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Time Use in the Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015





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Time Use in the Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015

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

For the publisher
Dr Miladin Kovačević, Director

Prepared by
Dragana Đoković – Papić
Jovanka Stojanović

Data processing
Vladica Janković

Proofreading
Gordana Nedeljković

Translation from Serbian
Gordana Nedeljković

Design
Rastko Toholj

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Preface

The publication *Time Use in the Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015* is based on data collected by two interview-based time use surveys that the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) conducted in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The first *Time Use Survey (TUS)* was carried out in 2010, in the period from 15 February 2010 until the end of February 2011. The second survey, *Seasonal Time Use Survey (LTUS — Light Time Use Survey)*, was implemented over four months in 2015, i.e. in February, May, August and November.

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

The both surveys were implemented in accordance with the Harmonised European Time Use Survey — HETUS from 2008. The purpose of the guidelines was to ensure a unified approach to the process of collecting, processing and presenting data; the data for the Republic of Serbia are comparable with the results of the European time use surveys.

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

The collected data represent a valuable source of information concerning the activities and workload by gender and that should be used for decision taking, by policy makers, scientific and academic community, journalists and public at large.

And with this survey, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia confirms that it remains persistent in its efforts to improve the national and gender statistics system and participate in programs of harmonised European statistics.

Director
Dr Miladin Kovačević

Acknowledgement

We owe an immense debt of gratitude to Statistics Sweden's consultants Klas Rydenstam, one of the founders of the HETUS approach, and to Richard Öhrvall, who generously shared their knowledge and skills with Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) employees during a series of seminars devoted to the methodological preparation, processing and analysis of data. We are likewise grateful to representatives of the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and Statistics Sweden (SCB), who made the holding of numerious seminars possible and also provided financial assistance for field activities and preparation of the publications coming as results of two time use surveys.

With their energy, determination and competence, Dragana Petrović and Tatjana Stanojević – Miladinović helped in initiating this survey and actively campaigned for its implementation and promotion. We also owe thanks to the survey participants from 2010 and 2015, as well as members of households throughout Serbia without whose diaries this publication would not be possible.

Introduction

The Time Use Survey in Serbia is aimed at showing how women and men use their time daily and nightly, on weekdays or weekends. The obtained results are potentially valuable, since they offer an image on how women or men spend their time, illustrating the activities that certain group carries out, in what place and what is the total amount of time spent on each activity.

Over the past decades the Time Use Survey has evolved into a research instrument for observing and evaluating a wide range of social phenomena in many countries, and especially for analysing unpaid housework. Awareness of the potential of time use surveys is increasing because they can provide a unique tool to measure unpaid work and complete labour statistics.

The work that women do in their homes does not receive enough recognition from policy-makers. If women's work in the household were properly valued, policy-makers would have a better picture of how social policy affects women and men.

Recognising and adequately valuing women's work is especially relevant to policy making in education, employment, the social services, urban planning, and general welfare.

Since women's total work is not properly valued, women are under-represented in paid jobs in comparison to men; as a result, they may not have access to social services like health care or vocational training.

A step forward would be to recognise the amount of unpaid work on the level of the society. Providing that unpaid work is included in the total Gross domestic product (GDP) would ensure a more realistic image of the national productivity.

Survey Objectives and Instruments

Time use surveys are envisaged to show how people use their time. The value of the results is potentially significant since they can provide information on the activities that certain categories carry out, in what place and what is the amount of time spent for the respective activity. The objective of the Time Use Survey was to compile data illustrating how the Serbian population spend their time; what are the most and the least expressive differences among groups; who works, and who does not work at home; what is the total amount of time spent for certain activities. This survey can possibly offer data for estimating the contribution of women and men to the national economy.

The target group for the both time use surveys was population aged 15 years and over, living in households. Persons living in institutions/institutional households were not included in the survey. As a sample unit taken was household and persons aged 15 years and over.

The sample size covered 2340 households in the territory of the Republic of Serbia for the first survey, i.e. 1280 households for the second survey. The sample design defined the territorial and time details on weekdays when to fill in diaries. For the both surveys applied was a two-stage stratified sample. The stratification of enumeration areas was carried out according to type of settlement (urban and other settlements) and territory. Within each stratum, the selection of enumeration areas was systematic with probability in proportion to size. Within each enumeration area, households were selected on the basis of equal probability.

Due to its complexity and costs entailed, TUS is usually implemented in five or ten-year intervals. Meanwhile, however, no reliable data are available on how women and men use their time; both in the context of labour statistics, and gender statistics, this presents a considerable shortcoming of the data.

Taking into account the mentioned facts and bearing in mind the main idea to bridge the time gap between the two surveys with full coverage, in 2015 SORS carried out a LTUS. The sample plan envisaged that field activities were to be implemented during in advance anticipated four months in 2015.

For these two surveys, the recommended questionnaires were used: household questionnaire and individual questionnaire (for person). For the first survey, interviewers took with them questionnaires in paper form, all of them containing the mandatory and recommended questions prescribed by HETUS methodology. For the second survey, interviewers were equipped with laptop computers, to enter data during interviewing. For the repeated survey, the both questionnaires included core questions envisaged by HETUS methodology.

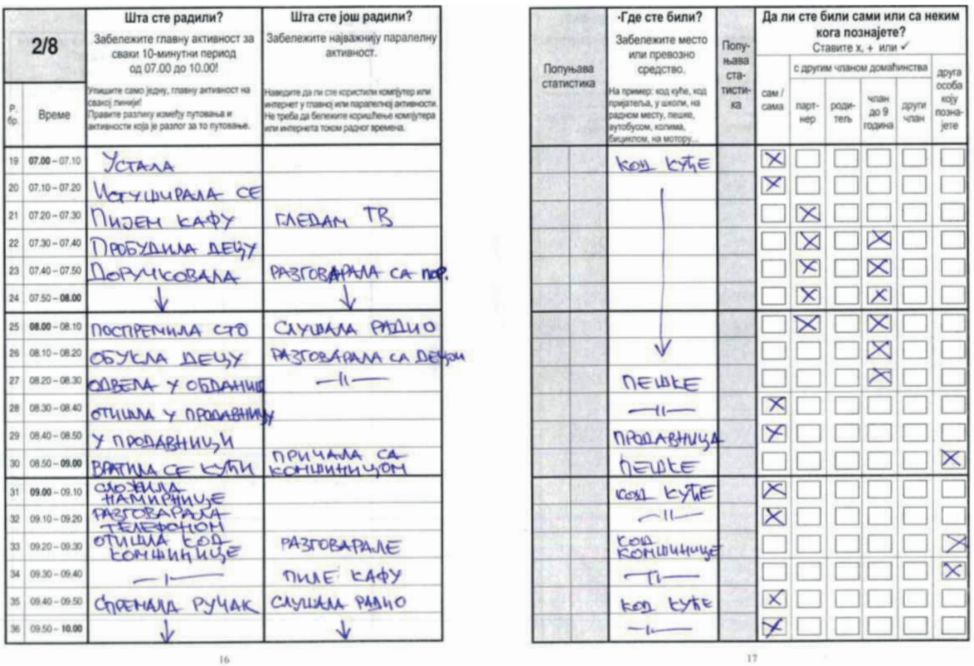
To provide the data on time use, the main survey instrument was a diary, where household members were expected to note their daily activities.

The two surveys were different mostly regarding the contents and layout of the diaries used.

Namely, for the survey in 2010 applied was the recommended HETUS diary. Visiting households, interviewers used to leave two diaries to be filled in by each household member aged 15 years and over. Household members received in advance defined days and dates to fill in diaries. So, one diary was to be filled in for working/week day and another for non-working/weekend day.

As can be seen in Object 1, the diary provided 10-minute intervals and respondents were asked to put down the main activities performed, then parallel activities if any, and also to note the place where the activities were performed, means of transport and presence of other persons.

Object 1 / Time Use Diary, 2010



2/8		Шта сте радили? Забележите главну активност за сваки 10-минутни период од 07.00 до 10.00! Упишите само једну, главну активност на сваку линију! Правите разлику између путовања и активности која је разлог за то путовање.	Шта сте још радили? Забележите најважнију паралелну активност. Наведите да ли сте користили компјутер или интернет у главној или паралелној активности. Не треба да бележите коришћење компјутера или интернета током радног времена.
Р. бр	Време		
19	07.00 – 07.10	УСТАЛА	
20	07.10 – 07.20	ИСТУШИРАЛА СЕ	
21	07.20 – 07.30	ПИЈЕМ КАФУ	ГЛЕДАМ ТВ
22	07.30 – 07.40	ПРОБУДИЛА ДЕЦУ	
23	07.40 – 07.50	ПОРУЧИСОВАЛА	РАЗГОВАРАЛА СА МАР.
24	07.50 – 08.00	↓	↓
25	08.00 – 08.10	ПОСПРЕМИЛА СТО	СЛУШАЛА РАДИО
26	08.10 – 08.20	ОБУКЛА ДЕЦУ	РАЗГОВАРАЛА СА ДЕЦОМ
27	08.20 – 08.30	ОДВЕЛА У ОБДАНИШ	—11—
28	08.30 – 08.40	ОТИШЛА У ПРОДАВНИЦУ	
29	08.40 – 08.50	У ПРОДАВНИЦИ	
30	08.50 – 09.00	ВРАТИЛА СЕ КУЋИ	ПРИЧАЛА СА КОМШИНИЦОМ
31	09.00 – 09.10	СКУВАЛА НАМИРНИЦЕ	
32	09.10 – 09.20	РАЗГОВАРАЛА ТЕЛЕФОНОМ	
33	09.20 – 09.30	ОТИШЛА КОД КОМШИНИЦЕ	РАЗГОВАРАЛЕ
34	09.30 – 09.40	—11—	ПИЛЕ КАФУ
35	09.40 – 09.50	СПРЕМАЛА РУЧАК	СЛУШАЛА РАДИО
36	09.50 – 10.00	↓	↓

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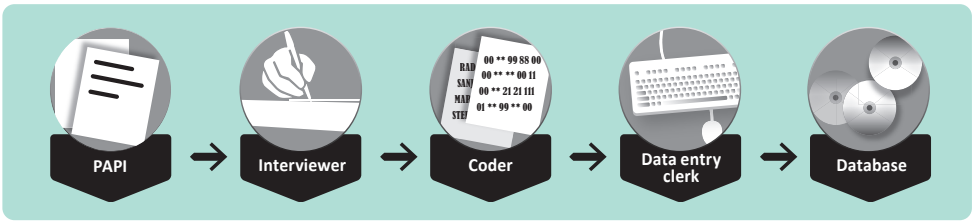
Попуњава статистика		·Где сте били? Забележите место или превозно средство. На пример: код куће, код пријатеља, у школи, на радном месту, пешке, аутобусом, колима, бициклом, на мотору...	Попуњава статистика	Да ли сте били сами или са неким кога познајете? Ставите х, + или ✓					
				сам / сама	с другим чланом домаћинства: партнер	родитељ	члан до 9 година	други члан	друга особа коју познајете
		КОД КУЋЕ		X					
				X					
					X				
					X		X		
					X		X		
					X		X		
					X		X		
		↓							
		ПЕШКЕ					X		
		—11—		X					
		ПРОДАВНИЦА		X					
		ПЕШКЕ							X
		КОД КУЋЕ		X					
		—11—		X					
		КОД КОМШИНИЦЕ							X
		—11—							X
		КОД КУЋЕ		X					
		—11—		X					

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The respondents wrote in by hand the activities that they performed daily. Then the interviewers on visiting households took over the diaries, examined and checked them, and sent them to the central SORS office together with the accompanying household questionnaires and individual questionnaires.

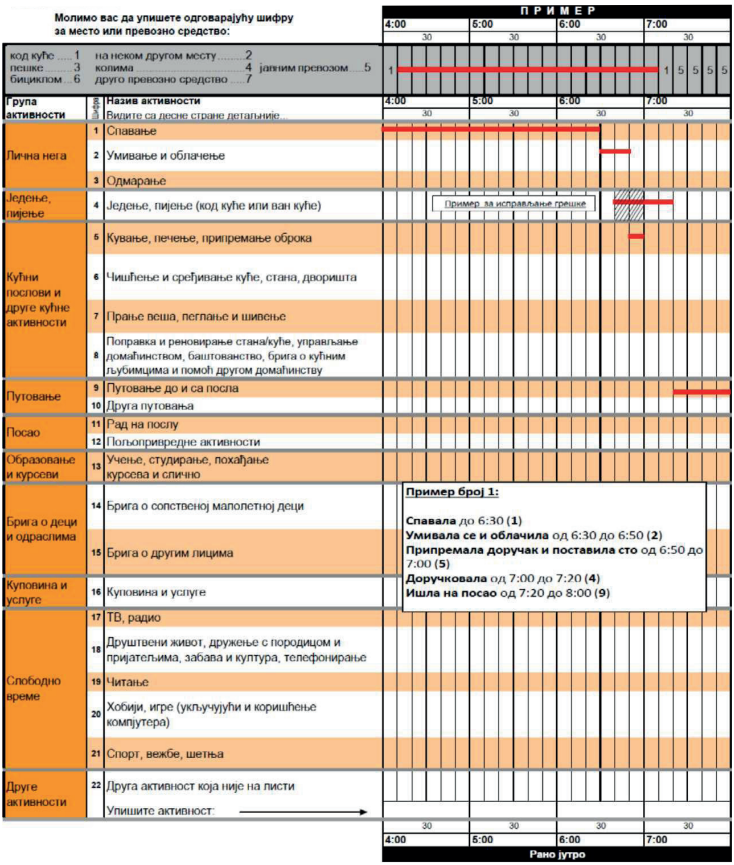
The text of the diaries then needed to be coded and through in advance ready computer applications the data were entered into the SORS database for further checking and data processing. The coding of activities was carried out by the SORS staff members who were instructed for coding the activities according to the adopted Coding list.

Object 2 / Time Use Survey, 2010 — Diary route



The diary used for the second survey was considerably different in when related to the diary from 2010. The new diary provided in advance defined activities and the household member filling in the diary was expected in the respective row to cross (by pen) the time spent in one of 22 offered activities.

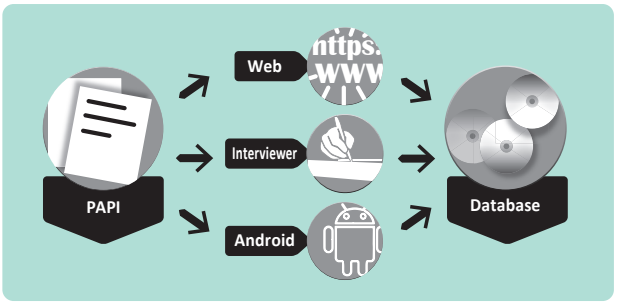
Object 3 / Diary for the Light Time Use Survey, 2015



On the top of the diary provided was a space where place or means of transport used for performing each individual activity were to be marked. Worth stressing is the fact that in this diary parallel activity and presence of another person while performing activity could not to be noted.

The diary was possibly completed in three ways. The first way assumed that the received diary in paper form should be filled in. Then the interviewer by the means of web application entered the provided completed diary into the SORS database. The second option was to enter daily activities into the diary through web application on PC, and the third option was to enter the activities by the way of android application on a mobile phone.

Object 4 / Light Time Use Survey, 2015 — Diary route



This method significantly facilitated the survey implementation process, especially regarding data entry. So interviewers, while doing interviews in field, entered the data for household and persons, and then after taking over diaries in paper form, they also entered the data from the diaries. Now it was not needed to implement the coding of activities, which reduced the time required and operating costs, also eliminating the possibility of making errors when coding activities.

The Light Time Use Survey is the first of all SORS surveys implemented on households that ensured data entry and transfer by electronic means, i.e. computers and mobile phones.

Basic Statistical Measures

In this publication, the three basic survey measures were used and need to be carefully interpreted. Namely, the first measure refers to the average time of all persons in the survey, the second to the proportion of "doers", persons who spent some time doing a particular activity, while the third measure refers to the average time spent by persons engaged in a particular activity.

1. **Average time:** All time — for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons in the survey.
2. **Proportion of "doers":** The number of persons who spent some time doing the activity / the number of persons in the survey (Participation rate).
3. **Average time for "doers":** All time — for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity.

All these measures can be calculated for a number of various population groups, based on the information provided by household questionnaire and individual questionnaire, i.e. questionnaire for person.

For an example of paid work for women we will present the procedure of calculating average time. The duration of all episodes of paid work noted in all questionnaires completed by women is added together. Therefore, the women doing paid work will bear a certain number of hours of paid work, contrary to those not doing paid work (no hours noted). All time, for all women, spent in paid work is divided by the total number of diaries completed by women, disregarding whether they did paid work or not. Various distributions of activities can lead to the same values.

For example, we may take paid work of four hours daily. Provided that all women work four hours daily, this measure will result in four hours. However, the same result will also be obtained if one half of women work eight fours, and another half does not work at all.

The information on the distribution among the group can be found in the participation rate expressed by the percentage share of persons doing a certain activity (proportion of "doers"). Namely, if the participation rate is 100%, this means that all persons did certain paid job; if the rate is 50%, then one half did paid work. The case when two groups have the same average time, however, with different participation rate, implies that persons belonging to the group with lower participation worked on average longer hours.

Finally, we have the third measure, i.e. average time for "doers". This is the average time relative only to those that did certain activity.

As can be seen in Table A, average time (measure 1) and average time of "doers" (measure 3) are the same for the *sleeping* activity, since all noted this activity. This is indicated by the measure 2 that equals 100%.

Table A / Presentation of data by basic survey measures; persons aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015

Measure	Sleeping		Paid work	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average time				
(All time — for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons in the survey)	08:24	08:17	02:04	03:46
Proportion of "doers"				
(The number of persons who spent some time doing the activity / the number of persons in the survey)	100	100	31	50
Average time for "doers"				
(All time — for all persons in the survey — spent on the activity / the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity)	08:24	08:17	06:47	07:36

Interpretation of Results

How we used to spend time in 2010, and how in 2015?

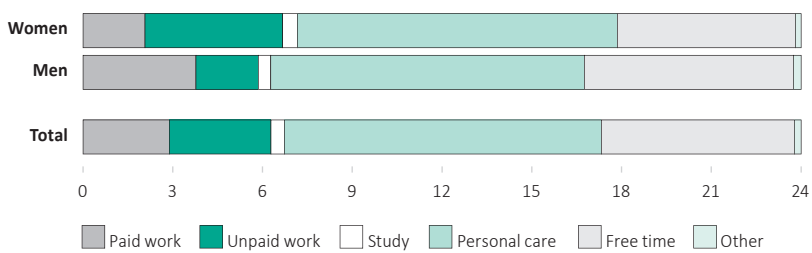
Each person is inclined to spend time on its own and unique way. There are many factors affecting the mode we organise and spend our day. It may not be expected that a day of an employed person would be the same as that of an unemployed one, or that a young person would spend day in the same way and an elderly person.

Since this is the second implemented time use survey, the new data can provide information on the possible changes in daily activities of women and men in Serbia, i.e. whether and in what direction the everyday life of women and men has altered over the last five years.

In addition, technological development and changed living standard and lifestyle had an influence on what activities we perform daily, in what way and what is the time spent on the activity. Nowadays, internet, email, social networks have had somehow altered communication we used to have through personal contacts or by phone.

Graph 1 illustrates how much time on average the Serbian women and men aged 15 years and over spent on the defined activities on the usual daily basis.

Graph 1 / Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours)



The activities can be divided in three categories: activities of personal care, work activities (paid and unpaid work, and studying as well), and free time activities.

The largest amount of time daily is spent for personal care, i.e. somewhat more than 10 and a half hours. This category covers basic and elementary activities, such as sleeping and taking food, washing, getting dressed and similar personal care activities.

As far as work activities are concerned, taking almost seven hours, somewhat less than three hours are spent on paid work, three and a half hours on unpaid work, and a bit less than half an hour of studying.

Paid work relates to the time spent doing main and secondary job, on lunch break and commuting to and back from work, as well as other job related activities. Unpaid activities are work done at home, i.e. that unpaid household work such as cooking, cleaning and tidying up, laundry and ironing, household repairs, taking care of children and adults, unpaid work related travelling, and other. Studying includes time spent on attending school or university classes, doing homework, studying during free time, travelling and other studying related activities.

On activities related to free time we spend almost a quarter of a day, i.e. six and a half hours. This is the time spent together with family or friends, on entertainment, culture or sport, watching TV, resting, or as leisure time, on reading books or papers, PC work or games, as well as the time spent on other similar activities and travelling related to free time activities.

In addition to the mentioned activities, the graph presents the data by sex of respondents. Therefrom, regarding personal care, women spend on average more time in this activity than men — almost 15 minutes more.

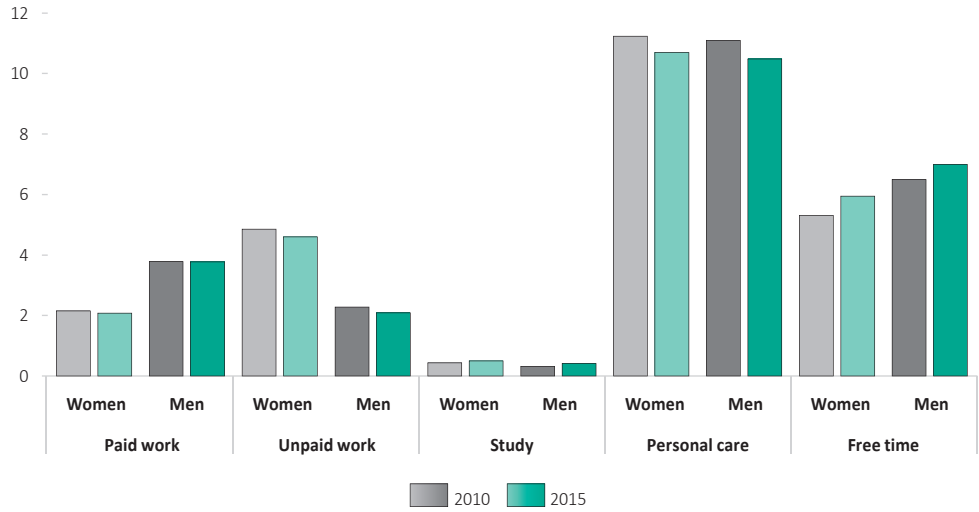
Regarding paid work only, men are, on average, twice longer engaged in these activities than women, i.e. three hours and 44 minutes, and women two hours and four minutes. Completely different image can be seen when regarding unpaid work, since women spend twice longer time on housework — four hours and 36 minutes, compared to two hours and five minutes.

However, if total work is observed as the sum of paid and unpaid work, women work on average one hour longer daily than men. Namely, women spend on average almost seven hours, and men spend somewhat less than six hours in some kind or work. Concerning studying related activities, both women and men spend on average somewhat less than half an hour on studying.

Men, on average, enjoy more free time than women. So women spend almost six hours on free time activities, and men spend one hour more.

When comparing the data from 2010 and 2015 — Graph 2, it can be noted that during the five-year period the daily distribution of time on these five activities changed both for women and for men.

Graph 2 / Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



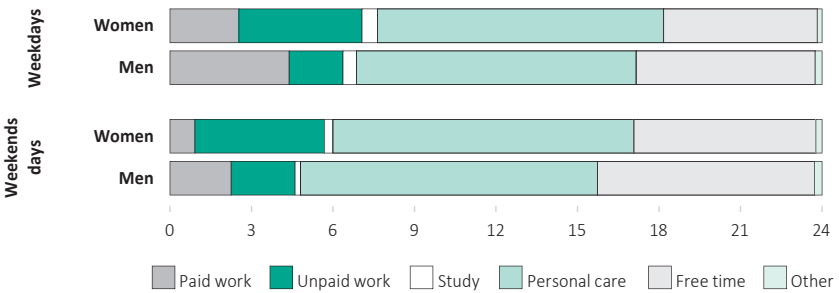
It is a worth noting fact that both for women and men the time spent on paid work remained on almost the same level as five years before. However, on average, unpaid work slightly decreased for women and men as well. So, less time was spent on the activities of so called housework when compared to the period of five years before: by 15 minutes for women and by 11 minutes for men.

The most expressive are the changes concerning personal care and free time. In 2015, both women and men on average spent over 30 minutes shorter time on personal care activities such as sleeping, taking food, personal hygienic needs, etc. than five years before. The difference in time was "compensated" in favour of free time activities. Regarding so called other activities, the differences in time spent on them in 2010 and in 2015 are negligible.

What work and how long we do on weekdays and weekends?

For the majority of the population the distribution of time on weekdays is different to that on weekend days. On weekdays we go to work, to school, for medical check-up, or we have some other duties, which naturally have an effect on the distribution of time we spend on certain activities daily.

Graph 3 / Average time spent on activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours)



Graph 3 indicates that men do paid work, on weekdays and over the weekend as well, almost twice longer than women. However, since they spend more time doing paid work on weekdays, men were noted to spend more time doing unpaid work on weekend days, i.e. on average 23 minutes longer than on weekdays. On the other hand, expectedly, women spend more time than men doing unpaid work, both on weekdays and over the weekend. Also, women spend 15 minutes longer time doing unpaid work over the weekend than on weekdays.

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 far as free time activities are concerned, women spend one hour more over the weekend than on weekdays, while men dedicate even one hour and a half more.

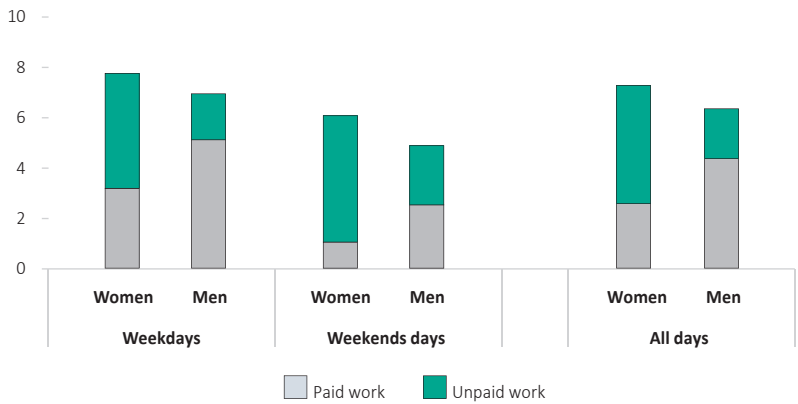
Total work

The majority of the population every day performs certain activities that could be classified as productive work, since also the activities of housework, such as cooking, cleaning, dishwashing, etc. may be categorised as a kind of productive work. For the purpose of this study, paid and unpaid work will be taken together and referred to as a total work done.

In Graph 4 presented are the data showing the amount of time that women and men aged 15–64 (working-age population) spend on total work. Total work is divided into paid and unpaid, and the data are presented also in a way to indicate whether respective are weekdays, weekend days, or all days together.

For the second time, the survey confirmed the stereotypes being the reality in these areas. Regardless whether they are employed or not, women spend twice longer time on housework than men, since they spend twice less time on paid work.

Graph 4 / Average time spent on total work, population aged 15–64, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours)



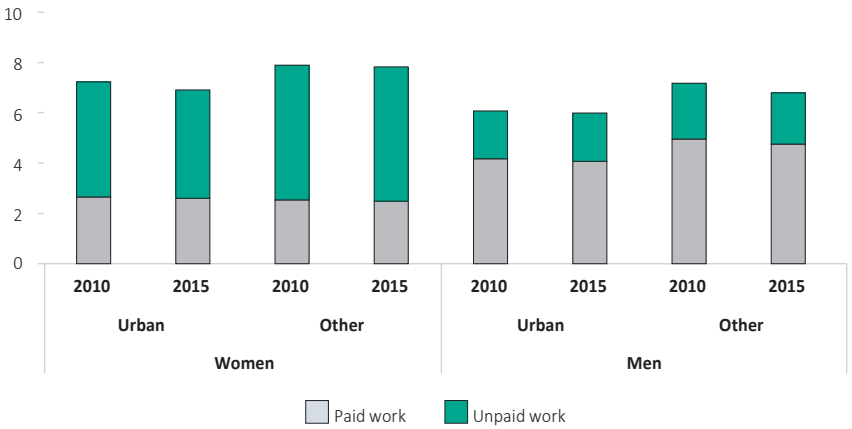
On weekdays, women spend the most time on some kind of work, either paid or unpaid. Namely, on average women spend almost eight hours doing some work, however, more unpaid (about 60%), than paid. On weekdays men spend almost seven hours working, however, almost three quarters of this time goes to paid work.

Also, in the weekend days women spend more time working than men, by more than one hour, i.e. six hours in comparison to five hours. However, more than four fifths of work done by women is so called housework, unpaid activities (83%); while for men housework takes a bit less than one half of the total work (48%).

Observing all days, the women work almost one hour more than men, however, almost two thirds of the time ladies spend on unpaid activities (65%), and gents on paid activities (69%).

Graph 5 offers the data on the amount of time spend on total work, by sex and type of settlement. The data indicate that during the five-year period the time spent on total work mostly decreased for men from other settlements (by more than 22 minutes). Somewhat more than a half of this time makes time spent on paid activities. On the other side, for women from urban settlements the time spent on total work decreased by almost 20 minutes, providing however, that the most of this time goes to unpaid activities.

Graph 5 / Average time spent on total work, population aged 15–64, by type of settlement and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015 (hours)

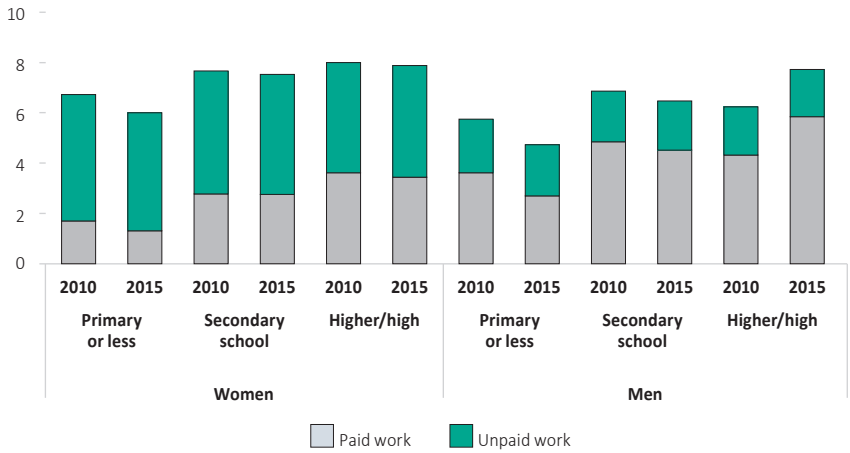


The lowest changes in total work over the five-year period were recorded for women from other settlements, as well as for men from urban settlements.

Graph 6 indicates the correlation between total work, i.e. paid and unpaid activities with educational attainment and sex of respondents.

Regarding the data for women, during the five-year period for all categories of educational attainment recorded was somewhat less time spent on total work. The most notable fall was noted for women with the lowest educational attainment (44 minutes less spent on total work than in 2010), with somewhat more expressive fall noted for paid work in relation to unpaid. Women with secondary school (as the highest level of education completed) recorded almost the same time spent on paid work, and noted was the decreased time spent on unpaid work (nine minutes). During the five-year time for women with the highest educational attainment recorded was decreased time spent on paid work (10 minutes); however, this is the only category of women with noted increased time spent on unpaid work.

Graph 6 / Average time spent on total work, population aged 15–64, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



Regarding men with primary or lower education, during the five-year period, total work was decreased for a whole hour, however the largest part relates to paid work (55 minutes less than in 2010). The least notable changes were recorded for men with secondary school educational attainment (23 minutes), but here 20 minutes relate to paid work.

Men with higher/high educational attainment are the only category that was recorded to have increased time spent in total work, since in 2015 they spent 93 minute longer time at paid work than in 2010. Therefore, this category spent somewhat less time on unpaid work.

Table 1 presents the data indicating three basic statistical measures applied to the Time Use Survey. When comparing the data concerning paid and unpaid work in 2010 and in 2015 (Table 1), it can be seen that both for women and men small changes occurred in using time on the activities of paid and unpaid work.

The data are indicative of the fact that in 2015 women on average spent seven hours and 14 minutes on total work, i.e. paid and unpaid work, and men spent six hours and 15 minutes. When compared to the data from 2010, we spent on average 13 minutes less time working in 2015 than five years before, and this is valid both for women and men. However, this "shortage" of work is not equally distributed when regarding the kind of work: in 2015 women spent less time on unpaid work (10 minutes less), and men spent less time on paid work (9 minutes less) than five years before.

Table 1 / Average time, proportion of "doers" and average time for "doers", population aged 15–64, by sex, all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015

		Average time		Proportion of "doers"		Average time for "doers"	
		2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010	2015, %	the difference %, 2015–2010	2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010
Women	Paid work	02:33	–3	35	–1	07:14	1
	Unpaid work	04:41	–10	90	–5	05:13	6
Men	Paid work	04:21	–9	55	1	07:56	–22
	Unpaid work	01:58	–4	68	–7	02:55	11

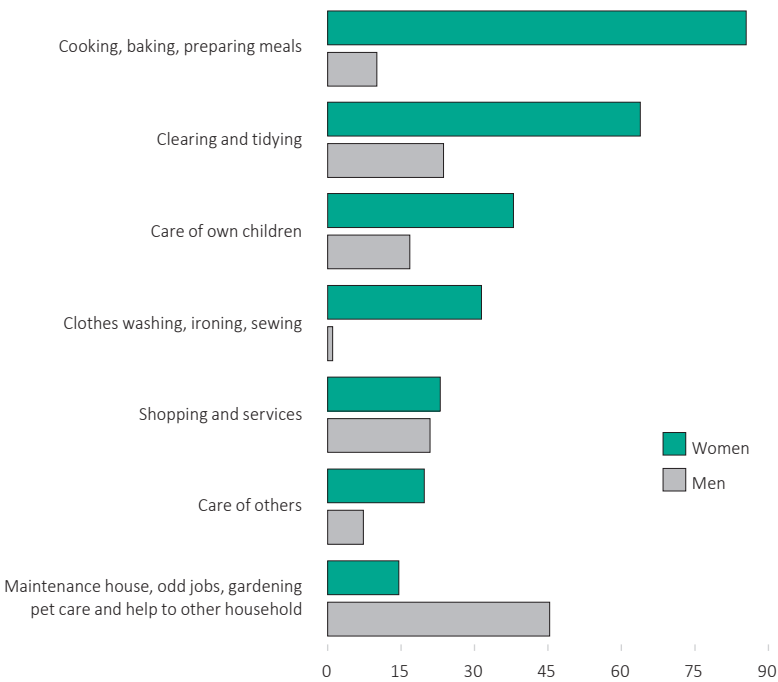
When observing the data indicating the participation share of women and men in these activities, this share is somewhat lower than in 2010. However, it is worthwhile stressing that men worked less by 7% on unpaid activities than it was recorded by the survey conducted five years before.

Women used to spend on average more than a half of a day, i.e. 12 hours and 27 minutes, in total work. Men spent one hour and a half less, i.e. something under 11 hours, on total work. The data indicate that women were engaged somewhat more both in paid and unpaid work than five years before. However, men spent 22 minutes shorter time on paid work, and 11 minutes longer time on unpaid work.

Housework activities — unpaid work

Regardless whether formally having job or not, women carry out the most of the housework at home. Thereby, for those women who work daily on paid activities, unpaid housework at home tends to become their second shift. Graph 7 presents the average time spent on unpaid work. Unpaid housework activities are shared by both women and men and in Graph 7 indicated is the average time spent on unpaid housework activities on the second level of activities of the Coding List.

Graph 7 / Average time spent on unpaid activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (minutes)



On unpaid activities women spend on average almost four and a half hours daily, and men spend a bit over two hours. Therefrom it can be noted that women spend twice longer time on unpaid housework activities than men.

Women spend the most of the time on the activities of preparing food, i.e. cooking, baking, preparing meals — almost one hour and a half, while men are engaged on these activities for only 10 minutes. Then follow the activities of routine household maintenance, cleaning and tidying, maintaining house or gardening and on these activities women spend more than one hour, and men spend quarter of an hour only.

As far as taking care of their own minor children, women spend twice longer time than men — 38 minutes, comparing to 17 minutes. On clothes washing and ironing women spend half an hour

on average, while men are not engaged on these activities almost at all (they spend one minute on average!). Also regarding the care of others, women are more "active" — 20 minutes to seven minutes.

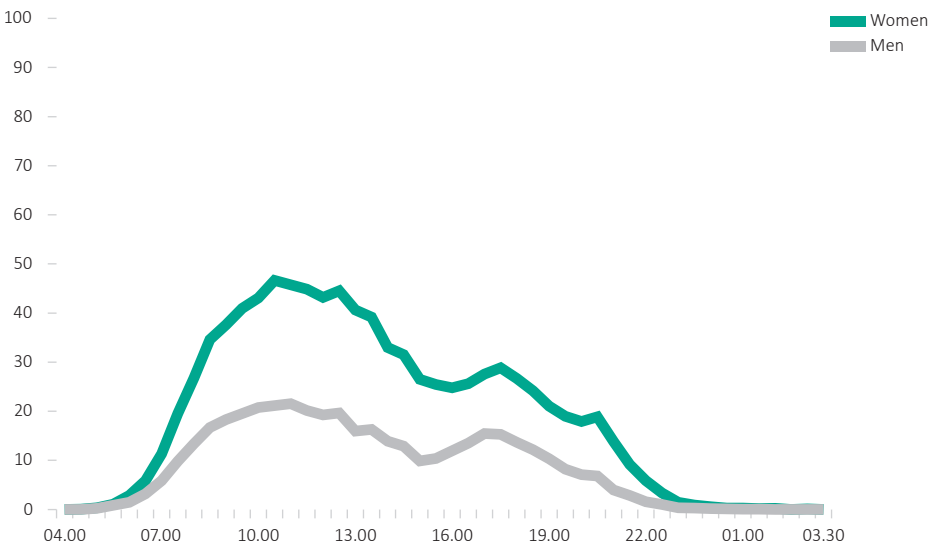
Concerning the activities of shopping and appointments only, women and men used to spend approximately the same amount of time: a bit more than 20 minutes (women — 23 minutes, men — 21 minutes).

Men spend more time on unpaid work only regarding the activities of repair, maintenance of house, gardening, pet care, and on these activities they spend on average one teaching hour, and women spend 14 minutes.

Graph 8 indicates the proportion of unpaid work by sex and distribution of activities in a day. Both daily and nightly the proportion of women in unpaid work activities is considerably larger than that of men.

From this graph indicative are the gender-related differences regarding unpaid work. Namely, from 10.00 to 12.30 almost every second women did some kind of unpaid work, and this stands for the majority of women since, daily and nightly, the women participation rate tends to vary. For the same daily time men also expressed the highest participation rate — a bit over one fifth of all men in the survey responded that they did some unpaid work.

Graph 8 / Unpaid work, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (%)



For this daily period noted were also the largest gender-related differences — about 25% more women than men do unpaid housework activities. During afternoon, evening and night hours, women are still dominant concerning unpaid work. It is worthwhile noting that both women and men used to "make break" in unpaid work activities in the time from 03.00 to 04.00, only men stopped doing these activities sometime earlier — at about 02.00.

When the data from 2010 are compared to those from 2015 — Table 2, certain changes occurring during the five years between can be noted. Namely, now women on average spend less time on the activities of so called housework: by about 15 minutes less in 2015 than in 2010. However, for men recorded was increased time spent on housework and in 2015 it was by 11 minutes longer than five years before. By comparing the replies to the question on employment status as personally declared in 2010 and in 2015, the results indicate that over the five years period the share of unemployed men increased by almost 8%.

When comparing the proportions of women and men in these activities, this percentage also is somewhat lower for women and equals 5%. On the other hand, 7% more men were engaged on these activities than in 2010. It is interesting to note that the average time spent on unpaid activities did not change over the five years. According to the recent data, women on average went on spending somewhat more than five hours on unpaid activities, and men almost three hours.

Table 2 / Average time, proportion of "doers" who spent time on unpaid work activities and average time for "doers", population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015

		Average time		Proportion of "doers"		Average time for "doers"	
		2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010	2015, %	the difference %, 2015–2010	2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010
Unpaid work, total	Women	04:36	–15	90	–5	05:07	0
	Men	02:05	11	70	7	02:58	–1
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	Women	01:25	–45	78	–10	01:49	–39
	Men	00:10	10	20	14	00:51	10
Cleaning and tidying	Women	01:03	12	70	–2	01:31	19
	Men	00:23	6	28	13	01:24	–12
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	Women	00:31	3	43	4	01:12	1
	Men	00:01	0	2	1	00:47	–8
Maintenance house, odd jobs, gardening, pet care and help to other household	Women	00:14	–2	16	–3	01:29	3
	Men	00:45	–9	35	–6	02:08	–2
Care of own minor children	Women	00:37	14	18	0	03:30	73
	Men	00:16	–7	12	–1	02:24	–52
Care of others	Women	00:19	14	13	5	02:36	78
	Men	00:07	–4	6	–1	02:05	–43
Shopping and services	Women	00:23	5	33	–12	01:08	30
	Men	00:20	–4	31	8	01:07	–23

As a result of the modern life style women, on average, tend to spend less time in kitchen on a decreasing scale. Therefrom, according to the data from 2015, women spent 45 less time on cooking and preparing meals than in 2010, while men practised these activities 10 minutes longer than five years before. The data indicate that the participation rate of women in these activities decreased by 10%, while the share of men increased by 14%. This also had effect on the difference in minutes they spent on these activities.

Concerning house cleaning and tidying up, both women and men responded to spend more time on these activities — women for 12 minutes, and men for six minutes. But it is an interesting fact that by 2% less women than in 2010 responded to practise these activities, and by even 13% more men.

Women practise the activities of care of own minor children for 14 minutes longer than in 2010, but men took seven minutes shorter time. Even though the proportion of "doers" remained almost the same, the time for women as "doers" increased by more than one hour (73 minutes), while the time for men as "doers" of these activities was by almost one hour shorter than five years before.

When speaking about the care of others, the situation is similar regarding all three measures; however for certain episodes of these activities there is a doubt whether "unpaid" work is in question.

The only unpaid work category where men are prevailing over women are the activities of house maintenance and repair. The data are indicative of the fact that in 2015 both women and men spent somewhat less time on these activities (by two, i.e. nine minutes), as well as that the proportion of "doers" was lower.

Personal care

Personal care assumes the activities that we all practise on daily basis; they include sleeping, taking meals, washing, dressing, etc. On them we spend, on average, almost half a day, i.e. between ten and eleven hours.

Table 3 / Average time, proportion of "doers" who spent time on personal care activities and average time for "doers", population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015

		Average time		Proportion of "doers"		Average time for "doers"	
		2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010	2015, %	the difference %, 2015–2010	2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010
Personal care, total	Women	10:41	–32	100	0	10:41	–32
	Men	10:28	–37	100	0	10:28	–37
Sleep	Women	08:24	2	100	0	08:24	2
	Men	08:17	–3	100	0	08:18	–2
Washing and dressing	Women	00:48	–7	98	1	00:49	–7
	Men	00:46	–6	98	1	00:47	–7
Eating or drinking	Women	01:28	–27	99	–1	01:29	–26
	Men	01:24	–26	98	–1	01:25	–26

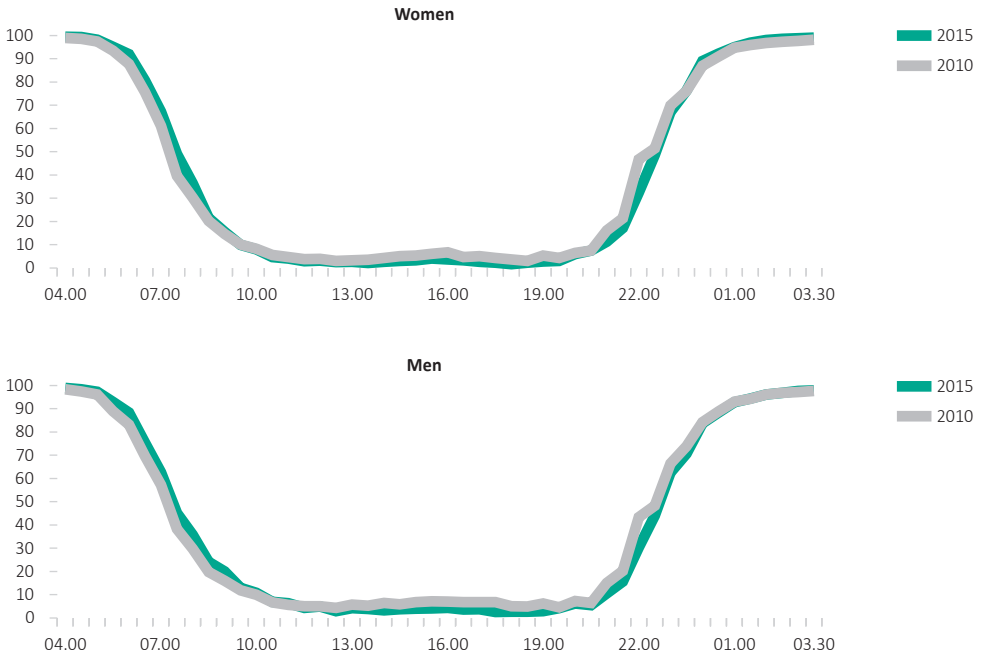
From Table 3 we can see that on personal care activities women spend on average 10 hours and 41 minutes, while men spend 13 minutes shorter time (10 hours and 28 minutes). Since all persons in the survey noted/entered data for this activity, i.e. the proportion of "doers" is 100%, equal is the average time for "doers". However, it is worthwhile noting that the spent time is by half an hour shorter than in the previous survey (32 minutes less for women, i.e. 37 minutes for men).

For the sleeping activity, all three measures recorded no significant changes in comparison to 2010. Having a look at washing and dressing, we can see that both women and men spent somewhat less time on them than in 2010 (minus seven minutes for women, and minus six minutes for men). However, regarding the third activity of personal care, i.e. eating and drinking, both women and men spent on them on average almost half an hour less than in 2010.

For all personal care activities, regardless the aggregation level, women were recorded to spend a bit more time than men.

The proportion of women and men aged 15 and over that at different time daily sleep and take personal hygienic care, can be seen in Graph 9. The graph presents the data by sex, for 2010 and 2015.

Graph 9 / Sleep and personal care, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015 (%)



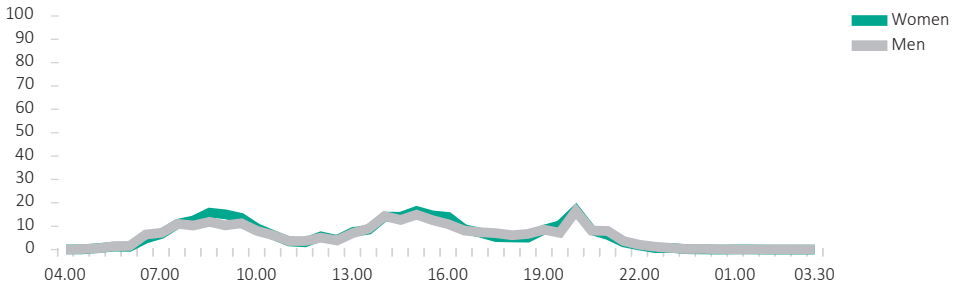
At about 04.00 the vast majority of both women and men sleep, i.e. 99.4% of women and 98.8% of men. At 06.00, the proportion of women sleeping is 92%, while the proportion of men is somewhat lower, i.e. 88%.

Even an hour later, at 07.00 still sleeping are two thirds (67%) of women, and bit less than two thirds (63%) of men. The usual wakeup time in Serbia is between 07.30 and 08.00, when more than half of both women and men are awake. In 2010 wakeup time was between 07.00 and 07.30, which means that data indicate on average half an hour longer sleeping in the morning than in 2010. It is interesting that the proportion of persons sleeping in the afternoon also decreased — by 4% for men and by 2% for women.

When speaking about going to bed in the evening, at 22.00 sleeping are 33% of women and 31% of men. When related to 2010, this is by 14% smaller proportion of both women and men. One hour later, at 23.00, almost two thirds of both women and men are sleeping — 67% of women and 63% of men; this proportion tends to rise over the night as can be noted from the graph.

Graph 10 illustrates the proportion of population aged 15 years and over, by sex, in their habits of eating and drinking daily and nightly.

Graph 10 / Eating meals and drinking, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (%)



On taking food and drinking, the Serbian population spend on average one hour and a half daily; since the usual time for taking meals is almost not applicable in Serbia, meals are taken at any time during the day. Even so, the graph shows certain fluctuations on daily basis.

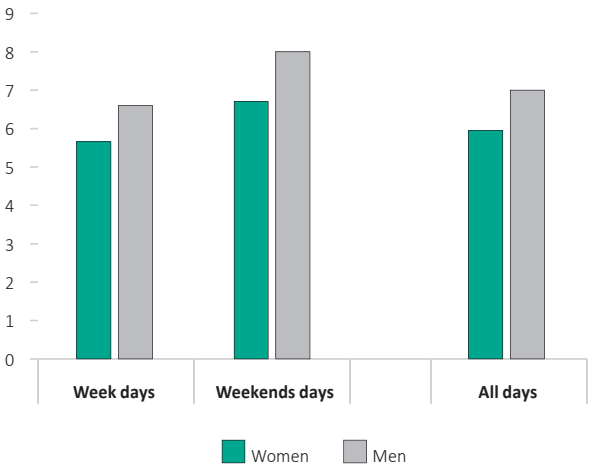
Regarding the first daily meal, since getting up earlier, men take their first meal earlier in a day, but women tend to lead between 08.00 and 10.00.

Similar is the situation with the second meal in a day, lunch, when the proportion of women is higher in the period from 14.30 to 16.00; however for the third meal the proportion of men is higher during the whole evening, except at 19.30.

Free time

Free time activities relate to the time when an individual has a wider selection of options how to use it: to do exercises or go in for sport after work, watch TV, spend time with family or friends, or simply to have rest.

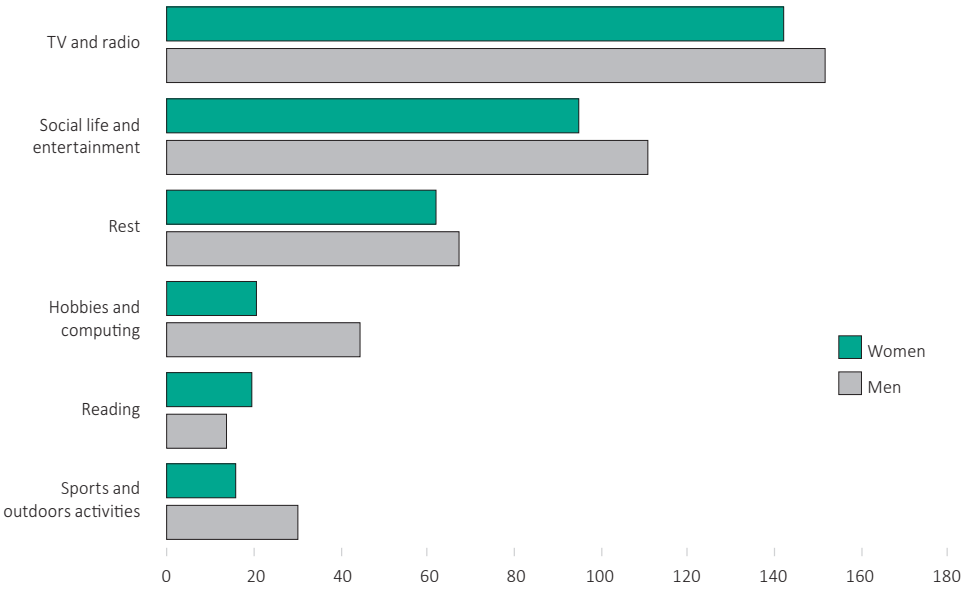
Graph 11 / Average time spent on free activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours)



Free time for women aged 15 years and over on average amounts six hours daily, while for men it amounts one hour more — seven hours. Regarding free time by weekdays and weekend, on weekdays, i.e. from Monday to Friday, and on weekends, women again have less free time when related to men. On weekdays this difference is one hour, while over weekend it is a bit higher — one hour and 18 minutes.

On Graph 12 presented are individual free time activities on the second level of the Coding list, and we are free to say that the Serbian population spend the largest part of their free time on watching TV. Women daily spend on average two hours and 22 minutes on watching TV, and for men this activity takes 10 minutes longer.

Graph 12 / Average time spent on free activities, population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (minutes)



The following activity that takes a significant part of free time is social life, spending time with family and friends; however women spend on average more than one hour and a half on this activity, and for men this activity takes almost two hours (one hour and 51 minutes).

On having rest, both women and men spend a bit more than one hour, while on hobbies and games (PC use included), men are recorded to spend twice longer time than women: 44 minutes, to 20 minutes. Men spend more time on physical activities — half an hour, while for women this takes twice less time — 16 minutes.

The only free-time activity that takes longer time for women than for men is reading. The 2010 survey data showed that men spent only two minutes longer on reading, while in 2015 survey women were noted to spend on average six minutes longer time on reading than men.

The data on average time, proportion of "doers" in free-time activities and average time for "doers" are presented in Table 4.

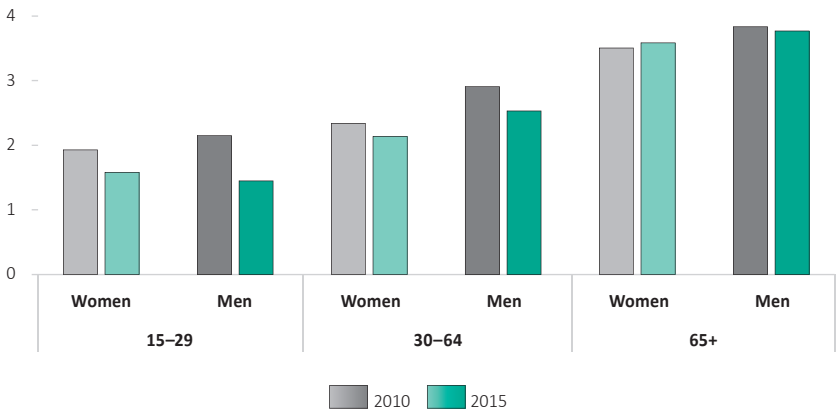
Table 4 / Average time, proportion of "doers" who spent time on free activities and average time for "doers", population aged 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015

		Average time		Proportion of "doers"		Average time for "doers"	
		2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010	2015, %	the difference %, 2015–2010	2015, in hours	the difference in minutes, 2015–2010
Free time, total	Women	05:56	38	99	0	06:02	39
	Men	06:59	30	100	–1	07:03	33
TV and radio	Women	02:22	–8	91	–4	02:42	–2
	Men	02:32	–26	92	–5	02:54	–19
Social life and entertainment	Women	01:35	42	62	5	02:20	56
	Men	01:51	52	60	8	02:42	64
Rest	Women	01:02	30	44	27	01:28	14
	Men	01:07	29	49	25	01:32	14
Hobbies and computing	Women	00:20	7	16	6	01:35	9
	Men	00:44	19	23	12	02:04	16
Reading	Women	00:19	4	23	1	01:20	14
	Men	00:14	–4	27	–9	01:16	11
Sports and outdoors activities	Women	00:16	–5	24	–4	01:21	–4
	Men	00:30	0	29	–1	01:48	5

When free-time use in 2015 is compared to the results of 2010 survey, the data indicate that generally both women and men used more free time in 2015 than five years before; women use 38 minutes more, but men 30 minutes more than in 2010. On average, we spend less time on watching TV: women spend eight minutes less, and men spend 26 minutes less. Therefore, we spend more time on other free-time activities — almost a teaching-hour longer time is spent on social life than five years before (women — by 42 minutes, men — by 52 minutes). On having rest, in 2015 both women and men spent about half an hour longer time than five years before.

Graph 13 presents the data relative to watching TV and listening radio as the most practised free-time activities. Expectedly, the amount of time spent on these activities varies by age groups; the graph shows the data spent on these two activities by three generations: young aged 15–29, middle-aged 30 to 64, and persons aged over 65.

Graph 13 / Average time spent on watching TV, population by age groups, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010 and 2015 (hours)



Graph 13 indicates that in 2010 and in 2015 as well, the time spent on watching TV or listening radio is on the increase with the age of respondents. However, during the five-year period, the time spent on watching TV or listening radio increased only for women aged over 65; for all other age groups recorded was a decrease in time spent on these activities.

The data most expressively decreased for young generation; by 40 minutes regarding male population and by 20 minutes regarding females. The decrease in time spent on watching TV or listening radio was on the lowest level for elderly men — only by four minutes relative to five years before.

Methodological Explanations

General approach

The Time Use Survey (TUS) and the Light Time Use Survey (LTUS) are fully harmonised with the EU recommendations. The data for the both surveys were collected by the way of diaries for two randomly selected days.

Population and sample plan

The target group for the TUS surveys in the Republic of Serbia both in 2010 and in 2015 was population aged 15 years and over who live in households. The persons living in institutions were not included in the surveys. The sample unit was household and persons aged 15 years and over.

The sample size for the Time Use Survey 2010 assumed 2340 households in 234 enumeration areas. The sample size for the Light Time Use Survey 2015 assumed 1280 households in 128 enumeration areas.

For the both surveys applied was two-stage stratified sample. The stratification of enumeration areas was carried out by type of settlement (*urban* and *other*) and territory (Belgrade, central Serbia without Belgrade and Vojvodina in TUS, i.e. Beogradski region, Region Vojvodine, Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije, i Region Južne i Istočne Srbije in LTUS). Within each stratum, enumeration areas were selected systematically with the probability proportional to the size.

Survey instruments 2010 and 2015

Household questionnaire — This questionnaire concerned the characteristics of household and the basic information on household members. A4 format was applicable for the questionnaire. The TUS household questionnaire had eight pages, and the LTUS questionnaire — four pages.

Individual questionnaire for person aged 15 and over — This questionnaire was aimed at the characteristics of responding person. A4 format was applicable for the questionnaire. The TUS individual questionnaire comprised eight pages, and the LTUS questionnaire — four pages.

Diary — The TUS time diary included introductory notes, example forms to be filled in and diary to be completed. A5 format was applicable for the TUS diary that included 32 pages. A4 format was applicable for the LTUS diary including 12 pages.

Selected days for diary keeping

Each household form the both samples was assigned a random selected combination of days: one weekday (Monday–Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday). If a person could not complete a diary for some day, the 2010 survey provisions envisaged possible delay of maximum three weeks, but for the same day. In 2015 survey maximum one-week delay was allowed.

The TUS and LTUS samples were not self-weighted; to obtain the representative data for the Republic of Serbia, weights were calculated for the both surveys.

Distribution of diary days by days of the week

	2010		2015	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Weekday	**3421**	**50.0**	**1280**	**50.0**
Monday	673	9.8	265	10.4
Tuesday	647	9.5	229	8.9
Wednesday	696	10.2	260	10.2
Thursday	666	9.7	258	10.1
Friday	739	10.8	268	10.5
Weekend day	**3416**	**50.0**	**1280**	**50.0**
Saturday	1665	24.4	624	24.4
Sunday	1751	25.6	656	25.6
Total	**6837**	**100.0**	**2560**	**100.0**

Fieldwork

The Time Use Survey was carried out in the period from 15 February 2010 to the end of February 2011. The Light Time Use Survey was conducted during four representative months in 2015: February, May, August and November.

Before conducting the surveys, SORS notified the head of households announcing the visit of interviewers. Several days in advance to the first selected day for completing diaries, the respondents were interviewed by filling Household questionnaire and an Individual questionnaire for person aged 15 and over. In 2010 survey paper questionnaires were filled in, and in 2015 survey questionnaires were filled by the way of laptop PC application.

For filling Household questionnaire interviewed was the person with the best knowledge of the situation in the household. Individual questionnaire was filled applying the face to face method. Household members were provided with two diaries that were to be filled for the two in advance defined days. For the LTUS implementation ensured was (possible) diary completing by the way of online or android application.

The total number of 1866 households, i.e. 4495 persons aged 15 and over were interviewed for the TUS survey. During the LTUS implementation, interviewed were 860 households, i.e. 2367 persons aged 15 and over.

Codes and coding

The TUS coding system is based on three levels. The first level has 10 categories of activities, from 0 to 9. Within each first level category, there are 1–9 categories on activities of the second level that are defined by the first two figures. Within each second level category, 1–10 categories of activities on the third level are possible. The codes containing the word "other" in the description include all activities that cannot be classified in any of the activities stated within the given categories.

Since the respondents were asked to enter in the TUS dairy in their own words expressed activities they did during the day, these activities needed to be coded for data entry and further processing purposes. Based on the text provided, the coding of activities was carried out pursuant to the Coding list that has been made in compliance with the EU recommendations.

Among the diaries provided, no one was registered to state the code 713 — Correspondence. The Coding list was supplied with three new codes: 022 — Drinking coffee, 023 — Smoking cigarette and 388 — Supervision by other household member exl. parents and siblings.

The LTUS coding system is based on two levels. The first level has 10 categories of activity groups, comprising 22 activities in total.

For LTUS diary coding was not envisaged, since respondents were expected to mark/cross the time spent for one of 22 activities.

TUS activity coding list

Activity level 1:		Activity level 2:	
0	Personal care	**01**	Sleep
		02	Eating and drinking
		03	Other personal care
1	Employment	**11**	Main and second job
		12	Activities related to employment
2	Study	**20**	Unspecified study
		21	School or university
		22	Free time study
3	Household and family care	**30**	Unspecified household and family care
		31	Food management
		32	Household upkeep
		33	Making and care for textiles
		34	Gardening and pet care
		35	Construction and repairs
		36	Shopping and services
		37	Household management
		38	Childcare
		39	Help to an adult family member
4	Voluntary work and meetings	**41**	Organisational work
		42	Informal help to other households
		43	Participatory activities
5	Social life and entertainment	**51**	Social life
		52	Entertainment and culture
		53	Resting — Time out
6	Sports and outdor activities	**61**	Physical exercise
		62	Productive exercise
		63	Sports related activities
7	Hobbies and computing	**71**	Arts and hobbies
		72	Computing
		73	Games
8	Mass media	**81**	Reading
		82	TV, video and DVD
		83	Radio and recordings
9	Travel and unspecified time use	**90–99**	Travel and unspecified time use

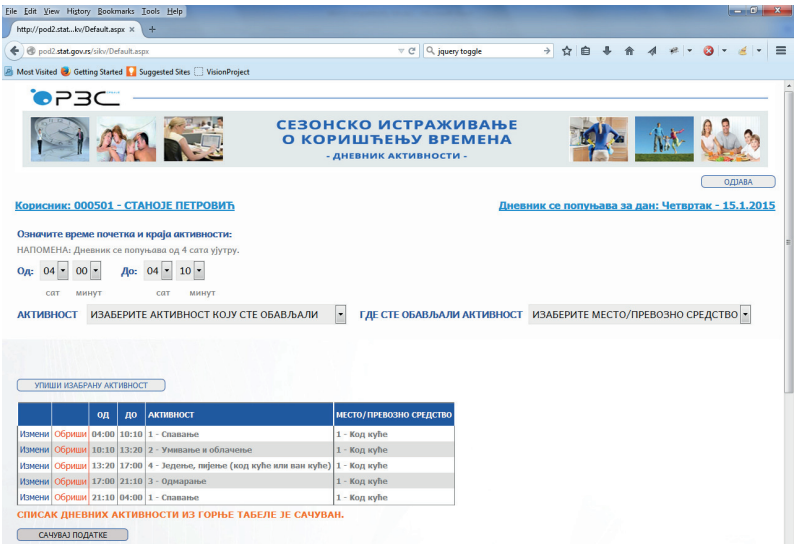
LTUS activity coding list

Activity groups	Code	Name of activity
Personal care	**1**	Sleep
	2	Washing and dressing
	3	Rest
Eating and drinking	**4**	Eating, drinking (at home or out of home)
Housework and other household activities	**5**	Cooking, baking, preparing meals
	6	Cleaning and tidying
	7	Clothes washing, ironing, sewing
	8	Repair and home renovation, management and help to other household, gardening and taking care of pets
Travel	**9**	Travel to/from work
	10	Other travel
Work	**11**	Paid work
	12	Agricultural activities
Education and courses	**13**	Study, courses, other education
Child and adult care	**14**	Care of own minor children
	15	Care of others
Shopping and services	**16**	Shopping and services
Free time	**17**	TV and radio
	18	Social life and entertainment
	19	Reading
	20	Hobbies and computing
	21	Sports and outdoors activities
Other activities	**22**	Other activities

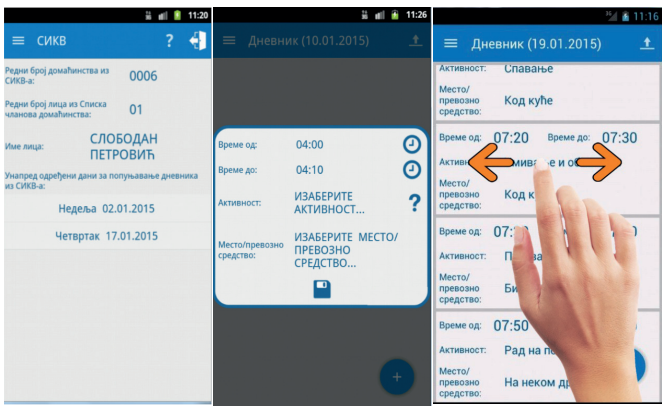
Diary entry

For TUS, diary entry was carried out at the SORS head office, as a stage following the coding of activities from the diary. The entry, just as the coding, was implemented by the SORS staff members, after the receipt of the sent diaries and the diaries collected in the field.

For LTUS, diary entry was implemented in three ways. One envisaged diary entry through web application. Interviewers took over the diaries from household members that personally completed diaries in paper form.



The second option presented diary entry by respondents through web online application, and the third was a dairy entry through android application. When visiting households, interviewers left two diaries in paper form for each member — one diary for a weekday and one for a weekend day. In addition, interviewers provided both verbal instructions and left a manual with guidelines for filling diaries through web, i.e. android application.



Data processing

Both for TUS and LTUS surveys, the data entry application was designed using *Blaise* software. SPSS software (*Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*) was used for data cleaning, processing and analysing and producing tables, and also for data organisation, storage and ensuring safety. SAS software (*Statistical Analysis System*) was used for calculating weights and data calibration.

For the TUS and LTUS data processing established were standard and national-specific variables that were applied in table design syntaxes. In both surveys the plans for the production of tables were developed in compliance with the EU recommendations and with ensured consulting support.

Comparative characteristics of the TUS and LTUS

	TUS 2010	LTUS 2015
Reference period	15 February 2010 – 28 February 2011	February, May, August and November 2015
Data collection mode	PAPI[1] and paper diary	CAPI[2] and diary (in paper, web and android)
Sample	2340	1280
Coverage	Individuals aged 15 years and over	Individuals aged 15 years and over
Type of diary	Open with fixed intervals. The respondent describes activity with own words.	Pre-coded activity categories and fixed intervals.
Time slots	10-minutes intervals	10-minutes intervals
Selfcompletion	Yes	Yes
Leave behind diary	Yes	Yes
Secondary activity	Yes	No
Location and transport mode	Yes	Yes
With whom	Yes	No
Capture use of computer	Yes	No
Number of diary days	2 (one weekend day and one weekday)	2 (one weekend day and one weekday)
Coding	Manually coding	Pre-coded activities
Number of activity codes	102	22
The average length of interviewing — Household questionnaire	11 minutes	4 minutes
The average length of interviewing — Individual questionnaire	6 minutes	2 minutes
Sample design	Population census 2002	Population census 2011
Incentives	Yes, 500 RSD (value 5 €), when fulfilling at least one diary per household	No
Number of reminders	2	2
Mean number of of episodes per diary (main activity only)	27	9
Proportion of total time with a secondary activity registered	16%	Not applicable
Number of completed household interviews/number of households in the sample	79.7%	68.7%
Number of completed individual interviews/number of individuals in the sample	99.5%	99.6%

1) PAPI — (Paper And Pencil Interviewing) Data obtained from the interview is filled in on a paper form using a pencil.

2) CAPI — (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) Interviewing with the help of computers. The data is directly entered into a computer programme instead of first using paper forms.

Correspondence LTUS and TUS activity codes

Activity groups	Code	LTUS activity	Code	TUS activity
Personal care	**1**	Sleep	**011**	Sleep
			012	Sick in bed
	2	Washing and dressing	**031**	Washing and dressing
			039	Other or unspecified personal care
	3	Rest	**531**	Resting — Time out
			023	Smoking cigarette
Eating, drinking	**4**	Eating, drinking (at home or out of home)	**021**	Eating
			022	Drinking coffee
Housework and other household activities	**5**	Cooking, baking, preparing meals	**311**	Food preparation, baking and preserving
			312	Dish washing
	6	Cleaning and tidying	**321**	Cleaning dwelling
			322	Cleaning garden
			323	Heating and water
			324	Arranging household goods and materials
			329	Other or unspecified household upkeep
	7	Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	**331**	Laundry
			332	Ironing
			333	Handicraft and producing textiles
			339	Other or unspecified making of and care for textiles
	8	Maintenance house, odd jobs, gardening, pet care and help to other household	**300**	Unspecified household and family care
			341	Gardening
			343	Tending domestic animals
			344	Walking the dog
			349	Other or unspecified gardening and pet care
			351	House construction and renovation
			352	Repairs to dwelling
			353	Making, repairing and maintaining equipment
			354	Vehicle maintenance
			359	Other or unspecified construction and repairs
			371	Household management
			421	Construction and repairs as help
			422	Help in employment and farming
			429	Other or unspecified informal help to another household

Travel	**9**	Travel to/from work	**910**	Travel to/from work
	10	Other travel	**900**	Other or unspecified travel purpose
			920	Travel related to study
			936	Travel related to shopping and services
			938	Travel related to childcare
			939	Travel related to other household care
			940	Travel related to voluntary work and meetings
			950	Travel related to social life
			960	Travel related to other leisure
			980	Travel related to changing locality
Work	**11**	Paid work	**111**	Working time in main and second job (including coffee breaks and travel at work)
			121	Lunch break
			129	Other or unspecified activities related to employment
	12	Agricultural activities	**342**	Caring for pets and other agricultural activities
Education and courses	**13**	Study, courses, other education	**200**	Unspecified study
			211	Classes and lectures
			212	Homework
			221	Free time study
Child and adult care	**14**	Care of own minor children	**381**	Physical care and supervision
			382	Teaching the child
			383	Reading, playing and talking with child
			384	Accompanying child
			388	Supervision by other household member exl. parents and siblings
			389	Other or unspecified childcare
	15	Care of others	**391**	Physical care of a dependent adult household member
			392	Other help of a dependent adult household member
			399	Help to a non dependent adult household member
			423	Care of own children living in another household
			424	Other childcare as help to another household
			425	Help to an adult of another household
Shopping and services	**16**	Shopping and services	**361**	Shopping
			362	Commercial and administrative services
			363	Personal services
			369	Other or unspecified shopping and services

Free time	**17**	TV and radio	**821**	Watching TV, video or DVD
			831	Listening to radio or recordings
	18	Social life and entertainment	**511**	Socialising with family
			512	Visiting and receiving visitors
			513	Celebrations
			514	Telephone conversation
			519	Other or unspecified social life
			521	Cinema
			522	Theatre and concerts
			523	Art exhibitions and museums
			524	Library
			525	Sports events
			529	Other or unspecified entertainment and culture
	19	Reading	**811**	Reading periodicals
			812	Reading books
			819	Other or unspecified reading
	20	Hobbies and computing	**711**	Arts (visual, performing, literary)
			712	Collecting
			713	Correspondence
			719	Other or unspecified hobbies
			721	Computing — programming
			722	Information by computing
			723	Communication by computing
			729	Other or unspecified computing
			731	Solo games and play, gambling
			732	Parlour games and play
			733	Computer games
			739	Other or unspecified games
	21	Sports and outdoors activities	**611**	Walking and hiking
			612	Jogging and running
			613	Cycling, skiing and skating
			614	Ball games
			615	Gymnastics and fitness
			616	Water sports
			619	Other or unspecified sports or outdoor activities
			621	Productive exercise
			631	Sports related activities
Other activities	**22**	Other activities	**411**	Organisational work
			431	Meetings
			432	Religious activities
			439	Other or unspecified participatory activities
			995	Filling in the time use diary
			998	Unspecified leisure time
			999	Other unspecified time use

Appendix of Tables

Table A1
Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

Table A2
Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (%)

Table A3
Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

Table A4
Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

Table A5
Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

Table A6
Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

Table A1 / Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	**02:32**	**00:55**	**02:04**	**04:23**	**02:14**	**03:46**	**03:25**	**01:33**	**02:53**
Travel to/from work	00:15	00:04	00:12	00:24	00:09	00:20	00:19	00:06	00:15
Paid work	01:56	00:32	01:32	03:13	01:19	02:40	02:33	00:55	02:05
Agricultural activities	00:20	00:18	00:19	00:45	00:46	00:45	00:32	00:31	00:32
Unpaid work	**04:31**	**04:46**	**04:36**	**01:58**	**02:21**	**02:05**	**03:18**	**03:36**	**03:23**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	01:21	01:34	01:25	00:09	00:11	00:10	00:46	00:54	00:49
Cleaning and tidying	01:02	01:08	01:03	00:22	00:27	00:23	00:42	00:48	00:44
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	00:31	00:30	00:31	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:16	00:16	00:16
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	00:14	00:14	00:14	00:43	00:49	00:45	00:28	00:31	00:29
Care of own minor children	00:37	00:38	00:37	00:15	00:20	00:16	00:27	00:29	00:27
Care of others	00:20	00:16	00:19	00:07	00:08	00:07	00:14	00:12	00:13
Shopping and services	00:22	00:23	00:23	00:19	00:23	00:20	00:21	00:23	00:22
Study	**00:34**	**00:18**	**00:29**	**00:29**	**00:12**	**00:24**	**00:32**	**00:15**	**00:27**
Study, courses, other education	00:34	00:18	00:29	00:29	00:12	00:24	00:32	00:15	00:27
Personal care	**10:32**	**11:04**	**10:41**	**10:17**	**10:55**	**10:28**	**10:25**	**11:00**	**10:35**
Sleep	08:17	08:42	08:24	08:09	08:37	08:17	08:13	08:40	08:21
Washing and dressing	00:48	00:49	00:48	00:47	00:46	00:46	00:47	00:48	00:47
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	01:26	01:32	01:28	01:21	01:32	01:24	01:23	01:32	01:26
Free time	**05:38**	**06:41**	**05:56**	**06:35**	**07:59**	**06:59**	**06:06**	**07:19**	**06:27**
Rest	01:01	01:05	01:02	01:06	01:08	01:07	01:03	01:07	01:04
TV, radio	02:20	02:28	02:22	02:26	02:45	02:32	02:23	02:36	02:27
Socialising (phone incl.)	01:21	02:08	01:35	01:35	02:30	01:51	01:28	02:19	01:42
Reading	00:20	00:18	00:19	00:13	00:14	00:14	00:17	00:16	00:17
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	00:19	00:23	00:20	00:43	00:47	00:44	00:31	00:35	00:32
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	00:15	00:16	00:16	00:29	00:33	00:30	00:22	00:24	00:22
Other travelling and activities	**00:10**	**00:13**	**00:11**	**00:14**	**00:16**	**00:15**	**00:12**	**00:14**	**00:13**
Travel (Other)	00:06	00:08	00:07	00:09	00:11	00:10	00:08	00:09	00:08
Other	00:03	00:05	00:04	00:05	00:04	00:05	00:04	00:04	00:04

Table A2 / Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (%)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	**36**	**17**	**31**	**55**	**36**	**50**	**45**	**26**	**40**
Travel to/from work	25	7	20	38	17	32	31	12	26
Paid work	25	7	20	38	17	32	31	12	26
Agricultural activities	11	10	11	18	20	18	14	15	14
Unpaid work	**89**	**91**	**90**	**68**	**76**	**70**	**79**	**84**	**80**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	76	81	78	19	20	20	49	52	50
Cleaning and tidying	69	71	70	26	32	28	48	52	49
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	44	43	43	2	3	2	24	24	24
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	17	16	16	33	40	35	25	27	25
Care of own minor children	18	18	18	11	13	12	15	15	15
Care of others	13	12	13	6	7	6	9	9	9
Shopping and services	33	34	33	30	33	31	32	34	32
Study	**9**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**8**
Study, courses, other education	9	8	8	8	7	8	9	7	8
Personal care	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sleep	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Washing and dressing	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	98	99	99	98	99	98	98	99	99
Free time	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**
Rest	71	71	71	74	72	73	72	72	72
TV, radio	88	87	88	88	86	87	88	86	87
Socialising (phone incl.)	65	76	68	65	76	68	65	76	68
Reading	25	24	25	18	20	18	22	22	22
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	21	24	22	35	38	36	28	31	29
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	20	20	20	27	30	28	23	25	24
Other travelling and activities	**26**	**27**	**26**	**25**	**29**	**26**	**25**	**28**	**26**
Travel (Other)	23	24	24	22	27	24	23	26	24
Other	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4

Table A3 / Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days	Week days	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	**07:05**	**05:15**	**06:47**	**07:58**	**06:13**	**07:36**	**07:36**	**05:53**	**07:17**
Travel to/from work	01:01	00:54	01:00	01:04	00:55	01:03	01:03	00:54	01:02
Paid work	07:48	07:23	07:46	08:25	07:51	08:20	08:10	07:42	08:07
Agricultural activities	03:06	02:56	03:04	04:15	03:51	04:08	03:48	03:31	03:43
Unpaid work	**05:05**	**05:13**	**05:07**	**02:55**	**03:05**	**02:58**	**04:11**	**04:17**	**04:13**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	01:47	01:56	01:49	00:48	00:58	00:51	01:35	01:45	01:38
Cleaning and tidying	01:29	01:36	01:31	01:24	01:26	01:24	01:28	01:33	01:29
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	01:13	01:11	01:12	00:52	00:37	00:47	01:12	01:09	01:11
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	01:27	01:34	01:29	02:10	02:03	02:08	01:55	01:54	01:55
Care of own minor children	03:28	03:35	03:30	02:17	02:40	02:24	03:02	03:13	03:05
Care of others	02:41	02:23	02:36	02:08	02:01	02:05	02:32	02:15	02:27
Shopping and services	01:09	01:07	01:08	01:05	01:11	01:07	01:07	01:09	01:08
Study	**06:25**	**04:07**	**05:50**	**05:52**	**02:57**	**05:09**	**06:09**	**03:35**	**05:31**
Study, courses, other education	06:25	04:07	05:50	05:52	02:57	05:09	06:09	03:35	05:31
Personal care	**10:32**	**11:04**	**10:41**	**10:17**	**10:55**	**10:28**	**10:25**	**11:00**	**10:35**
Sleep	08:17	08:42	08:24	08:10	08:38	08:18	08:13	08:40	08:21
Washing and dressing	00:49	00:50	00:49	00:47	00:47	00:47	00:48	00:49	00:48
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	01:28	01:33	01:29	01:22	01:33	01:25	01:25	01:33	01:27
Free time	**05:44**	**06:46**	**06:02**	**06:40**	**08:02**	**07:03**	**06:11**	**07:23**	**06:31**
Rest	01:26	01:31	01:28	01:30	01:35	01:32	01:28	01:33	01:30
TV, radio	02:39	02:51	02:42	02:47	03:12	02:54	02:43	03:01	02:48
Socialising (phone incl.)	02:06	02:50	02:20	02:26	03:16	02:42	02:16	03:03	02:31
Reading	01:20	01:20	01:20	01:17	01:12	01:16	01:19	01:16	01:18
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	01:35	01:37	01:35	02:03	02:05	02:04	01:52	01:54	01:52
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	01:20	01:22	01:21	01:46	01:51	01:48	01:35	01:39	01:36
Other travelling and activities	**00:41**	**00:50**	**00:43**	**00:59**	**00:55**	**00:58**	**00:50**	**00:52**	**00:51**
Travel (Other)	00:29	00:33	00:30	00:42	00:42	00:42	00:35	00:38	00:36
Other	01:35	01:49	01:40	01:59	01:42	01:54	01:48	01:45	01:47

Table A4 / Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

	15–29		30–64		65+		15–64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	**01:10**	**02:34**	**03:00**	**04:59**	**00:30**	**01:15**	**02:33**	**04:21**
Travel to/from work	00:07	00:14	00:18	00:27	00:00	00:02	00:15	00:24
Paid work	01:00	01:58	02:20	03:43	00:02	00:08	02:00	03:16
Agricultural activities	00:03	00:21	00:22	00:48	00:28	01:04	00:17	00:41
Unpaid work	**03:01**	**01:14**	**05:14**	**02:13**	**04:18**	**02:34**	**04:41**	**01:58**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	00:38	00:05	01:36	00:09	01:35	00:16	01:22	00:08
Cleaning and tidying	00:43	00:11	01:10	00:24	01:04	00:36	01:03	00:20
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	00:15	00:00	00:37	00:01	00:29	00:01	00:31	00:00
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	00:04	00:27	00:16	00:49	00:17	00:51	00:13	00:43
Care of own minor children	00:57	00:13	00:47	00:23	00:00	00:00	00:49	00:20
Care of others	00:05	00:01	00:20	00:05	00:28	00:18	00:17	00:04
Shopping and services	00:17	00:15	00:24	00:20	00:23	00:29	00:22	00:18
Study	**02:31**	**01:54**	**00:01**	**00:00**	**00:00**	**00:00**	**00:38**	**00:30**
Study, courses, other education	02:31	01:54	00:01	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:38	00:30
Personal care	**10:47**	**10:38**	**10:18**	**10:06**	**11:33**	**11:28**	**10:25**	**10:15**
Sleep	08:31	08:33	08:04	07:59	09:06	08:57	08:11	08:08
Washing and dressing	00:53	00:49	00:48	00:45	00:45	00:47	00:49	00:46
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	01:22	01:16	01:24	01:21	01:40	01:43	01:24	01:19
Free time	**06:13**	**07:18**	**05:14**	**06:26**	**07:24**	**08:23**	**05:29**	**06:40**
Rest	00:38	00:45	00:53	01:02	01:43	01:47	00:49	00:58
TV, radio	01:34	01:27	02:08	02:31	03:35	03:46	01:59	02:15
Socialising (phone incl.)	02:11	02:34	01:26	01:41	01:26	01:31	01:37	01:55
Reading	00:23	00:08	00:18	00:11	00:20	00:27	00:19	00:11
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	00:59	01:42	00:15	00:34	00:03	00:11	00:26	00:52
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	00:26	00:40	00:12	00:23	00:15	00:40	00:16	00:27
Other travelling and activities	**00:14**	**00:19**	**00:09**	**00:12**	**00:12**	**00:18**	**00:11**	**00:14**
Travel (Other)	00:11	00:15	00:06	00:08	00:05	00:08	00:07	00:10
Other	00:02	00:03	00:03	00:04	00:06	00:09	00:03	00:04

Table A5 / Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher/High	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	**01:02**	**02:19**	**02:25**	**04:03**	**03:07**	**04:53**
Travel to/from work	00:03	00:08	00:14	00:19	00:22	00:37
Paid work	00:21	01:10	01:58	02:56	02:39	03:57
Agricultural activities	00:37	00:59	00:13	00:46	00:04	00:18
Unpaid work	**04:24**	**02:08**	**04:45**	**02:02**	**04:30**	**02:09**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	01:31	00:10	01:26	00:09	01:10	00:11
Cleaning and tidying	01:06	00:30	01:05	00:21	00:53	00:23
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	00:31	00:00	00:33	00:01	00:26	00:01
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	00:17	00:53	00:13	00:46	00:12	00:29
Care of own minor children	00:14	00:09	00:45	00:17	01:02	00:24
Care of others	00:23	00:06	00:18	00:05	00:15	00:14
Shopping and services	00:19	00:16	00:23	00:21	00:29	00:25
Study	**00:33**	**00:53**	**00:32**	**00:17**	**00:12**	**00:08**
Study, courses, other education	00:33	00:53	00:32	00:17	00:12	00:08
Personal care	**11:20**	**11:04**	**10:26**	**10:22**	**10:08**	**09:58**
Sleep	08:59	08:46	08:09	08:13	07:59	07:49
Washing and dressing	00:44	00:44	00:50	00:47	00:52	00:49
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	01:36	01:34	01:26	01:21	01:16	01:19
Free time	**06:28**	**07:19**	**05:38**	**06:58**	**05:47**	**06:33**
Rest	01:25	01:22	00:52	01:04	00:44	00:55
TV, radio	02:47	02:45	02:14	02:31	01:53	02:14
Socialising (phone incl.)	01:31	01:49	01:35	01:54	01:42	01:42
Reading	00:13	00:10	00:19	00:11	00:34	00:28
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	00:17	00:45	00:20	00:44	00:29	00:44
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	00:13	00:27	00:15	00:31	00:23	00:29
Other travelling and activities	**00:10**	**00:14**	**00:11**	**00:15**	**00:13**	**00:15**
Travel (Other)	00:06	00:10	00:07	00:10	00:08	00:08
Other	00:03	00:03	00:03	00:05	00:04	00:06

Table A6 / Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2015 (hours and minutes)

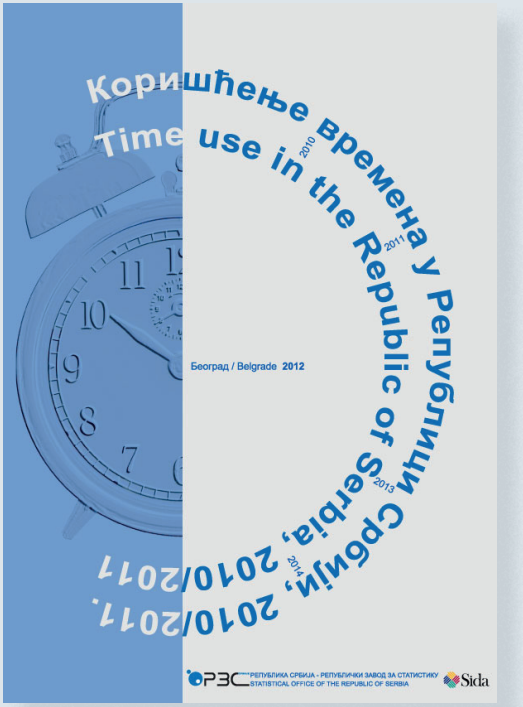
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	**05:35**	**07:05**	**00:36**	**01:34**
Travel to/from work	00:34	00:41	00:02	00:05
Paid work	04:52	05:46	00:09	00:37
Agricultural activities	00:08	00:37	00:24	00:50
Unpaid work	**04:10**	**01:34**	**04:46**	**02:25**
Cooking, baking, preparing meals	01:09	00:07	01:32	00:11
Cleaning and tidying	00:55	00:15	01:07	00:29
Clothes washing, ironing, sewing	00:27	00:00	00:33	00:01
Maintenance house, odd jobs, DIY, gardening, pet care and help to other household	00:07	00:29	00:17	00:56
Care of own minor children	01:04	00:25	00:27	00:11
Care of others	00:08	00:02	00:24	00:10
Shopping and services	00:18	00:14	00:24	00:25
Study	**00:02**	**00:01**	**00:40**	**00:40**
Study, courses, other education	00:02	00:01	00:40	00:40
Personal care	**09:50**	**09:38**	**11:02**	**11:02**
Sleep	07:47	07:40	08:40	08:41
Washing and dressing	00:51	00:47	00:48	00:46
Eating or drinking/having a meal (at home or away from home)	01:12	01:10	01:34	01:33
Free time	**04:13**	**05:30**	**06:39**	**07:58**
Rest	00:40	00:51	01:11	01:18
TV, radio	01:31	02:00	02:43	02:53
Socialising (phone incl.)	01:17	01:34	01:42	02:01
Reading	00:17	00:10	00:20	00:16
Hobbies, games (computer incl.)	00:15	00:36	00:22	00:49
Sports participation, exercising, walks, outings	00:10	00:16	00:18	00:39
Other travelling and activities	**00:06**	**00:09**	**00:13**	**00:19**
Travel (Other)	00:05	00:07	00:08	00:12
Other	00:01	00:02	00:04	00:06

List of LTUS Participants

Project director:	Dr Miladin Kovačević
Methodology adaption and fieldwork coordination:	Dragana Đoković – Papić Jovanka Stojanović Vladica Janković Slavica Manov
Sample design:	Mirjana Ogrizović – Brašanac
Field Controllers:	Branko Dragišić Branko Josipović Dragan Krstić Dragan Kuzmić Dragan Spasojević Dragana Jovančević Ergin Kurteši Gordana Cvetinović Jasmina Savić Ljiljana Vuković Milan Jelenković Mirko Vukomanović Slavka Križnik Speranca Rotar Vesna Skrobić Vukica Stojanović
Field Interviewers:	Anđa Katić Biljana Golubović Biljana Mitić Bogdan Ristanović Branislav Gačić Dejan Kačar Dejan Tasić Dragana Antić Dušanka Mihajlija

	Erika Makan Jelena Ljubičić Jelena Vasić Jovana Janjić Ljiljana Matović Marija Nacik Marija Tomić Marina Radošević Milan Jović Milan Mikić Milutin Kurlagić Nataša Milenkovski Slavko Šećerov Snežana Vukomanović Stefan Urošević Svetlana Ranisavljević Vladimir Janković
Data entry and data transfer applications:	Olja Musić Uroš Stojanović Mirjana Stanković Tatjana Žarić Neđeljko Ćalasan Dušan Vuković
Data Processing and Tabulation:	Vladica Janković
Data Analysis:	Dragana Đoković – Papić Jovanka Stojanović Vladica Janković

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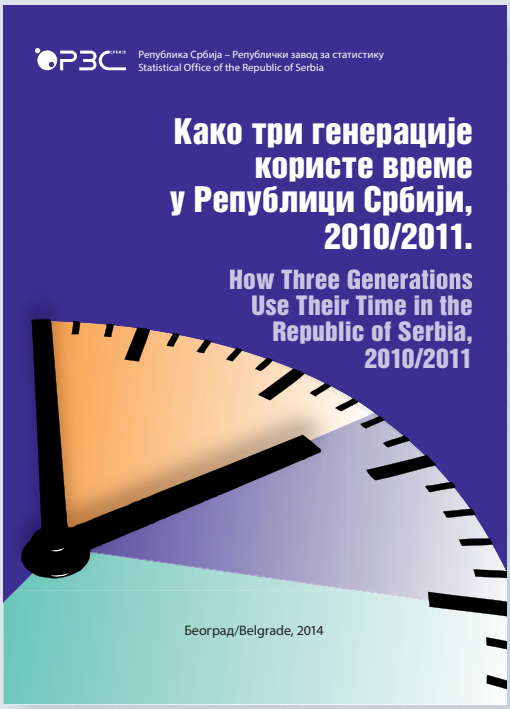
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