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# Time use by age and gender

The case of Serbia

Vilnius, Lithuania  
June 2016

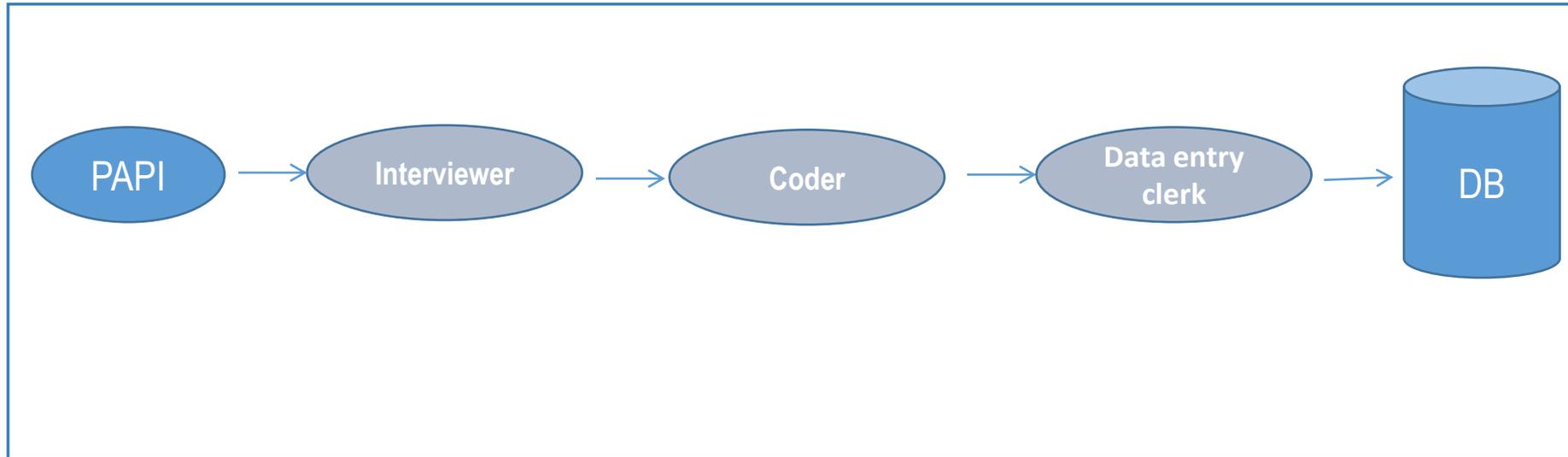
# Time Use surveys in Serbia

- Time Use survey – TUS
- 2010/2011
- HETUS recommendations, in four questionnaires
- Diary: activities coded by coders
- Sample size: 2340 hh's
- Response rate\*: 79.7

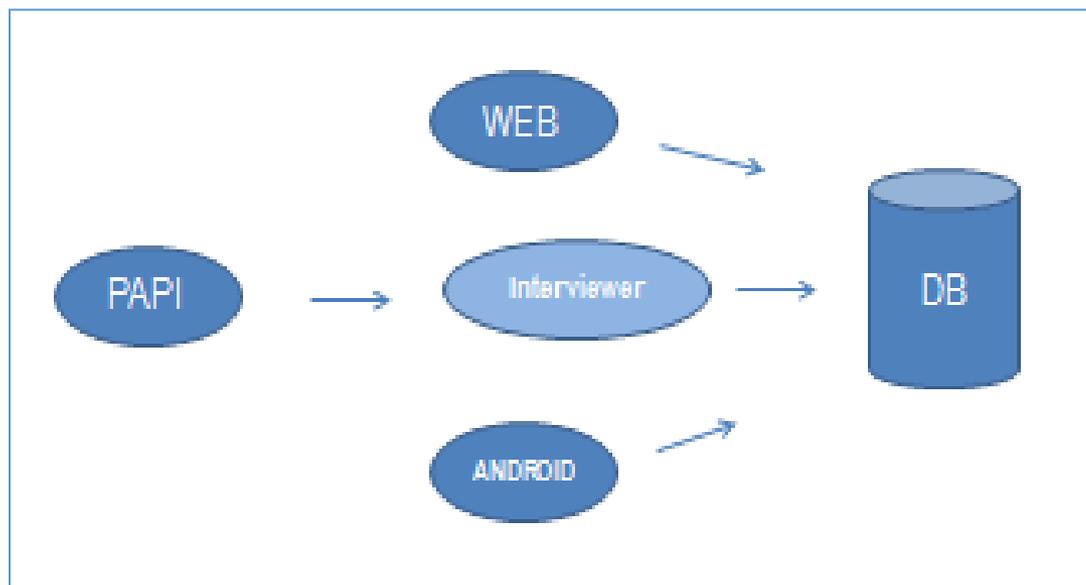
\* Number of completed household interviews/number of households in the sample

- Light Time Use survey – LTUS
- 2015
- Core variables in household & ind questionnaires
- Diary: pre-coded activities
- Sample size: 1280 hh's
- Response rate: 64.8

# TUS Diary road - 2010/2011



# LTUS Diary road - 2015



# Info



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- The data will be presented by using three age groups for the comparison reasons. By younger generation, we mean persons aged between 15 and 29, middle-aged — between 30 and 64 years, and elderly population — people aged 65 years and over.
- In order to facilitate the presentation of data, activities are grouped into six main categories: paid work, unpaid work, learning/study, personal needs, leisure and other activities, which include activities related to unspecified activities and travel.

# Main findings <sup>1</sup>

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## Main categories in time

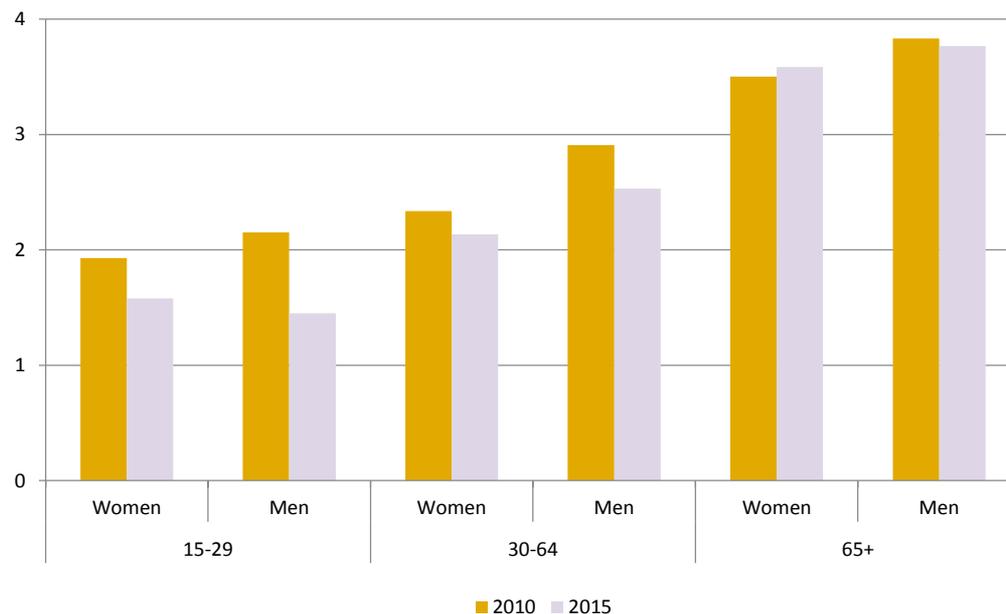
- Young women reported less paid work in 2015 by more than half an hour in comparison to 2010, and 13 minutes more unpaid work.
- Young men reported a decrease in paid work in 2015 by more than an hour, and increase in unpaid work by 25 minutes.
- The elderly population expressed an opposite trend compared to the youngest. That is the only generation that showed a small increase in paid work (two minutes for women, and six minutes for men)!
- The middle generation has reported less both paid and unpaid work. Paid work was recorded lower by a half an hour for women and by 40 minutes for men, and unpaid work was lower by 12 minutes for women and by seven minutes for men.

## Main findings <sub>2</sub>

- The activities of study for the younger generation decrease within five-years period, and the time spent for Others activities has increased for both sexes.
- Only young men have spent more time in personal care in five-years period. All other age categories have decreased in the total amount of time for twenty minutes and more.
- On the other hand, free time expressed an increase for all three generations. The younger generation enjoyed in leisure for almost 40 minutes longer, the middle-aged generation for almost an hour, and the elderly a little longer than an hour.
- Only young women spent in leisure one minute more than men!
- In the category *Other*, men were noted to spend a few minutes more than women.

## Main findings <sub>3</sub>

Graph A – TUS & LTUS Average time spent on TV and radio activities: population by age groups and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011 & 2015 (hours)



- Same as in the first survey, in 2015 round, time spent on TV or radio activities increases with the age of respondent. During these five years, watching TV and listening radio increased only for women older than 65 years. All other categories recorded a decrease in time. The biggest drop was recorded for young men by less than an hour and the smallest for older men – by four minutes.

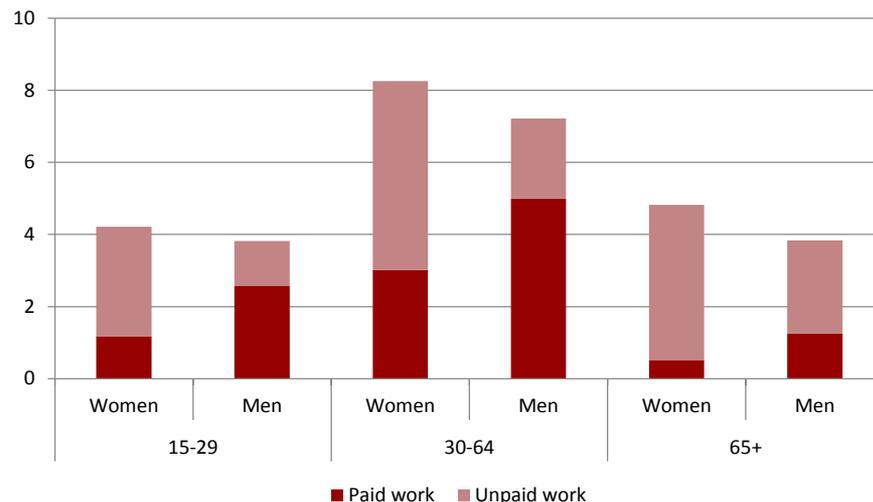
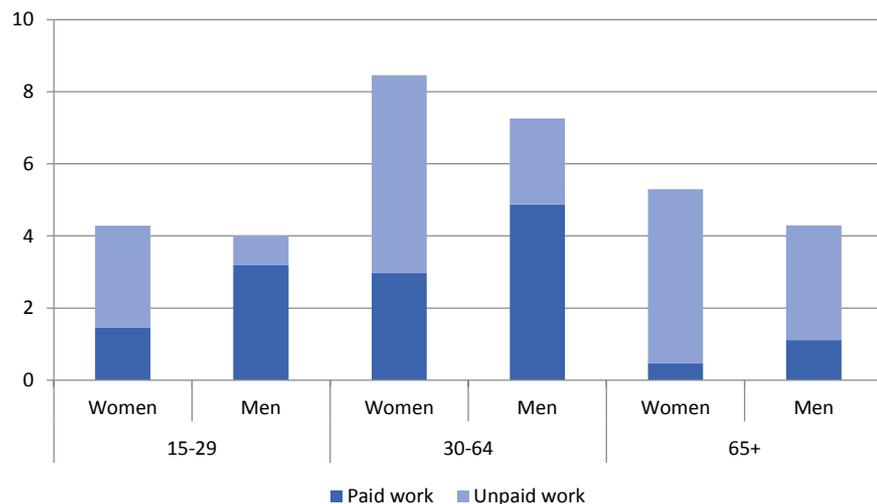
# Main findings 4

## Total work

- Men worked less in total work during 2015 by around 40 minutes in all three generations, and the differences between generations are less than 10 minutes. On the other hand, women of the middle-aged category worked in total work less almost as recorded for average men.
- The elderly generation reported around half an hour less time spent in total work, and the younger generation around 20 minutes less.

# Main findings <sup>5</sup>

**Graph B Average time spent on total work, population by age groups and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011 (hours)**



**Graph C - LTUS Average time spent on total work, population by age groups and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours)**

# Main findings <sup>6</sup>

## Influence of the type of settlement

- The younger generation reported significantly lower time on total work, especially in urban settlements. Young women worked 3 hours less than in 2010, two hours less in unpaid work. Men worked over two hours less than in 2010.
- Regarding the data on total work, the young population from *other* settlements worked less by almost two hours, and it is evident that men worked less by an hour in paid and unpaid work; however the data for young women show an increase in paid work by half an hour and hour and a half in unpaid.
- The elderly generation from *other* settlements and urban middle-aged generation are the groups that recorded an increase in paid work. They also reported a decrease in unpaid work, especially the respondents from *other* settlements.
- For the middle-aged generation almost no significant changes were recorded in the time spent in work, regardless the gender or the type of settlement.

# Main findings 7

## Influence of the educational attainment

- For young population, women with secondary educational attainment reported the smallest decrease of paid work and men of the same educational attainment the highest (11 minutes and 41 minutes, respectively).
- Unpaid work for the same population groups has the opposite direction – if compared with the previous survey, women reported the smallest increase, and men the biggest.

# Main findings 8

- The middle-aged generation was subject to very turbulent changes regarding gender and educational attainment:
  - Men with primary educational attainment had decrease in paid work, and increase in unpaid, but women reported a general decrease in work activity.
  - Only women with secondary educational attainment had a small increase in paid work.
  - The significant increase in time of paid work was recorded for men with tertiary education – by almost two hours; and that could be a confirmation of the viewpoint that education brings positive changes.
- It is interesting to note that the elderly generation with primary and secondary educational attainment recorded increase in paid work and decrease in unpaid work regardless the gender of the individual. The oldest population with the highest educational attainments recorded decrease in paid work, especially women, and increase in unpaid work.

## As a conclusion <sup>1</sup>

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- The two surveys on the use of time provided information on the changes in time use and the activities of the Serbian population in 2010 and 2015 by gender and generations. Paid work increased during the five-year period and only 65+ generation reported more time in paid work for both sexes. This can be explained by a smaller rate of employment as an effect of the economic crisis and greater engagement in agricultural activities that was proved by the data presented by type of settlement.
- Speaking about the total work as sum of paid and unpaid work, it was recorded an increase of the time over the generations and sexes. The two surveys pointed out the increase in time spent in leisure activities for the entire population, regardless the gender and age. Time spent on personal care was reduced for all categories except for young men.
- Anyhow, middle-aged women confirmed that secondary education brought more paid and less unpaid work for them, but higher and university education for men.

## As a conclusion <sub>2</sub>

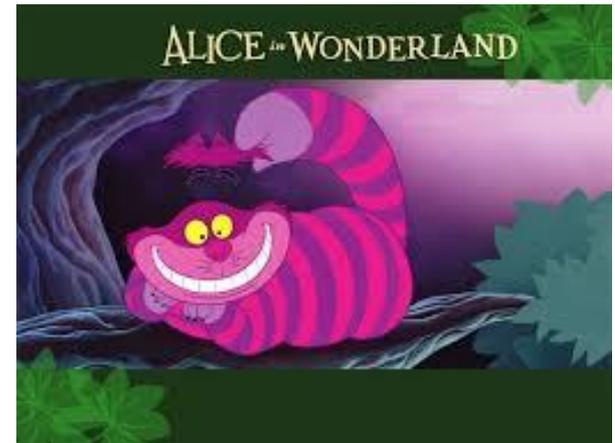
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- All in all, the light version of Time use survey in Serbia succeeded in bridging the gap between the two main surveys in providing gender indicators and also ensured for the SORS an important experience in using new technology for conducting the survey.
- As it was expected, LTUS could not provide information about the secondary activities, information that concern with whom activity was conducted and more precise information about the activities on the lower HETUS level.

## As a conclusion <sub>3</sub>

If you don't know where you are going,  
any road will get you there!

**Lewis Carroll**



## As a conclusion <sup>4</sup>

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- Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Statistics Sweden (SCB) who showed a very high level of cooperation and rendered fruitful support in the work on TUS and LTUS projects.
- They have provided to the SORS financial assistance for field activities and gave us an immeasurable richness in knowledge and experience.



# Thank you for your attention!

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