of the household to afford a car,
4. inability of the household to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home,
5. inability of the household to afford unexpected financial expenses,
6. inability of the household to afford a telephone,
7. inability of the household to afford a colour TV,
8. inability of the household to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day,
9. being in arrears with mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments.

### At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, 2019 (%)



SDG 1.2.1

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

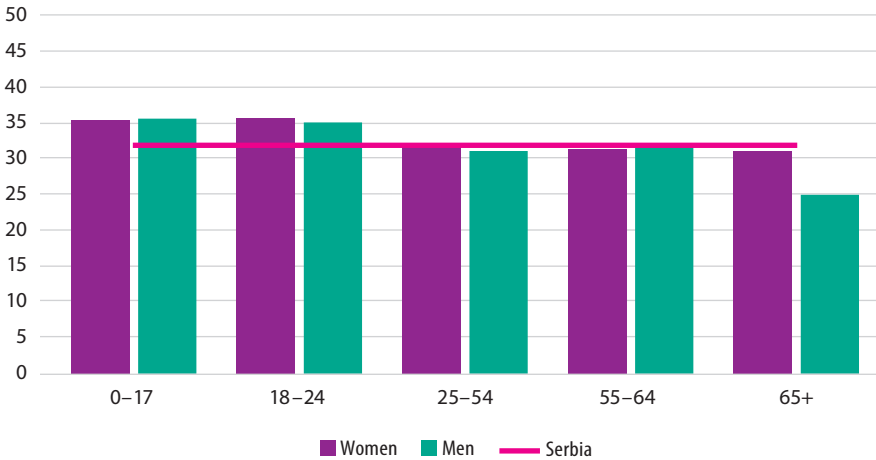
### At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex, 2017–2019 (%)

	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	26.0	25.4	24.0	24.6	23.6	22.7
0–17	30.0	31.0	27.5	30.1	29.3	28.6
18–24	32.3	27.3	28.2	29.9	26.0	25.2
25–54	25.1	24.6	22.8	23.4	22.6	21.2
55–64	22.5	29.3	20.8	27.4	19.7	23.9
65+	24.7	16.9	24.3	16.9	23.2	18.3

#### SDG 1.2.1

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

### At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate by age and sex, 2019 (%)



#### SDG 1.2.2

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



### At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate by age and sex, 2017–2019 (%)

	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	37.1	36.1	34.3	34.3	32.3	31.2
0–17	37.9	39.5	34.8	36.9	35.2	35.4
18–24	41.7	37.5	36.7	39.4	35.5	35.0
25–54	36.5	36.6	33.4	34.9	31.5	31.0
55–64	37.4	39.7	35.9	38.0	31.2	31.8
65+	36.0	27.8	33.8	24.9	31.1	25.0



SDG 1.2.2

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

### At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent status in the labour market, for persons aged 18 and over, by sex, 2019 (%)



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

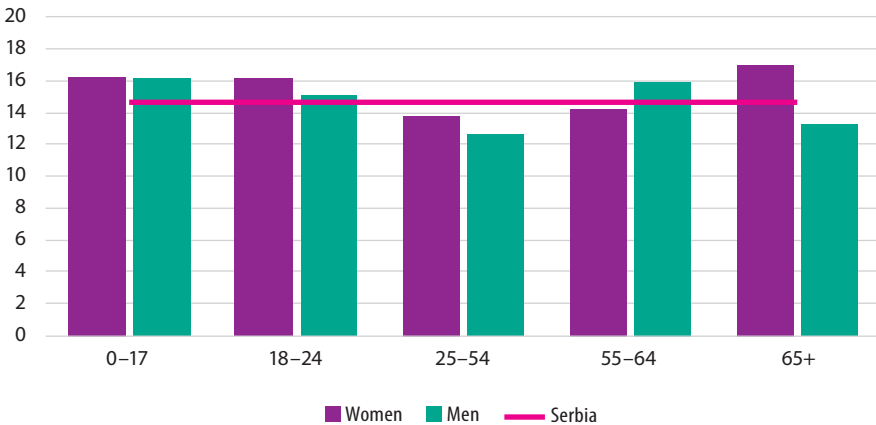


### At-risk-of-poverty rate by the most frequent status in the labour market, for persons aged 18 and over, by sex, 2017–2019 (%)

	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employees	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.6
Self-employed	28.6	38.4	26.5	32.7	26.9	25.5
Unemployed persons	48.7	52.3	43.7	54.1	44.4	50.5
Retired persons	19.9	14.3	18.9	14.7	18.2	16.0
Other inactive persons	36.4	26.1	37.6	30.8	35.8	27.4

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

### Severe material deprivation rate by age and sex, 2019 (%)



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

### Severe material deprivation rate by age and sex, 2017–2019 (%)

	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	17.9	16.9	16.3	15.4	15.1	14.0
0-17	14.6	18.0	14.7	16.0	16.2	16.1
18-24	16.9	16.8	14.5	15.0	16.1	15.1
25-54	16.5	15.0	14.4	13.9	13.8	12.6
55-64	18.6	20.9	18.2	20.6	14.2	15.9
65+	23.0	17.1	20.3	14.3	17.0	13.3

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



8

# TIME USE



## HIGHLIGHTS

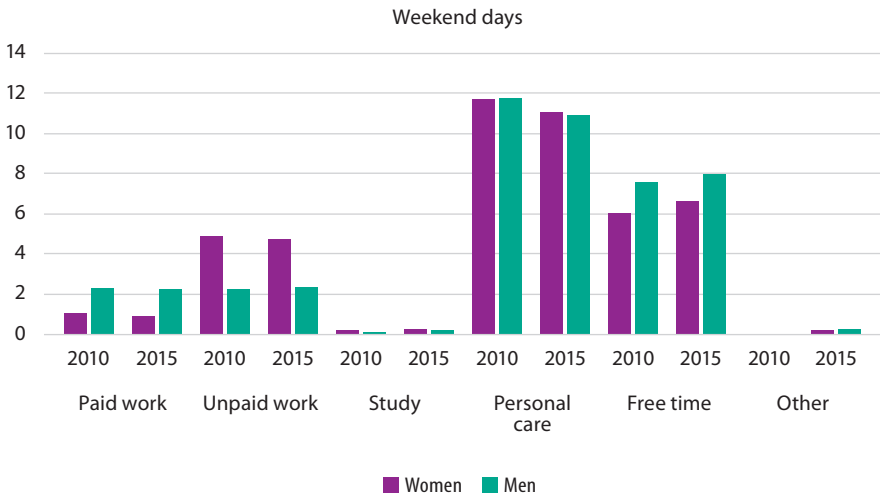
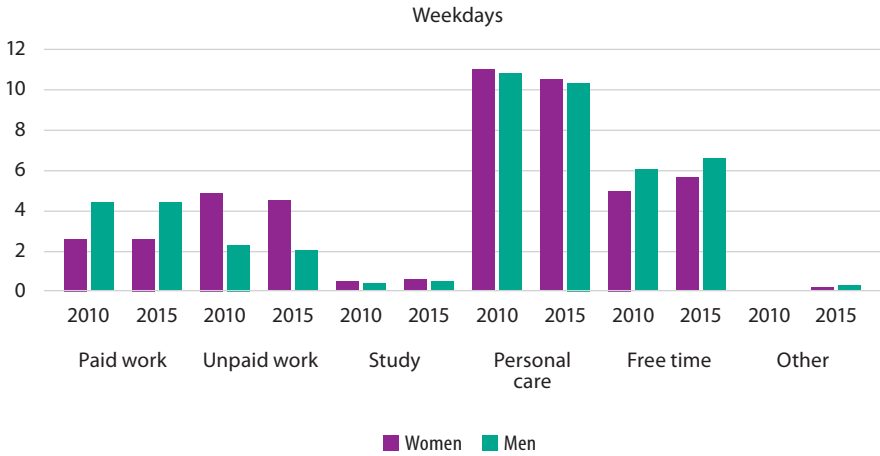
- ▶ The surveys on time use from 2010 and 2015 have confirmed the stereotypes that are valid for our region. Regardless of whether they are employed or not, women, in relation to men, work twice long time in the house, and spend half the time working paid jobs. For employed women, work in the house becomes the second shift.
- ▶ The data show that men do paid work, on weekdays and over weekend as well, almost twice longer than women. On the other hand, as expectedly, women spend more time than men doing unpaid work, both on weekdays and over weekend.
- ▶ Concerning the activities of personal care, both women and men spend more time doing this “work” on weekend days than on weekdays; namely, half an hour more on average.
- ▶ As free time activities are concerned, women spend one hour more on these activities over weekend than on weekdays, while men dedicate to them even one hour and a half more.
- ▶ Men from settlements other than urban work slightly over four hours, which is half an hour more when compared to men from urban settlements, while women from both types of settlements spend approximately the same amount of time on paid work — around two hours. Concerning unpaid work, both women and men from settlements other than urban spend more time on unpaid work.
- ▶ If we look at free time on weekdays, i.e. from Monday to Friday, and on weekends, in urban settlements both women and men have more free time.
- ▶ Married women with a child aged under seven, spend most time on unpaid work — almost an entire work shift. Men from this type of family structure spend more time on housework when compared to men from all other categories — almost three hours. However, women from all categories spend more time on housework, especially those with children of any age.



## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Average time** is the average time spent on certain activities by all persons. It is calculated by dividing the total time spent in a given activity by the number of all interviewed persons.
- ▶ **Activities** are activities (actions) aggregated at the highest level, performed by respondents during the day.
- ▶ **Paid work** consists of time spent on the main and second job, lunch breaks during working hours, travel to/from work and other related activities.
- ▶ **Unpaid work** consists of cooking, cleaning and household upkeep, laundry and ironing, household repairs, shopping, child and adult care, travel related to unpaid activities, etc.
- ▶ **Total work** represents the sum of time spent in paid and unpaid work.
- ▶ **Study** includes time spent on attending school or university classes, doing homework, studying during free time, travelling and other study related activities.
- ▶ **Personal care** refers to the time spent on sleeping, eating and drinking, bathing, dressing and other personal care activities.
- ▶ **Free activities** refer to the time spent with family and friends, on entertainment, culture and sports, watching TV, resting, reading books, playing on the computer, and on travelling related to these activities.
- ▶ **Other activities (Other)** are activities that relate to unspecified activities and travel.

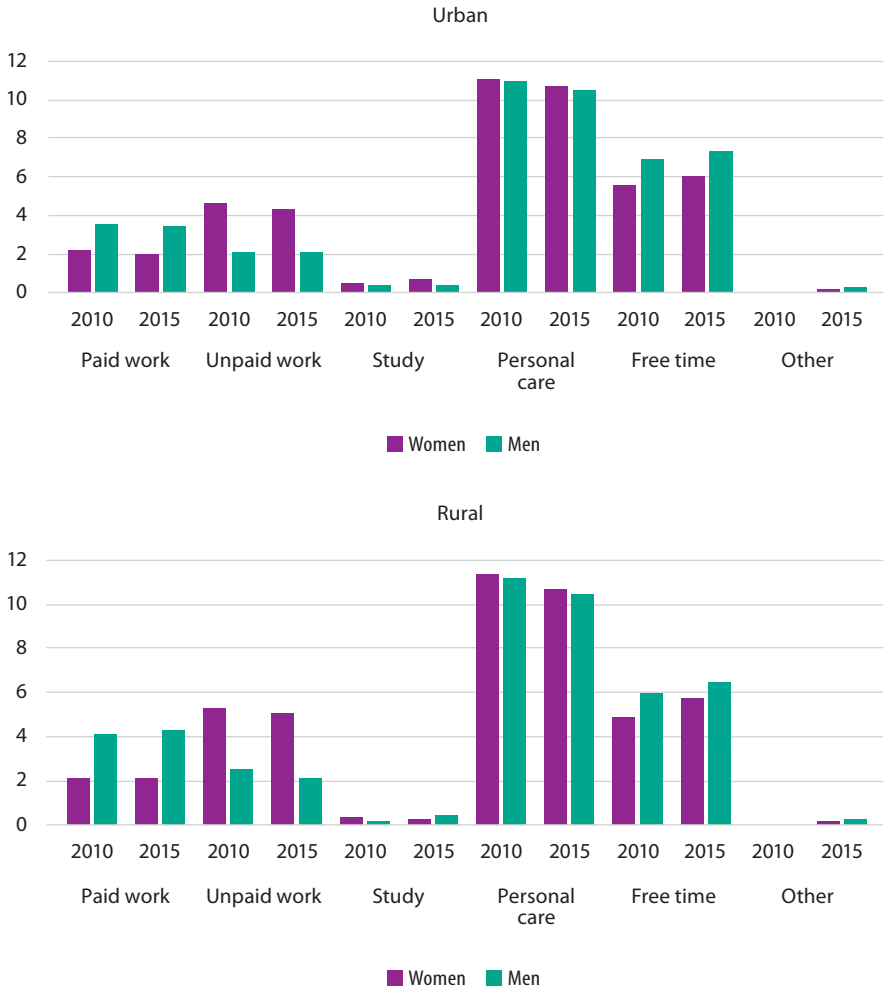
**Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex, weekdays and weekend days, 2010 and 2015 (hours)**



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

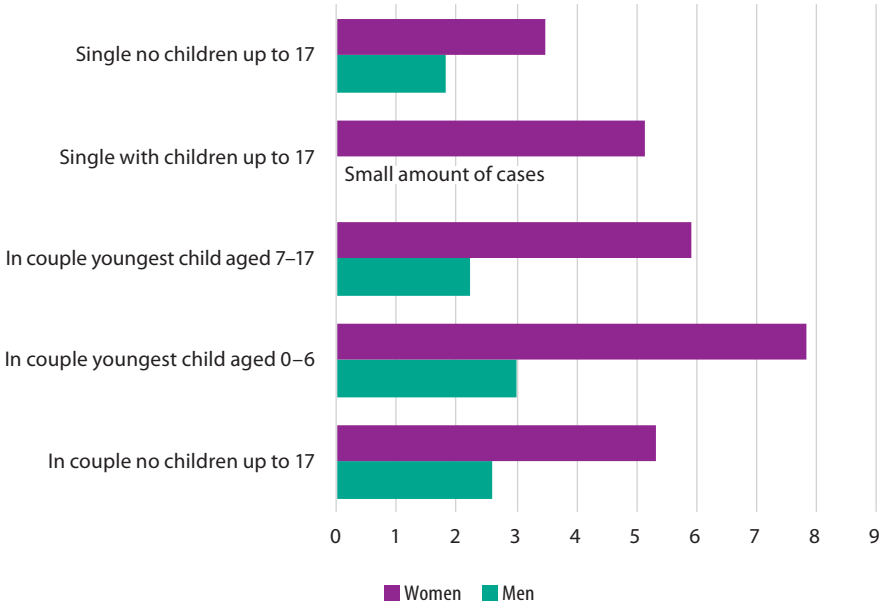


**Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex, all days. 2010 and 2015 (hours)**



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.

**Average time spent on unpaid work activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, 2010 (hours)**



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS.



9

# JUDICIARY





## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In 2019, 91% of all juveniles who were convicted of criminal offense were boys. The most expressive in numbers criminal offense for which juveniles were sentenced was serious theft: 22 girls and 306 boys. The highest percentage (30%) of juvenile perpetrators of criminal acts who have been convicted in the same year are girls aged 16 and boys aged 17 (32%).
- ▶ In 2019, for the most serious crimes, murder and serious murder, 7 women and 84 men were sentenced. In the same year, 184 women and 2443 men were convicted of the criminal offense of domestic violence. For the same offence, 83% of women and 69% of men were sentenced to imprisonment. The victims of domestic violence are mainly women (79%), while men make 21% of domestic violence victims.

## DEFINITIONS

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

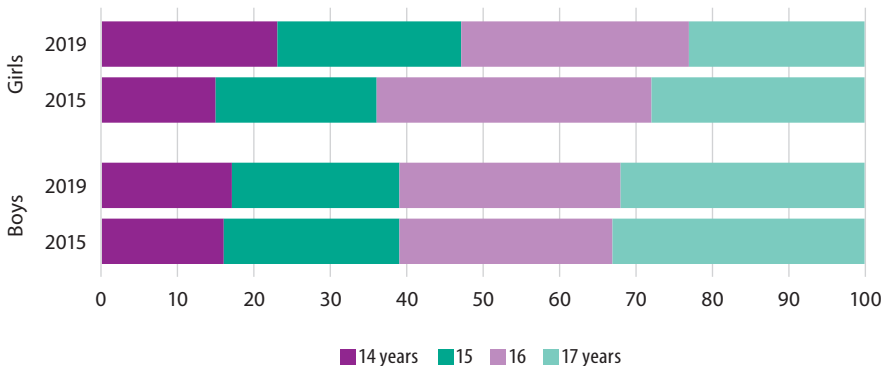


### Convicted minors, by criminal offence and sex, 2015 and 2019

Criminal offences	2015				2019			
	Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	142	7.4	1784	92.6	158	9.4	1518	90.6
Against life and limb	12	6.1	185	93.9	11	6.4	161	93.6
Murder and aggravated murder	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Serious bodily harm	2	2.7	73	97.3	1	1.4	70	98.6
Light bodily harm	10	12.3	71	87.7	8	10.5	68	89.5
Other offences	0	0.0	31	100.0	2	10.5	17	89.5
Against sexual freedom	5	17.2	24	82.8	2	5.4	35	94.6
Rape	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Other offences	5	20.0	20	80.0	2	5.9	32	94.1
Against human health	6	3.8	150	96.2	20	6.7	278	93.3
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	2	4.2	46	95.8	3	4.6	62	95.4
Unlawful possession of narcotics	4	3.8	102	96.2	17	7.4	212	92.6
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Against property	85	7.4	1058	92.6	69	9.0	694	91.0
Theft	41	16.7	204	83.3	36	19.5	149	80.5
Aggravated theft	29	5.0	550	95.0	22	6.7	306	93.3
Armed robbery and banditry	4	2.5	157	97.5	2	2.0	98	98.0
Other offences	11	7.0	147	93.0	9	6.0	141	94.0
Other criminal offences	34	8.5	367	91.5	56	13.8	350	86.2

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

### Convicted minors, by age and sex, 2015 and 2019 (%)



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

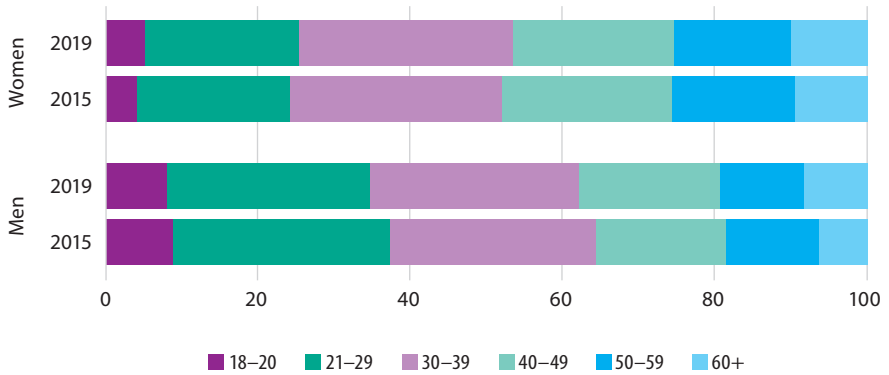
### Convicted adult perpetrators, by criminal offence and sex, 2015 and 2019

Criminal offences	2015				2019			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	3084	9.3	30105	90.7	2826	10.1	25286	89.9
Against life and limb	134	6.5	1940	93.5	94	6.7	1309	93.3
Murder and aggravated murder	9	7.6	110	92.4	7	7.7	84	92.3
Infanticide on childbirth	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serious bodily harm	11	1.6	685	98.4	20	3.9	499	96.1
Light bodily harm	97	9.9	887	90.1	57	8.9	585	91.1
Other offences	13	4.8	258	95.2	10	6.6	141	93.4
Against civil freedoms and rights	52	5.9	835	94.1	85	8.3	942	91.7
Coercion	2	3.8	51	96.2	1	3.1	31	96.9
Endangering safety	42	6.1	648	93.9	55	7.2	704	92.8
Other offences	8	5.6	136	94.4	29	12.3	207	87.7
Against sexual freedom	10	5.7	164	94.3	4	1.6	247	98.4
Rape	3	5.7	50	94.3	0	0.0	25	100.0
Other offences	7	5.8	114	94.2	4	1.8	222	98.2
Against marriage and family	305	8.7	3207	91.3	472	11.3	3701	88.7
Neglect and abuse of minor	17	68.0	8	32.0	23	53.5	20	46.5
Domestic violence	81	4.6	1697	95.4	184	7.0	2443	93.0
Non-payment of alimony	180	11.3	1420	88.8	238	17.1	1157	82.9
Other offences	27	24.8	82	75.2	27	25.0	81	75.0
Against property	1088	9.6	10213	90.4	892	11.3	6985	88.7
Theft	621	14.6	3644	85.4	533	16.5	2688	83.5
Aggravated theft	183	4.2	4157	95.8	125	4.7	2540	95.3
Armed robbery and banditry	26	3.8	659	96.2	31	6.5	447	93.5
Other offences	258	12.8	1753	87.2	203	13.4	1310	86.6
Against commercial law	226	14.0	1383	86.0	159	15.8	849	84.2
Against human health	155	5.2	2815	94.8	262	5.8	4258	94.2
Unlawful production and circulation of narcotics	34	4.0	813	96.0	49	4.7	996	95.3
Unlawful possession of narcotics	109	5.5	1890	94.5	198	5.8	3195	94.2
Facilitating the taking of narcotics	8	8.7	84	91.3	9	13.2	59	86.8
Other offences	4	12.5	28	87.5	6	42.9	8	57.1
Against official duty	130	24.3	404	75.7	71	16.8	352	83.2
Abuse of office	31	19.9	125	80.1	21	15.6	114	84.4
Embezzlement	87	34.9	162	65.1	27	26.5	75	73.5
Official fraud	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Accepting bribes	2	5.0	38	95.0	8	16.3	41	83.7
Giving bribes	4	9.3	39	90.7	7	8.0	81	92.0
Other offences	6	13.6	38	86.4	8	16.7	40	83.3
Human trafficking	3	21.4	11	78.6	1	9.1	10	90.9
Other criminal offences	981	9.7	9133	90.3	786	10.6	6633	89.4

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.



**Convicted adult perpetrators, by age and sex, 2015 and 2019 (%)**



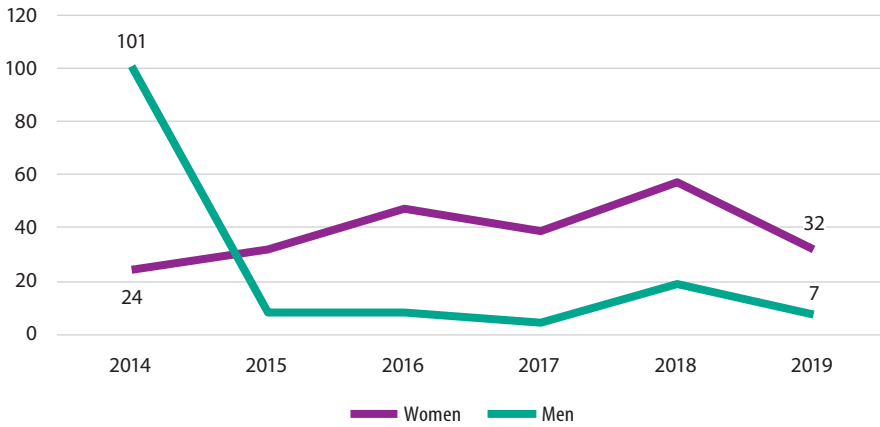
Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

**Victims of validly convicted adults, by criminal offence and sex, 2015 and 2019 (%)**

	Victims			
	2015		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Murder	24.3	75.7	18.0	82.0
Aggravated murder	29.6	70.4	42.3	57.7
Murder on sudden provocation	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Serious bodily harm	11.3	88.7	13.8	86.2
Light bodily harm	16.9	83.1	16.5	83.5
Abuse and torture	54.0	46.0	61.5	38.5
Rape	95.3	4.7	84.6	15.4
Sexual intercourse with a powerless person	75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
Sexual intercourse with a child	85.7	14.3	80.0	20.0
Sexual intercourse based on abuse of position	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
Illegal sexual activities	93.1	6.9	91.8	8.2
Neglect and abuse of a minor	54.8	45.2	42.1	57.9
Domestic violence	75.5	24.5	79.0	21.0
Armed robbery	25.0	75.0	52.8	47.2
Banditry	49.9	50.1	46.8	53.2
Human trafficking	100.0	0.0	84.6	15.4

Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

### Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex, 2014–2019



SDG 16.2.2

Source: Center for the Human Trafficking Victims Protection.

### Perpetrators of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2015 and 2019

	2015				2019			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	372	7.7	4475	92.3	462	9.2	4561	90.8
Up to 13 years	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-
14–17	14	16.5	71	83.5	15	12.1	109	87.9
18–20	9	7.6	110	92.4	16	11.9	118	88.1
21–30	47	6.9	638	93.1	75	8.7	786	91.3
31–40	103	7.5	1277	92.5	126	9.6	1192	90.4
41–50	100	8.2	1118	91.8	104	8.8	1072	91.2
51–60	50	6.2	752	93.8	59	7.9	686	92.1
60+	48	8.6	508	91.4	67	10.1	598	89.9

Source: Ministry of Interior.

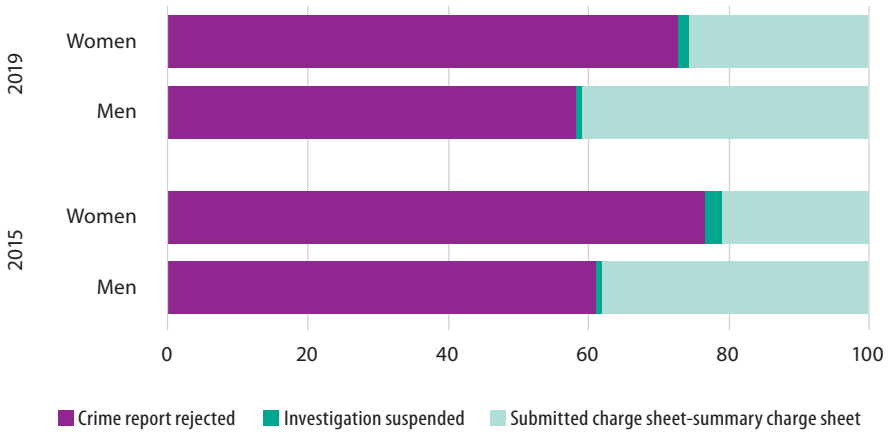


### Victims of the crime of domestic violence, by age and sex, 2015 and 2019

	2015				2019			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	4185	77.7	1199	22.3	4343	76.2	1356	23.8
Up to 13 years	94	45.0	115	55.0	124	51.9	115	48.1
14-17	91	70.0	39	30.0	100	61.7	62	38.3
18-20	109	74.7	37	25.3	151	72.9	56	27.1
21-30	746	84.9	133	15.1	722	81.7	162	18.3
31-40	1044	89.5	122	10.5	1007	87.3	147	12.7
41-50	859	85.4	147	14.6	836	79.3	218	20.7
51-60	617	73.7	220	26.3	622	75.9	198	24.1
60+	625	61.8	386	38.2	781	66.2	398	33.8

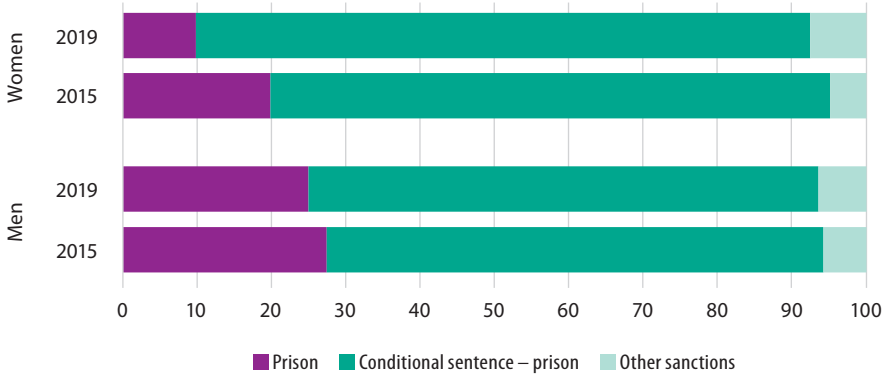
Source: Ministry of Interior.

### Reported adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by types of decision and sex, 2015 and 2019 (%)



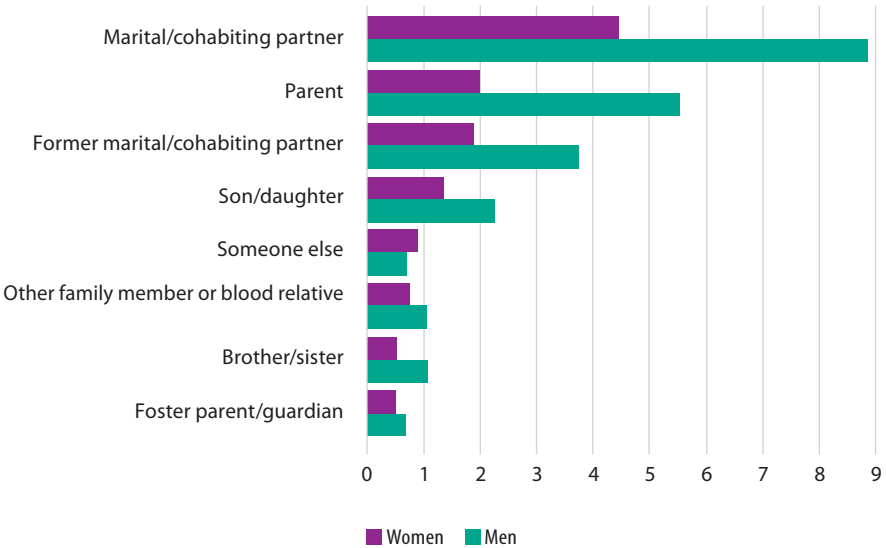
Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

**Convicted adult perpetrators of domestic violence, by pronounced criminal sanctions and sex, 2015 and 2019 (%)**



Source: Judiciary statistics, SORS.

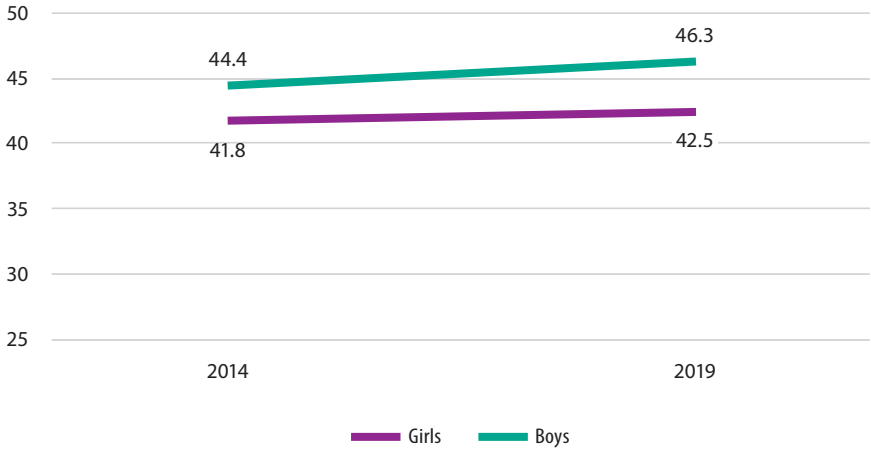
**Perpetrators of domestic violence, by relationship/kinship with the victim and sex, 2019**



Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



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



SDG 16.2.1

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

**Beneficiaries of centres for social work victims of domestic violence and partnerships, by dominant type of violence, age and sex, 2019 (%)**

	0–17 years		18–25		26–64		65+	
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Physical violence	28	30	52	50	50	49	46	43
Sexual violence	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Emotional/ Psychological violence	37	35	45	47	48	50	48	51
Negligence	32	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child exploitation/ economic violence	0	0	2	2	1	1	5	6

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection.



**Persons deprived of liberty, by sex, 2015 and 2019**

	2015				2019			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons deprived of liberty*	562	5.6	9502	94.4	460	4.2	10617	95.8

\* As of 31 December

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



10

# DECISION-MAKING



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Women account for only 6% among the presidents of municipalities/mayors, and for 31.3% among the members of the assemblies of the municipalities and towns/cities.
- ▶ In 2019, regarding all public prosecutor's offices women account for 39% of public prosecutors, and men account for 61%. Women are most represented at higher and basic public prosecutor's offices, by 38%, respectively, and as deputy public prosecutors at basic public prosecutor's offices women are represented by 62%. In the total number of deputy public prosecutors, the women to men ratio equals 58% to 42%. The share of women holding the position of deputy public prosecutor is lowest (25%) at the Organized crime public prosecutor's office; while the share of men on the position of deputy public prosecutor is lowest (38%) at the basic public prosecutor's offices.
- ▶ In 2019 at the courts of general jurisdiction women account for 70% of judges, and men for 30%. The women judges are mostly engaged at the courts of appeal, e.g. 77%. At the courts of special jurisdiction, 77% of judges are women, and 23% are men. The share of women is highest at the Misdemeanour court of appeals and equals 89%, while the share of men at the same court is lowest (11%).

## DEFINITIONS

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

### Decision makers by decision-making level and sex, 2020 (%)





## Public prosecutors and public prosecutors deputies<sup>13</sup>, by sex, 2019

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Public prosecutors</b>				
Total	27	42	39.1	60.9
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100.0	0.0
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	1	2	33.3	66.7
Higher public prosecutor's offices	8	13	38.1	61.9
Basic public prosecutor's offices	16	26	38.1	61.9
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	0	1	0.0	100.0
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	1	0	100.0	0.0
<b>Public prosecutors Deputies</b>				
Total	415	301	58.0	42.0
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	5	6	45.5	54.5
Appellate public prosecutor's offices	23	25	47.9	52.1
Higher public prosecutor's offices	118	95	55.4	44.6
Basic public prosecutor's offices	263	160	62.2	37.8
Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office	3	9	25.0	75.0
War Crimes Prosecutor's Office	3	6	33.3	66.7

Source: Public Prosecutors Council.

## Judges by sex, 2019

	Number		Structure by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Constitutional Court	9	4	69.2	30.8
<b>Courts of general jurisdiction</b>				
Total	1320	575	69.7	30.3
Supreme Court Cassation	30	16	65.2	34.8
Appellate Court	177	54	76.6	23.4
High Court	242	133	64.5	35.5
Basic Courts	871	372	70.1	29.9
<b>Courts of special jurisdiction</b>				
Total	621	187	76.9	23.1
Administrative Court	43	7	86.0	14.0
Commercial Appellate Court	29	10	74.4	25.6
Commercial Court	111	37	75.0	25.0
Misdemeanor Appellate Court	50	6	89.3	10.7
Misdemeanor Court	388	127	75.3	24.7

Source: Ministry of Justice.

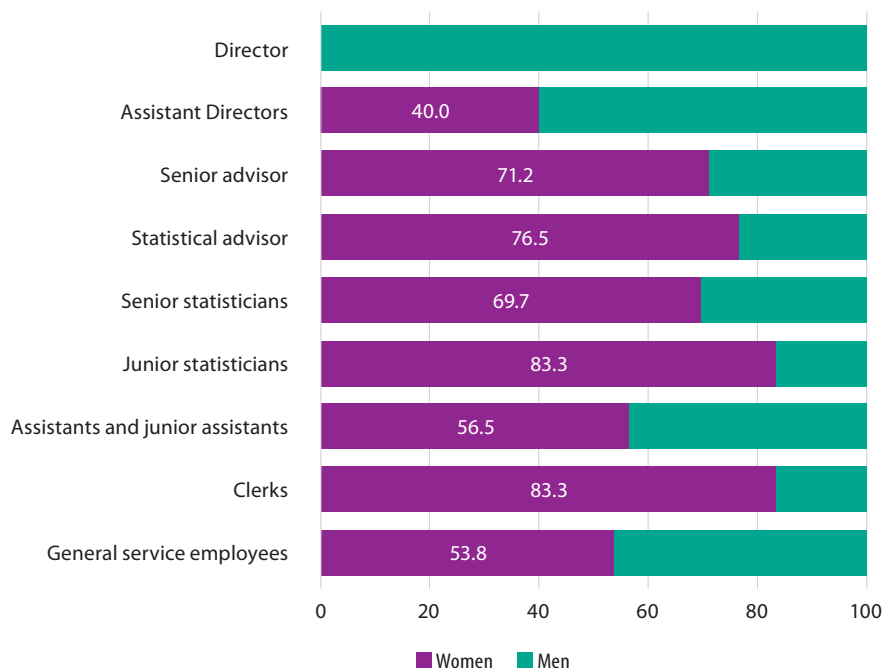
<sup>13</sup> The data refer to persons who hold the position.

### SORS staff by educational attainment and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.

### SORS staff by position and sex, 2019 (%)



Source: Staff and legal issues division, SORS.



11

# INTERNATIONAL INDICES



## HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ In this chapter presented are two European indices and four indices applied worldwide.
- ▶ The first European index discussed here is **Gender Equality Index** and it is presented through the index of gender equality and six domains of the index.
- ▶ The Republic of Serbia is the first non-EU country (EU-28) that introduced and calculated Gender Equality Index in 2016 (the year 2014 is referent for the statistical data). The index calculations are carried out on biennial basis (once in two years); therefore, here released are the index data for 2018.
- ▶ Of all European countries, Sweden expressed highest value of the Gender Equality Index for 2019 and it equalled 83.6, while the value for the European Union equalled 67.4. The lowest value was noted for Greece — 51.2.
- ▶ Gender Equality Index for the Republic of Serbia in 2018 equalled 55.8, while in 2016 it equalled 40.6; namely, for the two-year period the index recorded a considerable value growth, i.e. 15.2 index points.
- ▶ However, when the data are regarded by domains, namely six of them (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health), Serbia is lagging behind the EU-28 average in all gender equality domains. The least expressive gap is in the domain of work and health (3.3, i.e. 3.4, respectively), and the most expressive gap is in the domain of money (19.4).
- ▶ Another European index is **Gender Pay Gap**, for the calculation of which we use data of Structure of Earnings Survey. The data for the year 2018 indicate that in the Republic of Serbia the Gender Pay Gap equals 9.6%.
- ▶ In 2018 in the EU women earned on average by 14.8% less than men. The largest Gender Pay Gap among the all European countries was noted for Estonia and it equalled 22.7, while the smallest value of this index, equalling 3, was recorded for Romania.
- ▶ SDG<sup>14</sup> gender index 2019 for the Republic of Serbia equals 74.9 and Serbia is on the position 34. The position number 1 is held by Denmark with its index being 89.3.
- ▶ **Gender Inequality Index** for Serbia, for 2018, equals 0.162. Related to 2016, Serbia has recorded a fall from the position 40 to the position 63. Switzerland occupies the top ranking (position number 1) with the index equalling 0.037.
- ▶ **Gender Development Index** for the Republic of Serbia slightly increased when related to 2015 and equals 0.976. However, the changed index value has not changed the Serbian ranking — Serbia still holds the position number 66. Norway still holds the top position (number 1), with the index equalling 0.990.

<sup>14</sup> Sustainable Development Goals



- ▶ **Global Gender Gap Index** for 2020 for the Republic of Serbia equals 0.736, which puts Serbia on the position number 48, as in 2016. The position number 1 is held by Iceland with its index being 0.877.

## DEFINITIONS

- ▶ **Gender Equality Index of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)** is a comprehensive indicator ensuring measure for the complex concept of gender equality in EU countries over time. The index is a sophisticated instrument that is used to implement the synthesis of numerous indicators in a measure that could be simply used and interpreted.
- ▶ **This index was developed to support more efficient policymaking in the domain of gender equality.** It is updated on biennial basis (once in two years), and its values are expressed on the scale from 1 (complete inequality) to 100 (complete equality).
- ▶ The index also features six domains: knowledge, work, money, health, time and power, as well as two sub-domains: violence and intersecting inequalities.  
<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2020>
- ▶ **Gender Pay Gap** refers to the difference in the average salaries between men and women and represents the percentage share of the employed men to women difference between average working hour pay in the average working hour pay for men.  
[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender\\_pay\\_gap\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender_pay_gap_statistics)
- ▶ In this chapter we use the data provided for international comparisons, and it does not include the Section O — Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; this is in compliance with the EU regulations which stipulate that the inclusion of the mentioned section in the coverage of this survey is optional.
- ▶ **The SDG Gender Index** represents the most comprehensive tool to measure overall progress towards gender equality that is aligned to the SDGs. The index goes beyond SDG 5 on gender equality to highlight issues across 14 of the 17 goals that are crucial to gender equality and to creating an enabling environment for gender equality including issues such as climate change, energy and tax and public finance.



- ▶ The index is based on 51 indicators that provide the ‘big picture’ across the SDGs as well as for progress towards gender equality in individual goals. The index is defined and driven by the needs of gender advocates, policymakers and stakeholders across different sectors at the community, national, regional and global levels.

<https://data.em2030.org/2019-sdg-gender-index/explore-the-2019-index-data/>

- ▶ **Gender Inequality Index** — Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, however still they have not gained gender equity. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, labour market, etc. — with negative consequences for the development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice.

[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdro\\_statistical\\_data\\_table5.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdro_statistical_data_table5.pdf)

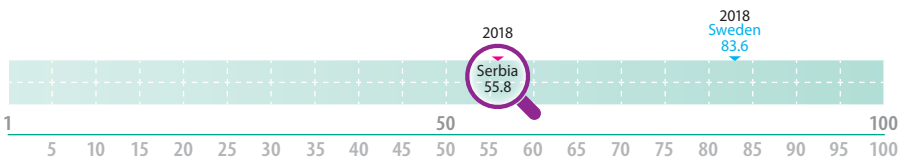
- ▶ **Gender Development Index** — GDI measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development — health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI. It is a direct measure of gender gap showing the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI.

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

- ▶ **Global Gender Gap Index** — The Index benchmarks national gender gaps based on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups.

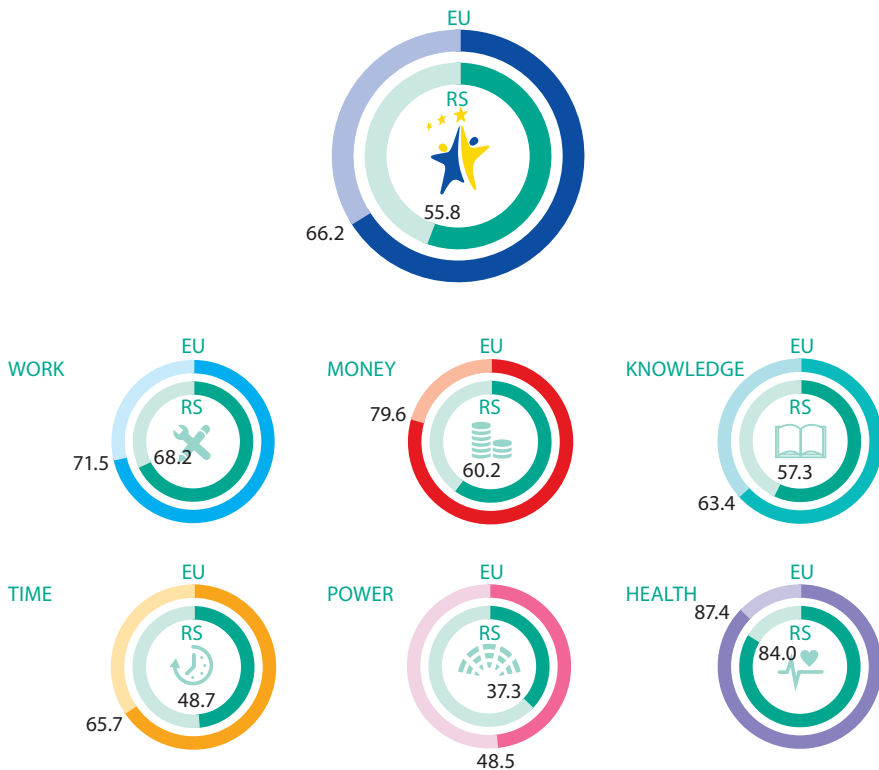
[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2020.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf)

## Gender Equality Index, Republic of Serbia and Sweden, 2018 and 2019



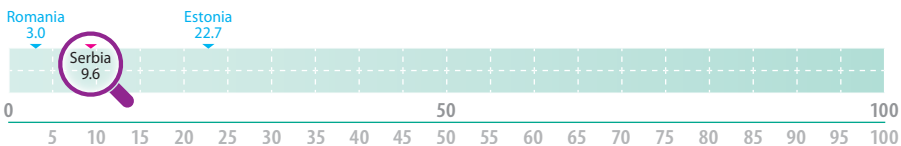
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

### Gender equality index and domains, EU<sup>15</sup> and RS<sup>16</sup>, 2017 and 2018



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

### Gender pay gap<sup>17</sup>, 2018 (%)



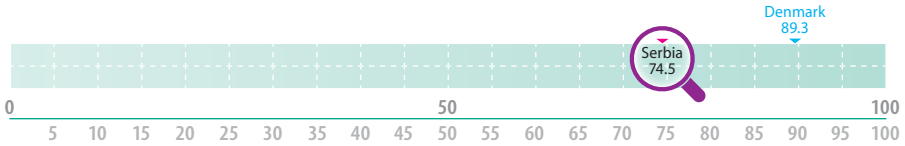
Source: Structure of Earnings Survey, SORS.

<sup>15</sup> EU — European Union

<sup>16</sup> RS — Republic of Serbia

<sup>17</sup> Data does not include the Section O — Public administration and defence; compulsory social security.

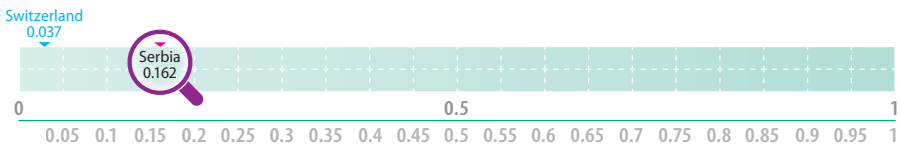
### SDG<sup>18</sup> gender Index, 2019



Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2019

<https://data.em2030.org/2019-sdg-gender-index/explore-the-2019-index-data/>

### Gender Inequality Index, 2018



Source: World health organisation and United Nations Development Programme.

[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdro\\_statistical\\_data\\_table5.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdro_statistical_data_table5.pdf)

### Gender Development Index, 2018

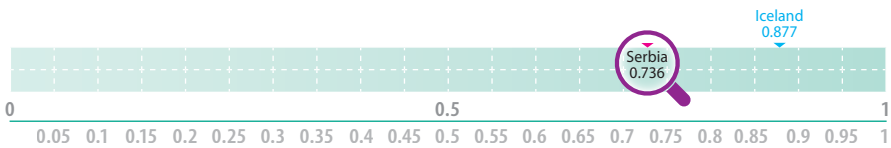


Source: United Nations Development Programme.

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

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SRB>

### Global Gender gap Index, 2020



Source: World Economic Forum.

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2020.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> SDG — Sustainable Development Goals

