12 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Serbia

The maternal mortality ratio in Serbia has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 12. Maternal mortality in Serbia is nearly the same as its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

14 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Serbia in 2019

In Serbia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

94.8% of girls and 95.7% of boys complete lower secondary school in Serbia as of 2020 data

The female rate in Serbia is nearly the same as Europe & Central Asia but higher than the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Serbia is nearly the same among women and men (2019)

In Serbia, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Serbia, the labor force participation rate among females is 47.9% and among males is 63% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Serbia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Serbia since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 21.2% and among men is 26.8% in Serbia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Serbia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In Serbia, women spend 2.2 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2015, women in Serbia spent 19.2% of their day and men spent 8.7% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Serbia falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

In 2017, 70.1% of women and 72.9% of men in Serbia had an account

The female rate in Serbia is lower than Europe & Central Asia but nearly the same as the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
Data is not available for Serbia for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for Serbia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for Serbia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

38.8% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Serbia

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Serbia has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

Women represented 33.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Serbia falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)
In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Serbia is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

### Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org) For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/serbia/