

# Global Gender Gap Report 2023



## SERBIA SUMMARY Aleksandar Radivojević



Fondacija za razvoj ekonomske nauke

Foundation for the Advancement of Economics

# **WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT 2023**

## **SERBIA SUMMARY**

According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2023, published annually by the World Economic Forum, Serbia ranked 38th out of the 146 countries surveyed, which is a relatively good result. However, there are a few points to consider. First, this result indicates a drop of 15 places compared to the previous year, and a decrease of 19 places compared to 2021. Second, Serbia performs relatively poorly in some of the sub-indexes that contribute to the overall ranking.

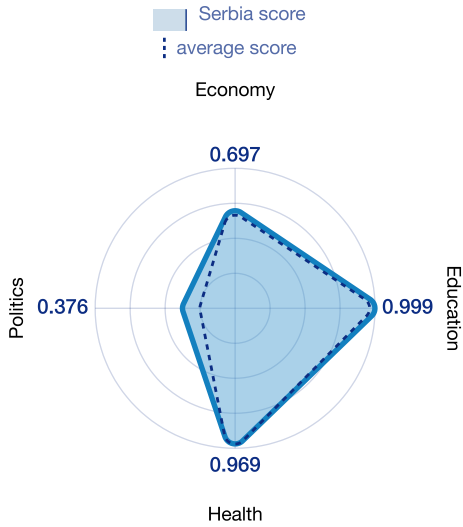
The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and progress of gender parity across four key dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. Importantly, the report doesn't assess the overall levels of these outcomes, but rather the disparity between genders.

Although the overall position of Serbia in relation to the other observed countries is relatively good, it still represents a drop of 15 positions compared to the previous year. A more important problem is the large deviations of this position when we look at the situation in Serbia according to the individual indicators that the analysis follows. When we look at economic participation and opportunities, Serbia ranks 69<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries. According to the indicator assessing health and survival, Serbia is placed 79<sup>th</sup>. Serbia achieves commendable results only in the fields of education and political empowerment, ranking 37<sup>th</sup> and 32<sup>nd</sup>, respectively.

When compared to other countries in the region, Serbia ranks lower than Albania (17<sup>th</sup>) and Slovenia (29<sup>th</sup>), but higher than Croatia (55<sup>th</sup>), Bulgaria (65<sup>th</sup>), Montenegro (69<sup>th</sup>), North Macedonia (73<sup>rd</sup>), Bosnia and Herzegovina (86<sup>th</sup>), Romania (88<sup>th</sup>), and Hungary (99<sup>th</sup>). It's important to note that in terms of economic equality - one of the most significant indicators of gender equality that heavily influences other indicators - Serbia ranks higher than Romania, Croatia, North Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina within the regional context.

Below you can find a detailed country report for Serbia.

Global Gender Gap Index 2023 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2023		2022	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
<b>Global Gender Gap Index</b>	0.760	38th	0.779	23rd
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	0.697	69th	0.689	77th
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	0.999	37th	0.998	37th
<b>Health and Survival</b>	0.969	79th	0.972	71st
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	0.376	32nd	0.456	21st

## Global Gender Gap Index Indicators

2023

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average	Difference F-M	Female vs Male		Min Max
					◆ Female	◆ Male	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	69th	0.697		-	Min	Max	-
Labour-force participation rate %	79th	0.761		-15.63	49.75	65.38	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	56th	0.657		-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l \$ 1,000	62nd	0.665		-8.04	15.97	24.02	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	83rd	0.493		-33.96	33.02	66.98	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		10.09	44.96	55.04	0-100
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	37th	0.999		-	-	-	-
Literacy rate %	72nd	0.992		-	-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.37	96.07	96.44	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.60	91.60	93.21	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		24.53	57.25	81.78	0-200
<b>Health and Survival</b>	79th	0.969		-	-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	132nd	0.935		-	-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	58th	1.046		-	-	-	-
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	32nd	0.376		-	-	-	-
Women in parliament %	42nd	0.534		-30.40	34.80	65.20	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	34th	0.563		-28.00	36.00	64.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	25th	0.161		-36.15	6.93	43.07	0-50

## Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators

2023

### General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US\$ billions	63.08
GDP per capita	constant '17, intl. \$ 1000	19.83
Population sex ratio	female/male	1.09
Population growth rate	%	-0.94

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.76	3.46	7.22

### Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender pay gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	13.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	18.20
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	18.30

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.91

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	11.63	9.92	10.69

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	18.66	13.02	15.53

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	19.17	8.69	n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.42	1.70	3.12

### Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights	◆
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights	◆
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights	◆
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights	◆

### Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1946
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes	
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes	

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights	◆
Freedom of movement	Equal rights	◆

### Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Public spending on family benefits	% GDP	n. a.
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	8.81
Early marriage	%	3.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.20

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Near-equal rights	◆

Indicator	Days	Female	Male	Value
Length of parental leave		135.00	7.00	230.00

### Education and skills

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
STEM Graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
---	-------	-------	-------

Arts & Humanities	69.18	30.82	2.25
-------------------	-------	-------	------

Business, Admin. & Law	60.00	40.00	1.50
------------------------	-------	-------	------

Education	84.12	15.88	5.30
-----------	-------	-------	------

Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	38.53	61.47	0.63
------------------------------------	-------	-------	------

Health & Welfare	74.91	25.09	2.99
------------------	-------	-------	------

Information & Comm. Technologies	28.55	71.45	0.40
----------------------------------	-------	-------	------

Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	71.16	28.84	2.47
--	-------	-------	------

Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
---------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Vocational training	23.32	25.95	0.90
---------------------	-------	-------	------

PhD graduates	0.36	0.14	0.26
---------------	------	------	------

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

### Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	12.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.48

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights	◆

\*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

\*\*For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.