POVERTY AND WELFARE TRENDS IN FR YUGOSLAVIA
OVER THE 1990s

Country Paper
Co-ordinator: Dragolijubka Puskovic
Federal Statistical Office, Belgrade

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B. SOCIAL MONITORING: POVERTY AND WELFARE TRENDS OVER THE 1990

POPULATION

- Introductory examinations

In the last decade population of the FR Yugoslavia had a growth from 10409 thousand in 1991 (mid-year), to 10630 thousand in 1999, what shows an average annual increase of 2.63%.

As the FR Yugoslavia comprises areas of unequal historical past, demographic trend was developing into two specific directions. On one side, constant decrease of births, unsatisfying and lower and lower generations reproduction, lengthly increase of already higher mortality rates (whole three decades), speeded up in the last decade. On the other side, demographic trend is characterised by ideal traditional model of reproduction until the beginning of 90’s, high natural increase and explosive population growth (population almost tripled), the strongest reduction of general and specific mortality and the growth of living age, but still high infant mortality (Kosovo and Metohia).

At the end of 90’s population of the FR Yugoslavia is characterized by two completely different population types. Very old population in the area of Central Serbia and Vojvodina and old population in the area of Montenegro, on one side, and on the other, young population in Kosovo and Metohia. Both types of population result from the secular process of demographic transition; with unsynchrone deviate trends of both natural increase components (fertility and mortality). Deviation in fertility transition were caused by strong, lengthy influence of extremely unfavourable urban-rural population distribution.

Our country has entered the final phase of demographic transition four decades ago (since 1967). However, if we observe its individual areas, this phase is in favour of fertility posttransition with old aged Yugoslav population, and vice versa, is very short and extremely late with young population.

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1 Estimates of population were processed on the basis data of population census 1991, and data on natural increase of population. For 1998 and 1999 estimates were processed on the basis of data for Kosovo and Metohia from 1997, as the last available year. All other data for Kosovo and Metohia were also calculated according to data from 1997 and are included in the total for the FR Yugoslavia.

2 As the global picture at the level of the FR Yugoslavia insufficiently presents the disproportions of the components of demographic situation and trends between constitutive parts, where necessary data will be analysed also at the level of republics (Montenegro and Serbia - Central Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohia).
(since 1992), which has just come into (in 1997) mortality posttransition and comes down to the level of population simple reproduction.

In that accordance, already at the end of 80’s (Central Serbia and Vojvodina) appears the depopulation tendency of population with the negative increase, while the net rate and the total fertility rate is under the simple reproduction level since 1989.

- **Age-gender structure, demographic ageing and close posttransition**

Nineties present the big turning point in nearer history of the FR Yugoslavia, in the view of tumultuous socio-economic changes, as well as in the view of political relations within the country and its direct surrounding. These events definitely had an influence into existing demographic picture by preserving and strengthening unfavourable demographic trends, by realization of some demographic phenomena with simultaneous slow down of formerly present tendencies and postponing of their stronger manifestation.

Age-gender population structure and its characteristics present the basis for forming an actual demographic picture and development forcastings, taking into consideration the trends of each population, regarding that other components of demographic development (specially natality and mortality) are restricted by it. Population of the FR Yugoslavia, in the last decade, has rather even distribution by age what shows the characteristics of stationary type of age structure, with the tendency to transform into regressive type (present in Vojvodina in 80’s and in Central Serbia since 1992). It means that the population of our country was on the level of the demographic aging at the beginning of nineties. In the period of census 1991, recorded was already low share of young people up to 20 years of age of 30.7%, while in 1999 their share was lower (27.8%). Within that group, in 1999 most numerous are cohorts of 10-19 years, while the smallest are infants. This is the result of declining trend of the number of live births, which is specially present during 90’s. The share of younger middle aged population (20-39 years) in 1991 was 29.1%. That share is rather identical in 1999 in the group of young population up to 20 years of age, which is bigger only by 0.6%. Within this age group, the older, cohorts are smaller in numbers. The share of older middle aged population (40-59 years) in 1991 amounted to 24.3%. In 1999, this group was distributed most evenly by single ages, except the cohort of the age 46, with the biggest share, that is cohort of the age 54 with the smallest share. Big
representation of those of forty-six in 1999 is the consequence of including in that group age cohort, so called baby-boom generation born during, so called, compensational period of 1950’s, that is low representation of those of fifty-four, caused by the presence of so called truncated generation that were born during or immediately after World War II. Otherwise, each fourth citizen of the FR Yugoslavia belonged to the group of older middle aged population. The share of aged over 60 amounted only 15.9% in 1991, and in 1999 was also the smallest and amounted to 18.8%. Within the old aged, unusually low share is of, so called, old-aged contingent (eighty and over), first of all, due to the reason that in 1999, that age group included also, so called, truncated generations born in the time of Balkan and World War I, at the same time those killed in the biggest number during World War II.

Aging index and mean age of population are also indicators of demographic aging process and age-gender structure, as the secular phenomenon. Rapid aging of population of the FR Yugoslavia is best illustrated by aging index which already in 1999 achieved the value of 0.68, with the biggest increase (30.7 index points) realizes just in the last decade.

In the period 1991-1999, mean age of Yugoslav population increased for two years in total and female population and achieved the level of 36.9 years, that is, 37.9 years. Within male population, within the level of 36.8 years, increase of three years was realized.

Existing age structure, that is the value of aging index, as well as achieved mean age, shows that the population of the FR Yugoslavia in 1999, according to all criteria, is found in deep demographic age (share of young population is smaller than 30%, and the share of the old is bigger than 15%).

Regarding the gender structure in the whole observing period, the share of female in total population is rather bigger (50.4% in 1991 and in 1999). Such gender structure results from differential mortality by sex (bigger mortality of male infants, and also bigger number of died male population of all age groups because of violent death), what has resulted with rather smaller share of male population in total. The biggest shortage of men in 1999 was with old population (43.7%), what is the consequence of extension of life expectancy of female population from 74.6 in 1991 to 74.9. Life expectancy of male population is for five years smaller. In young (with the share of 51.5%) and middle-

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1 Presents the ratio between the number of old people (60 years and over) according to the number of young (under 20 years).
aged population (with the share of 50.3%) biggest is the share of men in total.

Process of demographic transition, presented through achieved level of fertility and mortality (mean age of population) shows that the FR Yugoslavia (total, female and male, urban and male non-urban population) are still found in the final transitional phase (low mortality and fertility, living age is between 65 and 75 year and the total fertility rate is under 3). Only female urban population has stepped across into the phase of post-transition (very low mortality and fertility, living age of 75 and more and the total fertility rate below 1.5).

• **Natality and fertility**

Period of 90’s clearly expresses the declining tendency of live births in absolute as well as in relative indicators. In comparison with 1991, number of live births infants in 1999 decreased by 28.2 thousand, while the general natality rate declined by 2.9‰ points and amounts to 11.7. Such unfavourable natality trend is to a certain extent caused by economic factors (permanent becoming poor of the majority of population, increase of unemployment, specially of female and youth, aggravated general and housing circumstances, lack of social programs and subsidizing of endangered categories, general political unstability and other). Long years existing the decreasing trend of births, although displayed in 90’s, is not still directly proportional to aggravated socio-economic situation. Namely, the process of demographic transition was still developing slower in comparison to other European and former socialist countries.

With 47 live births per 1000 women in fertility period, the FR Yugoslavia in 1999 has achieved the lowest value of the general fertility rate in last five decades. Only in the course of 90’s decrease amounted to 14 children per 1000 fertile women. In the same period, natality rate declined more slow than the general fertility rate, what is the direct result of the fact that the number of live born children was constantly decreasing, although the number of women in reproductive age was permanently, even more intensive, increasing in the total population.

For more precise perceive of fertility changes the total fertility rate was used. The value of this indicator for the FR Yugoslavia in 1999 is 1.63 children per woman, what is significantly under the necessary level for the simple reproduction of population. As well as with other indicators of

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4 Total fertility rate represents the total number of live births per woman, that is, the sum of specific fertility rates.
population procreation, and in the case of total fertility rate, absolute minimum has been achieved and the rapid decrease just in 90’s (decrease of 0.45 children per women).

Analysis of live births by mother’s age shows that during 90’s the change of the age fertility model has appeared. The decrease of procreation level is typical for all age cohorts, what continues the trend that was present in previous period (birth level in 90’s was lower than in 80’s and in 80’s was lower than in 70’s). Although births are concentrated in age groups of 20-24 and 25-29, fertility is still the biggest in the age group 25-29. So, in 1999, number of live births per 1000 women of the age between 15-19 years decreased for almost two fifths in relation to 1991 (from 39.71 to 24.6‰). Direct changes, although less intensive (decrease of 30%) were shown also with fertile women of the age 20-24 with the rate of 103.3‰ in 1999. Reduction of specific fertility rate with women of the age 25-29 years (107.2% in 1999) for one fifth, shows slower intensity or reduction of births of these women. Fertility of women of the age 30-34 years also shows the light fall, (from 67.0 to 61.3‰), while the fertility of women of the age 35-39 is relatively stable - 24 live births per 1000 women during 90’s.

To the group of more important indicators for perceiving the characteristics of procreative behavior of population and its changes from traditional to modern fertile model belongs also the structure of live births by the order of child’s birth. During 90’s, over three quarters of live births in the FR Yugoslavia were from the first or the second birth order. About 13 % were born as the third child, while the children of the fourth, fifth and higher birth order presented about 11% of all live births. In 1999 in relation to 1991 more essential changes were not registered in cited structure, except births of the highest order (fifth and higher) whose share is relatively at the most reduced (from 7.5 to 4.2)

The biggest part of births in the FR Yugoslavia is performed within marriages (over 80%) while non-legitimate births are still less present than it is the case in West Europe. However, the trend of non-legitimate children births in the last decade is in slight increase, so that in the last observing year (1999) non-legitimate children make one fifth of all births. Non-legitimate natality is most significant with mothers under 15 years of age, where all live births are non-legitimate. 5 About one third of live born children born by mothers of the age 15-19 were non-legitimate (358.5‰) 6 in 1991 with an increasing tendency.

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5 We mention that births of illegitimate children at this age is conditioned by legal regulation that forbids marriages under 16 years of age.

6 Specific fertility rates by marriage present the ratio between the number of illegitimate live born children by mothers of certain age according to 1000 live births of women of the same age.
in 1999 (488.5‰), while this rate is much lower in the older group (20-24) and amounts to 131.5‰, that is 217.9‰.

Shortage of special studies and statistical data investigating the correlation between the time of the first pregnancy and the first marriage, mean age of woman at the birth of the first child and an mean age of the first marriage could indirectly point to this relation. If one keeps in mind that in the whole observing period mean age of woman at the birth of the first child was about 24, and that woman was founding her matrimony at the age of 24, the connection between observed indicators is obvious. The model of this demographic behavior itself points out to some later forming of a family and the spread of the reproduction within the matrimony.

*Woman’s educational background* as reliable indicator of her social position shows to her cultural socio-psychological profile, created valuable system, interests and aims, as essential elements in the choice of the way of life. Higher educational level causes more active family planning, what results with smaller, wanted number of children in a family, what significantly improves their status (better attention, care and education). According to data from last two population censuses (1981 and 1991) women without educational background were of the biggest fertility, almost for one live born child over the average of the FR Yugoslavia. All other women’s groups by educational background had a smaller rate of total fertility. With the educational increase fertility was falling, so that the lowest total fertility rate had women with highest educational background. Connection of fertility and educational levels was also caused by marriage variables (later marriage due to continuation of education), as well as achieved social standards on the size of a family: women with no education have almost two and half times higher fertility than women with higher or high education.

The present trend of improved women’s educational structure influenced to differentiated fertility fall. So, the differences in the influence of education to the fertility level also between adjacent educational levels. The biggest effects have been achieved in the group from 1 to 3 grade of elementary school (total fertility rate decreased by quarter in relation to extent of rate of women with no education) and with completed secondary school (reduced the total fertility rate for one fifth in relation to the level of terminated fertility with women with elementary school), while the differences in the influence of other educational levels are less expressive. Today, in educational structure of women with secondary educational qualifications is prevailing (about half) and women
with incomplete and elementary school are almost at the same extent represented as women with high and higher education. Analogously with adopted reproductive standards, the biggest number of live births in 1999 is of women with secondary education - 56 071, and similar to them, women with incomplete and elementary education - 55 488.

With the general fertility rate under 100‰, total fertility rate under the level of simple reproduction, by concentration of births (90%) under 30 years of women’s age, the share of the first and the second order of live births (over 70%) and of the fifth and higher order (under 10%) shows that the FR Yugoslavia has all characteristics of the modern reproduction model.

Along with the fertility transition, by spreading of abortions as the method of birth control and by developing of contraceptives appeared a certain relation between these three phenomena in the course of demographic development. General model7 assumes that at the end of demographic transition and in its post-transitional phase, when fertility was stabilized at the low level, contraceptive becomes dominant method of birth control, while the legally induced abortion is far behind it. However, although the FR Yugoslavia is in final phase of demographic transition, use of abortion as the birth control model remains dominant. Present decreasing trend of number of abortions during 90’s, does not show the real situation, as it is estimated that the number of performed abortions is much bigger. Taking into consideration that statistical monitoring only covers social sector, coverage is reduced for the number of abortions performed in private physicians’ offices. As this intervention is out of the frame of compulsory social insurance and is to be paid separately, with the diffusion of private practice, social sector loses priority. By some estimates, it is considered that out of total number of annually performed abortions, over 30% was performed privately.

Nuptiality and divorcaility

In the close connection with reproduction of population are also indicators of stability, that is the growth of wedlock and numerous characteristics of a marriage and family in the FR Yugoslavia. Their direct influence through natality, enables investigation of reproduction, as well as projecting of future natality trends, regarding the spread of births within the marriage.

At the beginning of 90’s the nuptiality fall was continued and was specially expressed in last few years (fall of 0.4‰). The nuptiality rate in 1999 is found on the lowest level and amounts to 5.0‰. Continouns decline of nuptiality rates, mostly is connected to changes in age structure of population, that is, to factors which cause these changes. Further on, fertility level is under the strong influence of postponing marriage. In that accordance, significance of age on the occasion of the first marriage, as variable, gets its importance at procreation reduction.

Regarding the fact that majority of theoreticians classify our country into East European sub-type regarded as transitional between traditional and modern, along with the diffusion of marriage, the age at first marriage is lower than in developed European countries. It means that in 1999, women got into first marriage at the age of 24.6, men 3.5 years later.

One of additional factors in choosing husband/wife is former marriage status of husband/wife. Out of total number of new marriages during 90’s, over 88% relates to unmarried men, that is, 90% to unmarried women. Data show that there is a significant number of remarriages, which are in the bigger percentage of divorced than widows or widowers. Widowers and divorced men more frequently get into the new marriage than widows and divorced women. Another marriage of widows and divorced women, and specially of those with children, is significantly rare. On the contrary, widowers or divorced with children, specially small, more frequently decide to get married again just because of children’s care.

Regarding marriages according to educational background, there is expressive tendency towards homogamy, that is small educational differences between spouses. It is also established that women far more frequently get married to a partner of higher education, and much rarely to a partner of lower education than it is case with men.

General divorciality rate in the FR Yugoslavia last years shows the slight decline from 0.8 in 1991 to 0.7‰ in 1999. Trend of divorced marriages per 1000 marriages, as one of stability and marriage reproduction indicator, expresses certain variations. Namely, in 1991 this rate amounted to 142.4‰, and in the next year showed rather significant decrease to 112.3‰. Significant increase of 143.6 was shown in 1998 and 1999, that is 136‰.

Total divorciality rate, as a synthetic indicator of specific rates which show the percentage of marriages that end by divorce, had an increasing tendency directly before 90’s and was
at the level of 0.17 (17 % of all marriages was terminated by divorce), and in the last decade decreased to 0.12. In comparison with developed countries, and also with countries of East Europe this rate is significantly low (on an average is three times, that is, two times smaller). This fall we can put in correlation with social circumstances - existential endangerment strengthens traditionalism in married life and economic parents' non independence in the view of elementary conditions for bringing up children makes that children and safety, otherwise traditional elements of marriage protection, achieve on its importance.

Duration of average marriage at the divorce, in the whole observed period lasted for 10 years.

- **Population migrations**

Yugoslav territory in the course of nineties was very strong migrational territory, seized by the strong process of population redistribution.

Considering that the planned Population census 2001 was postponed for the next year, real dimension of migrational trends, internal as well as external at the moment in unknown. Results of population census 1991, due to time distance and big changes in the scope and type of Yugoslav migrations (*mass unvoluntary migrations under different pressures in 1991*), could not be valid for concluding.

Regardless the shortage of precise statistics, by the biggest number of criteria the FR Yugoslavia is classified in the group of emigration countries, and at the same time together with other republics of former Yugoslavia, one of the most significant emigrational areas until the end of this decade. Besides that, the FR Yugoslavia is becoming also the area where and via which, for the first time, in big proportions population movements are developing - refugees from, mostly by the war stricken republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Tendencies of increased leave of Yugoslav citizens, specially of those highly educated young people ("brain drain") is specially expressed in the period of sharpening of economic and social crisis just in 90's. Migration flows were mostly directed towards FR Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. Closing of West European market against new employment of foreigners and the restrictive policy in the case of accepting foreigners, have influenced to the increase of emigration flows into overseas countries (Canada, New Zealand).
As the consequence of arms conflicts and other happenings that have brought to unsecurity in a part of the territory of former Yugoslavia, hundreds thousands of refugees have poured to the territory of the FR Yugoslavia (staring 1990), and so the imigrational wave on these basis has achieved mass character. According the Census of refugees and other, by the war, endangered persons (conducted in 1996) in the FR Yugoslavia were 646 thousand refugees and by war endangered persons. Obtained results of 380 thousand by the repeated census (conducted at the beginning of 2001) of those persons, shows that these migrations are losing in its intensity. However, it should be kept in mind that the increase of number of refugees is also on the basis of permanent residence on the territory of the FR Yugoslavia, that is, accepting Yugoslav citizenship and using the FR Yugoslavia territory in transit purposes.

By termination of NATO actions towards the FR Yugoslavia in 1999 and by stationing international forces in Kosovo and Metohia, by the Registration of internally displaced in 2000, there were 187 thousand persons displaced from this area. In harmony with international criteria, persons displaced from Kosovo and Metohia do not have a status of refugees, but status of internally displaced persons (they have Yugoslav citizenship and are displaced within the territory of the FR Yugoslavia). However, according to the latest data, on the basis of registration (conducted in September 2001) for the purpose of conducting elections in the area of Kosovo and Metohia registered are 175 thousand internally displaced persons over 18 years of age.
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

- **Employment trends**

Analysing trends in employment, unemployment, earnings and taken measures of social welfare and social care of children and family in the FR Yugoslavia since 1992 up to the present, one should keep in mind political, economic and social situation our country was in all these years.

On the basis of the results of the Survey on Labour Force, annually conducted since 1995, number of active persons in the FR Yugoslavia in October 2000 was something over 3 800 thousand. Number of employees (excluding active persons such as farmers, helping members in the family enterprises or in the farm households, periodically active also other active persons) amounted to 2 331 673, with 968 070 women. On the basis of the same survey, employed made 61.3% of total number of active persons. In the total population over 15, employed make 35.1%, what means that almost only each third capable for work inhabitant in the country is employed.

If observed by age, the biggest number of employed (36.0%) is in the age between 45-54. The share of young (persons under 25 years of age) in the total number of employed amounts to 4.0%, while persons over 65 with 0.5% in the total number of employed are represented with the smallest number.

Regarding the length of pension service, majority of employed (17.6%) is with the service from 16-20 years, and minority with less than one year of service (2.0%).

In qualificational structure of employed, majority is with completed secondary school (48.1%); employed with school for highly skilled and skilled workers make 18.6%; 21.1% of workers with university diploma or high schools, while 12.2% is of lower education.

If observed by firm’s activity they work in, there were 33% in industry and mining, then 15% in trade, in education and culture 8.1%, in transportation 7.6%, public health and social welfare

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1 The fact that since 1999 data for Kosovo and Metohia are not available, should be noted here, so in the cases of some comparable analysis data for Kosovo and Metohia even for earlier years are excluded.

2 It is considered that data obtained for the the Survey on Labour Force are more complete, as for the difference from data on employed obtained by reporting method. Survey covers also employed in armed forces and police, and also is obtained better coverage of employed in private sector.
6.3%, state bodies 5.2%. In all other activities, the number of employed is usually under 5%.

In the structure according to occupations the biggest number is of miners, industrial and related workers (29.4%), 16.5% are managerial, administrative and related workers, workers engaged in services make 14.5%, and workers in trade 13.1%. Experts and artists are represented with 11.6%, and farmers and related workers make 2.8% of employed. Managerial workers are represented with 4.1%, and workers in the field of social welfare with 3.0%.

According to the status during employment 92.9% were workers, 6.3% employers, and 0.8% are persons engaged in free professions.

In October 2000, in relation to the same period of 1999, there were 1.4% more employed. However, in comparison with 1995, the number of employed decreased by 7.0%.

In last five years was expressed the tendency of permanent increase of number of employed in private ownership sector from about 304 thousand to about 461 thousand, what represents the increase of number of employed in this sector for about 52%. The highest number of employed in private ownership sector (almost 42.6%) are engaged in firms dealing with trade. Simultaneously in this period significant fall of number of employed in social sector has appeared from about 2 100 thousand to 1 770 thousand, that is, by 15.5%. It has brought to the fact that the percentage of employed in social sector has decreased in total number from 84% in 1995 to 76% in 2000, while the share of employed in private sector ownership in total number of employed increased from 13% to 20%. The share of employed in cooperative and mixed ownership sector was not significantly changing and in the whole period amounted to about 4%.

The share of number of employed in the total number of population over 15 in last five years was moving from 34.3% up to 36.5%. According to gender, number of employed women decreased by 5.8% with simultaneous fall of number of employed men for 7.8%.

Low incomes from employment which, to a significant number of employed could not provide sufficient financial resources for satisfying basic vital needs, has forced big number of employed to try to find some additional resources, so that among those who are engaged in additional jobs, for the purpose of filling in the household budget, there was located 26% employed.
According to data of the regular Monthly Report of Employed and Earnings, number of employed (mainly in social ownership sector and private shops) was decreasing since 1989 up to 2000 by average annual rate of -1.2%.

A decade lasting international community sanctions towards our country caused undertaking of certain measures aiming to protect employed who lost their jobs due to applied sanctions. This group of workers due to the reduction of the scope of work were not losing their jobs but were sent to forced vacations by the rotation system. In that way were protected only workers in firms that were operating, while the employed in firms being the subject of liquidation were remained without employment. Number of employed being on forced vacations in 1995 was about 182 thousand. By partial lessen of UN Security Council’s sanctions at the end of 1995, their number was gradually going down. In 1998, that number came down to 78 thousand, and then after NATO intervention in 1999, suddenly jumped to over 151 thousand. In 2000, number of those workers amounted to 82 thousand. During the whole period, the biggest number of employed sent to forced vacations was from firms engaged in activities in the field of industry and mining (over 70%).

Unemployment trends

When observing data on number of unemployed in the FR Yugoslavia one should keep in mind that data from two sources are available and they differ a lot. Significantly bigger number of persons seeking work, registered with labour market institutes is explained by the fact that also are registered persons who are not seeking work, but they register with institutes for some benefits, like social insurance and also the fact that the records of employment institutes are imprecise, as majority of those who find the job do not withdraw from labour market institutes.

According to data on labour market and migration institutes average annual number of persons seeking work in 2001 amounted to 805 795, out of that number women made 57.1%. If compared data for the FR Yugoslavia without data for Kosovo and Metohia, in relation to 1989, it represents an increase of even 72.1%. In the same period number of unemployed women increased by 70.4%. The share of women in total number of unemployed is mainly about

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10 One source are records data from republics’ Labour market and migration institutes and they show much bigger number of registered unemployed persons than the data on unemployed acquired through the Survey on Labour Force conducted by statistical offices.
60%. Unemployment rate in this period increased from 15.5 to 26.4%. Such big increase of number of unemployed represents the result of common negative effects of more factors out of which the most expressive were effects of international community sanctions towards our country and proprietor’s transformation. Under the sanctions influence the scope of production reduced, on one side due to reduced export and on the other side reduction of purchasing power of population in domestic market, also due to the lack of raw materials, energy power, impossibility for neither maintaining achieved technological productivity level nor introduction of more modern equipment and other. Increasing number of private enterprises brought to more rational planning and opening of the new working posts, as well as impossibilities of employing bigger number of workers of the one really needed. In the period of socialist governmental structure and workers self-management, in enterprises that were of social ownership, for preserving the social peace, bigger number of workers than needed was being employed, what was creating so called “latent unemployment” which, in the coming period, when expected more effective process of privatization, will show more intensively in the form of real unemployment.

Observed by age the largest number of unemployed 26.7% belongs to age group of 30-40 years of age, followed by unemployed of age between 18-25 who make 25.3%. Unemployed of the age between 25-30 make 21.4%. In the age group 40-50 there is 16.1% of unemployed, over 50 years of age 10.0% while the smallest number is of the age under 18 - only 0.5%. By the length of lasting unemployment the biggest number is surching work between one and three years (27.7%) followed by those waiting for work over 8 years (19.3%). Those waiting for work 4 to 5 years make 15.5%, and 6-8 years work was waiting 13.6% of unemployed. Up to six months for work was waiting, as of 31.12. 2000, 14.1% of unemployed, and from 9 months to one year 9.1%.

From total number of unemployed 62.0% are persons seeking work for the first time. Among persons who were employed and then lost their job the most are those with 10 to 20 years of working experience (nearly 67 000 or 21.6%), and the smallest, 7.3% of those with over 30 years of working experience. This could be explained by the fact that employed with over 30 years of working experience, and being 55 years of age (women) or 60 years (men), by still current regulations could retire on pension. Majority of these population decide on retire in pension rather than register to employment bureaus.

Unemployment rate is calculated as ratio between the number of unemployed by the data of Institute for Labour Market and Migrations, and the sum of that number of unemployed and the number of employed from the Monthly report on employed and earnings.
If observed by the level of professional education the biggest number of unemployed is of lower professional education 38.6%. Unemployed with the secondary professional education make 28.3%, and skilled and highly skilled workers make 27.3%. The smallest number of unemployed is with high and higher education with 5.9%.

During 2000 through the Employment Bureau 245,805 persons were employed, out of which 50.4% were women, while in the course of the same year 211,172 persons registered for employment (50.5% were women).

According to data on the Labour Force Survey in October 2000, there were 480,520 unemployed. Such big difference between data on unemployed, available by employment bureaus and the survey data, is caused by different methodological defining of the concept “unemployed”. Also big number of persons who, in the mean time have established their permanent employment, do not report to bureaus to be removed from their records. Neither is irrelevant the number of persons reported to Employment Bureau, those who in fact do not really want to work, but they report for achieving the right on health insurance.

- **Pension, disabled and health insurance of employed**

Number of beneficiaries of the pension and disabled insurance in the FR Yugoslavia, according to the last available data (31.12.2000) amounted to 1,349,252. There were 42.8% of old-age pensioners, disabled 32.0% and survivors’ 25.2%. In relation to 1991, number of pension beneficiaries increased by 19.1%. The biggest increase of 38.9% was recorded with old-age beneficiaries. Number of survivors’ beneficiaries increased by 27.1%, while the number of disabled pensions beneficiaries decreased by 4.1%. Such trend in the structure of pension beneficiaries has brought to the fact that the number of disabled pensions per one old-age pension fell from 1.08 in 1991 to 0.75 in 2000. To one pension beneficiary in 2000 “comes” 1.46 employed, while in 1991, per one pensioner “came” 2.15 employed.

During 2000 pension rights realized in total 68,065 persons, while for 65,906 persons pension right has ceased.

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12 As unemployed, in the Institute for Labour Market registered also are persons that were e.g. in the observing period, when the Survey was carried out performing some work, but did not withdraw from the Employment Bureau records.
Average pension for 2000 has been harmonized according to the law, along with increase of earnings amounting to 2 346 dinars, what presents 90.6% of average net earnings paid in that year. Considering that the payment of pensions is carried out with the two months delay, an average monthly paid pension in 2000 was lower and amounted to 1 965 dinars. Average amount of old-age pension paid in 2000 amounted to 2 813 dinars and was for 20% bigger than total average pension, while average disabled pension was for 7% lower from average pension - total, and average survivors’ pension amounted to 75% from total average pension.

It should be mentioned here that the above cited data do not refer to pensioners who are insured through the fund of farmers and independent activities as they are financed from separate funds. Number of pension beneficiaries from the fund of independent activities was 39 337 (35.2% of old-age, 36.0% disabled and 28.7% survivors’ pensions). The number of beneficiaries to the right from pension and disabled insurance of farmers by the last available data for December 1999 was 196 887 persons (87.3% were old-age pensioners, 8.4% survivors’ and 4.3% disabled pensioners).

During 2000 there were 125 169 registered cases of temporary disability-prevention from work to the burden of organizations of health insurance. For the largest number of cases, 81.1%, that reason was illness, in 6 322 cases the reason of working disability was injury at work, in 561 cases reason was occupational disease, while for 16 826 cases the disability cause was isolation and care. Total number of days of temporary disability-prevention from work amounted to 8 056 715 out of which 89.7% referred to illness, 5.8% to isolation and care, 4.1% to injuries at work and only 0.3% were days of temporary disability due to occupational disease.

- **Household income**

According to the Survey on labour force data average total income of population who have realized some income in September 2000 amounted to 2 890 dinars. Average total income per one household, according to the same source amounted to 5 278 dinars, while the basket of products (only food and beverages) for four-member household in the same month amounted to 7 257 dinars. Coverage of basic vital needs by realized income in average four-member Yugoslav household was less than 73%, what shows the best of the disastrous low level of living standard. In the same month of 1995 this percentage amounted to 75% what very clearly tells about the lengthy existential poverty, along
with permanent fail of living standard of an average Yugoslav family.

At the same time, an average income amount from employment (salaries, hot meal allowance, trade-union support, compensation in kind) amounted to 3,334 dinars. Income from employment also covers resource obtained in the form of holiday regress, per diems in dinars and foreign currency for business trips and other. From stated reasons, average total income from employment is 13% higher than average earnings in the same period.

Regarding that in supplementary or temporary jobs in October 2000 were engaged nearly 690,000 persons average earnings in these jobs amounted to 2,267 dinars.

According to the same source, average income from employment in agricultural household amounted to 2,976 dinars, what was for 3% higher from the total average income. Average incomes in the form of pensions, social support and pupils’ and students’ scholarships amounted on average to 2,044 dinars, what was for 30% less than the total average incomes.

It is interesting to mention that in September 1995 average income from work in agricultural household was for 14% higher than average total incomes, and even a bit higher from incomes from employment, however, due to the low population purchasing power, the sale of agricultural goods was bringing minor profit so that in the period of five years incomes from work in agricultural household increased by 7.2 times, while, at the same time consumers’ basket value increased by 8.2 times, total average incomes 8 times and incomes from employment 8.3 times.

In the case of observing average earnings of employed by level of professional education, earnings that are bigger from average are of those employed with higher professional education (for 52%) and with high professional education (for 15%). Average earnings of highly skilled employed workers reach 99% and earnings of employed with secondary professional education 95% of total average earnings. Average earnings of skilled workers amount to 87% of total earnings. Employed with lower education on an average earn for 19% less than average, while semi-skilled workers on average get earnings for 30% lower that the average. The lowest average earnings realize unskilled workers whose average amount to 61% of total realized average earnings of employed. The span of average earnings of unskilled workers and workers with the highest level of professional education with academic rank of doctor of science amounts to 1:2.8.
According to the data on monthly survey collecting data on earnings of employed average monthly earnings of employed in 2000 amounted to 2,588 dinars; 5.0% of employed in ten activities with the highest average earnings has a share in total mass of payed earnings with 11.6%, while 16.7% of employed in the activities with lowest average earnings had a share in total mass of paid earnings with 8.4%.

The highest average monthly earnings had employed in manufacturing of non-ferrous metals which were 9.2 times higher than the lowest earnings that were on average monthly amount of 801 dinars paid to employed in manufacturing of leather shoes and leather goods. In 1992, the span between activities with the lowest and highest average earnings was 1:4.3.

HEALTH

• The low birth weight newborn children

Prematurity and low birth weight at birth are almost synonyms for endangered sturdy, that is, newborn’s immaturity. Frequency of prematurity according to different authors moves in the world between 5-16% in total births. According to data of our vital statistics, immaturity and prematurity in the observing period in total infant mortality as the reason has the share on average with about 11%, e.g. on average 206 infants per 100,000 live births had the death reason prematurity. The highest specific rate was in 1989 - 347.

Numerous investigations in the world show that the infant mortality is over ten times higher with infants below 2500 grams of birth rate. Infants’ vitality is at least endangered with the birth weight of 1500-2499 grams when the share of still births, is the lowest. However, below 1500 grams, that is, with very low birth weights, share of still births is according to the data for the FR Yugoslavia is over four times bigger than with the previous category.

In the study with the goal to define SCRIB score (is defined on the basis of physiological characteristics in the first 12 hours

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13 Manufacturing of non-ferrous metals, petroleum, gas and petroleum derivatives, coal, then production and processing of tobacco, electrical industry, business associations, air traffic, pipelines and reload services fall into activities with the highest average earnings.

14 Mainly activities of manufacturing, like leather, textile, wooden, then production of machinery, raw materials, recycling, personal services, installation and final works in construction and agricultural production fall into activities with the lowest average earnings.

of life, and could foresee the result regarding surviving in the
group of premature born children of very low birth weight, along
with a need for intensive care and treatment), in surviving
predication of premature born children of very low birth weight
at birth. The study includes premature born children of
gestation under 31 weeks, of physical mass under 1500 grams, in
first 12 living hours, received to the Ward of intensive care.
SCRIB score is defined on the basis of physical mass, gestation,
presence of congenital anomalies and other vitality parameters.
Results showed that out of received children of the birth weight
under 1500 grams were 41%. The score’s average value in the group
of dead children was 7.3, and in the group of survived 4.3.

The share of premature children in the total number of born
children amounted for the FR Yugoslavia about 5%, what is
relatively small percentage. In general the share of premature
children in total number of births in the observing years is
slightly increasing. While the share of still borne prematures
in total born children is almost constant (0.3%), a slight
increase is noticed with premature live born children, what
again justifies the trend of increased share of premature
children in total born children.

Importance of the weight at birth for infant’s vitality is even
more noticable if we analyse some categories of premature
infants. Premature’s vitality is the least endangered if of the
birth weight 1500-2499 grams, when the share of still births is
about 4%, what is lower than with total premature infants.
However, under 1500 grams, that is, at very low birth weight
(1000-1499 g.), share of still births is over four times higher
than with previous category, what means that with this birth
weight risk for negative result of the child’s birth is very
much increased.

- **Maternal mortality**

Maternal mortality is also one of indicators showing to the
biggest differences between developed and undeveloped
countries, and within one country to the level of socio-economic
development, as well as the level of development of maternal and
child health care services. Specially reflects accessibility and
attainability to health institutions during pregnancy, birth and
after birth. For the FR Yugoslavia, an average maternal
mortality rate in the period 1989-1999 (per 100.000 live born
children) amounted to 11.77. The highest was in 1993 (17.7).

Data on maternal mortality very much vary from year to year, and
the maternal mortality rate in the observing period goes from
5.6 to 17.7 per 100.000 live births. Varying of the rate could
be explained by small numbers of maternal mortality in smaller population, unsufficient registration, as well as by different registration of the cause of mother’s death during pregnancy, birth and puerperium (use of non-state institutions and reporting the false causes of death in Kosovo and Metohia).

The most frequent causes of maternal mortality in our country are the direct birth causes in connection to bleeding, infection and toxemia, as well as multi pregnancy. Also is recorded maternal mortality caused by abortion, extrauterine and molar pregnancy.

- **The infant mortality rate**

Along with long years lasting falling tendencies in the view of infant mortality, during nineties it had been achieving under very unfavourable conditions of infants’ health care functioning. That is one of the reasons that in the period 1991-1993 appeared a slight mortality increase of this subpopulation, so the total decrease of this specific mortality was realized exclusively starting from 1994 (infant mortality rate was going from 20.9‰ in 1991 to 13.6‰ in 1999).

By decreasing of infant mortality in our country also has come to the changes in structure of disease as the most frequent cause of death. From socio-medical aspect in this decade, effect mainly genetically conditioned causes of infant mortality, then causes from mother’s side that have an effect to the foetus during the birth. In 1991 in the first place were slow foetus’s growth and premature birth, with the rate of 309, and then in 1999 the rate was three times smaller. Falling trend with this cause was interrupted only in 1993, when anyhow were present the most risk factors from surrounding. Also infant’s respiratory distress is in the structure of death causes in constant increase and is in close connection with premature birth, that is, immaturity of foetus. Rate per hundred thousand live births was 262.7 of respiratory distress in 1991. Until 1993 we follow the slight decrease of this rate and then in 1993 (difficult working conditions in health due to changed socio-economic conditions in the FR Yugoslavia) the rate again comes to high 265.3. This is one of death causes that could be influenced by improving the quality of intrapartal and postnatal care services. Congenital anomalies as the death cause were increasing in 1992-1993 and afterwards was registered the fall of this cause in absolute and relative amount. However, it is uncertain what is going to be registered in the coming period as our country is suffering from big environmental pollution, what will definitely have an impact in the result of future
pregnancies. Hypoxia and asphyxia are in the last observing year, after constant fall, rising again.

It is the question whether the fall of mortality rate due to infectious and parasitic diseases is fully realistic (problem of statistical coverage). Namely, infectious diseases and respiratory diseases are still present, mainly in Kosovo and Metohia. So, for example, in 1993, 71% of infant mortality due to this cause were from the area of Kosovo and Metohia, while 72% of infant mortality cases due to diseases of respiratory system were also registered in this area.

• **Under 5 mortality rate**

Under 5 mortality rate during nineties had constant falling tendency, so that the rate in relation to 1989 (33.8‰) in 1999 was devided into halves (15.9‰). That fall was hold only in the period 1992/93, but not significantly. Mortality decrease has also caused changes in the structure of some mortality causes. These changes are characterised by decreasing or completely disappearing of certain mortality causes on one side, and on the other side increase significance of other diseases. Concentration of all causes round some leading ones are also noted. So, in the category of children of 1-4 years of age, in whole observing period, leading death causes are infectious and parasitic diseases, as well as diseases of respiratory system. As the third leading cause up to 1996 were violent deaths, and after that, their place was overtaken by congenital anomalies.

In the structure of deaths by death causes with male children infectious and parasitic diseases participate with about 18% (22% in 1995) and with female with about 20% (25% in 1994; 12% in 1999). The share of diseases of respiratory system with male children is between 16% (1991) and 24% (1998) while with female children that range is from 17% (1991) to 26% (1995). Violent deaths are in the range from 9% (1993) to 17% (1995) for male children, that is, about 11% for female children (15% in 1999). With female children, in the observing period, the third place in death causes take congenital anomalies, with the share from 10-20%.

• **Children’s and adolescent’s mortality and its causes**

Generally observed, the trend of slight mortality fall of younger population during nineties continues, but no significant changes in leading death causes of this subpopulation, that is of 5-19 years. Observed by gender, mortality rate of female population of this age are lower than of males, what mainly is
connected to differences in death causes. Namely, if we observe this age group as the whole, the leading death cause are violent deaths, mainly with male population (on average 47% male, that is, 32% female deaths) and after it, neoplasmas.

With children of the age 5-9 mortality rates in the observed period are mainly constant, although slightly higher for male children (0.3, that is 0.2‰). According to death causes in the first place are violent deaths, then neoplasmas and disease of the nervous system (if we exclude insufficiently defined conditions).

Dynamically observed, in the period between 1989 and 1999 mortality of youth (observing two age groups, younger of the age 10-14 and older, of the age 15-19) could be stated that was mainly left on unchanged level (rate of 0.3‰, that is 0.6‰) but in this case changes were differentiated by gender - at male population mortality suddenly increased during 1991-1993, while at females is rather constant. Considering that this change is mainly the consequence of increasing number of violent deaths (mainly killed in arms conflicts), it is understandable that it mainly concerns male youth from recruit and the first mobilization contingent (age 18 and 19 years of age); during 1991 and 1992, 19 years age group records doubled number of died male population in relation to previous years, and also years to come (1993-1999). Sudden death increase of so young population, certainly presents high loss for our country (9486 died in only two years). However, if demographically observed, it should be stressed that such unfavorable trends have not essentially effected the changes in total number of deaths, that is, to the length of life expectancy at birth.

Leading death causes of youth are, except violent death, also neoplasmas, diseases of the nervous and respiratory system, and in the last three years also circulatory deseases. It should be noticed that the share of insufficiently defined conditions is over 10%.

Neoplasmas in the structure of diseased youth of 10-14 years of age has percentual share: for men from 10-19%, and for women from 13-21%. However it should be stressed that their share, after the fall in period 1994-1996 for men, that is 1995-1996 for women, increases again in last two years. The most frequent location of malignants in this age group in 1999 is leucaemia (C91-C95). At the age group 15-19 neoplasmas with men percentually cause from 8-10% of deaths, while women this share is bigger, 10-16%. The most frequent localization of malignants in this age group in 1998 was non-Hodgkin (C82-C85), and in 1999 was leucemia.
Diseases of the nervous system in the structure of decease youth of the age 10-14 years percentually participate for men about 10% and for women about 12%, and in the age group 15-19 with 7%, that is 12%. However it should be stressed that this death cause in the last three years is being removed by diseases of circulatory system, which in the age group 10-14 participate with about 10% and in the age of group 15-19 years with about 7% for men, that is, with about 12% for women. The most frequent localization of circulatory diseases in 1999 were cardiomyopathia (I42), institio cordis (I46) and haemorrhagia cerebri (I61).

However the most significant death cause of the youth during nineties certainly were violent deaths, which at the age of 10-14 in the structure by cause of the death participate with about 40% for men, that is, about 25% for women. In the age group 15-19 years of age their share is even bigger: from 47-63% for men, that is, 28-45% for women. Accidents, most often car accidents, at the beginning of observed period had the coefficient value for men 14.2/100.000, that is, 33.5 (8.7 and 11.8 for women). After that, occures significant increase of rates only at the age 15-19 years, at male population - in 1991 it amounted to 59.5. Its number was considerable in 1992 (coefficient 65.2, but after that the value decreases to 1996, when increases again. It amounted to 40.0 in 1997, and in 1999 was 26.3 (last data cannot completely valorisate). Explanation of these changes was already given and is in connection with the war in surrounding, as well as with persons subject to military of this age group. Namely killed due to war operations are classified into accidents. On the other side, mortality rates of younger female population due to accident, are in constant fall (in 1999 it was 3.9) while in older group it is almost constant, except in 1997, when it shows the jump to 15.6‰ (in 1999, the rate was of the value 8.2).

It is significant to note that in the structure of death causes of young people the number of suicides rises - in younger group, the male share goes from 5.8% in 1989, falls to 3.0% in 1991, afterwards reaches the highest value of 9.1% in 1994 and afterwards decreases (3.9% in 1999). The share of suicides in total number of females is between 3.3% (1989) to 7.8% (1990). In 1999 that percentage is 4.5%. In the older group suicides committed, at average, up to 1994 about 8% of male and in 1995/96 14%; afterwards the share falls. For female population of this age group it is characteristic that the share of suicides in total mortality is the biggest in last two observing years - 17.9, that is 15.7%. In 1989, this percentage amounted to 7.3%.
Homicides as the death cause of young generation is also increasing. For the younger group coefficients are mainly under 1‰, but in the age group 15-19, at male population, coefficient is of the value 2.2 in 1989 increased to 6.1 in 1993. On an average amounts to 3.5 in 1996/99. Homicides coefficient for females of this age group also is not high, and goes from 0.5 in 1989 to 2.0 in 1994, that is 1997. The most frequent means of committing homicide is firearms.

These data probably reflect psycho-physical conditions of the young generation, caused by the state of insecurity and stress caused by objective events in our country these years.

• **Adult mortality**

Analysis of mortality over 20 years of age shows that specific rates are the biggest in the age group over 60. Further on, comparing age groups firstly according the cause and type of death, contingent of middle-aged population has in certain categories differentiated also as very sensitive subpopulation group. That is why the stressed are old, over sixty and middle-aged, of the age group of 35-59 and it mainly due to violent deaths. For younger middle-aged population (20-34 years) further decrease of death is still characteristic.

The value of specific mortality rates\(^6\) in observing period (from 676.4 to 740.5 for male, that is 354.7 to 373.9 for female), show that middle-aged population of the age 35-59 years, cannot

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\(^6\) Rates were calculated per 100.000 population.
be classified in risk group. Nevertheless, gender differences are very expressed, so that mortality is almost twice bigger for male in relation to female middle-aged population, specially due to violent deaths. In addition, the leading cause of death for female was neoplasma malignum mammae, while the other leading cause – infarktus myocardii acutus, coincides with the leading death cause with males. In the observing period violent deaths had an annual average about 10% of respective sub-population, but this share has slightly increased in 1991-1992 (12%). However, according to rates values (range from 48 to 64) violent deaths are in the rank of the third leading cause of death of middle-aged generation. This statement is even more strongly expressed, if analysed by gender, as by its values for male population this cause could be ranged even on the second place. For females this value if much smaller - range is four times smaller than for males.

Majority of external causes of violent deaths showed an increase in indicated critical years, but also in the last observing year. Accidents make almost two thirds of cases of death and are over twice stronger than the next adverse cause - suicides, while the number of homicides is neglectable. Traffic accidents, as the most frequent external cause of the accident, are the leading cause of violent death, for the whole subpopulation, as well as within the observed age intervals. Gender differences are seen within the rate high, but the appearance is identical. For the observed male population with the values of these specific mortality rates more significant, these were bigger in first two observing years (about 23), what is logical, as the effects of petrol embargo from the side of international community have reflected later to the fall of transport traffic, so that the rate decreased in last two observed years to 17.

Significant number of suicides of observed subpopulation is also caused by generally known fact that the number of male and female executors of suicides increases in the age group over 45 years. It means that for the whole subpopulation the high of specific suicide rate was going from 15 (in 1995) to 20 (in 1992), the rate was in the same years for male population almost twice bigger in relation to female population. In 1999 the rate amounted to 18.3. The most frequent modes and means of committing suicide was hanging, for both genders. Also, the biggest number of homicides in the FR Yugoslavia was committed over persons of the age from 25 to 54 years, mainly males. In observed subpopulation homicides rates are not high (on average about 4; that is about 4.5 in the age group 35-44 years) but are constantly increasing. All female rates are at half lower, and in 1994/95 and in 1997 increased for about 30 index points in relation to 1993.
Mortality structure by age also shows that the contingent of died of the age over sixty years is constantly increasing. Percentage of died at this age in 1997 amounted to 79.6% or 89,136 died (it is smaller with males and amounts to 75.2%, and is bigger with females 84.7%) what is an increase of 5% in relation to 1991. In 1999, the percentage of died of this age amounted 80.6%. It is interesting to note that within the contingent of died over 60 years of age the biggest increase of share in total deaths in observing period is realized in subcontingent of 65-74 years (about 6%), while the share of the age from 75 to 84 decreased by 5%, and subcontingent of died over 85 remained unchanged. For old population, characteristic are chronical noninfectious and degenerative diseases, mainly from the group of cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasm. The leading cause of death is cardiomiopathia, and afterwards infarktus miocardiui acutus (rates range 452.3-478.4). This cause of death has the tendency of constant increase in the observing years. The structure of leading causes of death with significant prevailing of cardiovascular system diseases, and with some smaller share of malignant neoplasms, fits into the rank of leading causes of death that are significant for majority of European countries.

Analysing data for the referenced period on total deaths due to accidents by gender, person over 65 and over, were on an average about one fifth of died males, that is two fifths of female population. By type, traffic accidents are prevailing.

From all women committed suicide in referenced period, over one half (range 48-54%) were of the age over 60 years. Male population of this age group participates in total number of suicides of male commitments with about 42%. As leading external causes of suicides are distinguished hanging, drowning and strangling, with the ratio in its representation nearly one to two in favour of male population.

The share of women of the old population in total number of women died because of homicide was going to about 23% up to 1993, and then suddenly increased to 32% in 1995 and to 40% in 1996. After that, the number of homicides in this age group decreases. This confirms the conditions of changed socio-economic conditions and increase of violence, mainly over women. Male gender is in observing age significantly less represented, as their share in total number of men died of homicide on average is about 18%. The biggest number of homicides over old subpopulation is committed by firearms.
• **Life expectancy at birth**

It is one of the most precise mortality indicators. In 1989, it was 71.7 (69.1 for males; 74.3 for females); 1991 is the lowest - falls to 71.4 (68.6 for males; 74.4 for females) and varies further until 1999, when amounts to 72.4 (69.9 for male; 74.9 for females). An average value of this indicator for the whole observing period amounted to 72.0 years. It means that regarding the beginning of the observing period the life expectancy at birth is extended for both genders, for 0.8 year for male and 0.6 year for female population.

![Figure 2. Life expectancy by age](image)

Life expectancy for children (1-4 years) in observing decade had stable value, and was the lowest in 1991 (72 years, that is, 69.2 for male children). An average value of this indicator for the whole observing period amounted to 72.3 years. By gender, female children had a chance to live five years more than male ones.

For age group 10-14 years, average value of life expectancy at birth was in the observed period - still 63.6 years. In 1989 amounted to 64 years, the lowest value was in 1991 (63.3) and in 1996/97 was under average - 63.5 years. By gender, female children had a chance to live 5-6 years longer than male ones.

For the age group 15-19 years of age an average value of life expectancy at birth was in the observed period - still 58.7 years. In 1989 amounted to 59.1 years, the lowest value was in 1991/92 (58.4) and in last three years was under average - 58.6 years. By gender, female youth had a chance to live another
5-6 years more than male (influence of increased number of violent deaths with male youth of that age).

**Women’s Reproductive Health**

As each pregnancy bears along a number of health risks and women’s life also, unintended pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy, big number of pregnancies, births in short time periods, expose a woman to bigger risks connected to reproductive health, that is conception and birth.

Young people are particularly liable to unintended pregnancy. In our surrounding, in low fertility areas, resorting abortion as the means of birth control has a direct influence to the decrease of fertility and reproductive potential of population. Our country, by the number of abortions per 1000 women in the reproductive period, falls within the group of countries with very high rate of abortion (over 50‰). Birth control by legally induced abortions in the FR Yugoslavia presents not only a medical but also a social problem, specially in low fertility areas with low birth rates, as number of abortions exceeds the number of live births. Abortion analysis by age groups of women indicate that abortions are carried by the model of normal curved line in all regions of the FR Yugoslavia, but in the age group 15-19 years the high rate is in the lowest fertility area (Central Serbia and Vojvodina). This level of abortion rate corresponds to the model of fecundity, fertility, sexual activity and spreading of birth control where denied abortion is the dominant method of birth control in low fertility areas.

Unwanted pregnancy is not only the result of unsuccessful contraception, misusage of contraceptives, lack of consultation centers for family planning, but also the lack or not at all existing family planning programs that could meet the needs of their beneficiaries. Thus, in the health care reform one of the national goals is to improve women’s health decreasing abortions for 50% by the year 2010.

Mother’s age (*parturant’s*) Pregnancy in the early phase of the reproduction period brings along a big risk of morbidity and also of woman’s mortality. Further on, atrophic and degenerative changes in genitals of older new mothers, probably numerous pregnancies presence, bigger number of abortions are the reason for the induced presence of a number of biomedical factors of risk. Premature birth occur frequently, obstetrician’s complications, newborn is usually immature, of low birth weight with present congenital anomalies and fatal end. In our country, mean age at the first birth, during nineties, amounts on average to 24.3 years, and the percentage of live births of
mothers under 15 years of age is about 0.1%, and at the age between 15-19 about 10%, and that percentage falls in last five observing years. In this age group, women at the age of 18 and 19 are mostly represented. Only 1.5% of live births were at the age of 40 years. Still we may say that the problem of older pregnant women, specially of older primaparas, is very current. Namely, number of women giving the birth after 30 year of age is increasing. The most frequent reason is long lasting education, unemployment, economic dependence, housing problem and long period of treated sterility.

Births in short time intervals, that is, birth of big number of children implies birthgiving even if a woman’s health is affected. Risks that the pregnancy of higher order brings along mainly concern chronic illnesses, anemias and malnutritias. In our country, at least in the course of nineties, percentage of live births of higher order (4 and more children) is not very significant (about 10%), except in Kosovo and Metohia.

- **Level of health services, provision of general health services, facilities and medical staff**

Unfortunately, nineties are the period when the majority of population, including sensitive subpopulation groups, were not in position to obtain adequate primary health care. Due to inequality in the view of economic and socio-cultural differences between some areas in our country, present are also problems regarding the use of existing health standards, so the health facilities network is less developed in rural areas of the country. Seriously is endangered also the quality of highly complex health care in first class health institutions, what reflects in incomplete procedures in diagnoses, increase of incorrect diagnosis, decrease of laboratory analysis, increase of hospital mortality. Shortage of medicines in health institutions as well as in pharmacies contributed to serious situation.

According to data from 1999, primary health care is provided by 198 medical centers (210 communes), and the basic hospital care is provided by 55 general hospitals, 20 specialistic hospitals, 6 clinics, 17 institutes and 50 public health institutes with inpatient care. Within the clinical centers (Belgrade, Novi Sad and Niš) there are 44 clinics and 27 institutes, and highly complex health care provided by another 7 clinical-hospital centers (4 in Belgrade, Podgorica, Kragujevac and Pristina). Pharmaceutical service (818 socially owned pharmacies) is mostly integrated within the existing health centers and hospitals.
In last years, the network of privately owned health care institutions is rapidly developing. It is estimated that, at the moment, there are about 3,000 of these surgeries (pharmacies, dentistry surgeries and medical surgeries).

In hospital health care in 1989, there were 62,128 beds, that is 168 population per 1 bed, and that ratio becomes even unfavourable - in 1993 there were 186 inhabitants, and in 1995 there were 193 inhabitants per 1 bed. In 1999, available were 57,465 beds, that is, per one bed there were 185 inhabitants (5 beds per 1000 population). In relation to 1989 the bed funds in 1999 decreased by 1.7%. An average duration of hospital treatment per patient was 13 days for the whole period, but two days shorter in 1999.

In the structure of medical staff in social sector (72.5% employed in health services in 1999), 30.8% are of highly school education (23.1% physicians, 4.2% dentists and 1.5% pharmacists) and 68.2% of secondary and high school education. Total number of physicians increased in the period 1989-1999 for about 8% and the number of population per 1 physician (497 in 1989, 516 in 1993, 469 in 1999) was something under 500. In observing period per one physician, there were 3 medical workers of high and secondary school education, and out of total personnel, nurses made 62%. Number of nurses has, since 1990 (43,834) been decreasing and only in 1996 reached, that is, beat the value from the beginning of observation. Out of total number of nurses, about 13% was engaged in the maternal and child care and midwives. Also, midwives take significant part in child care and help to women in the first maternity period, mainly in first weeks of life. Since 1989, constantly is present over 20 midwives per thousand births (23 in 1989; 27 in 1999). Due to the different intensity of birth, midwives personnel is differently used by areas, so that the rate is highest in the area of low natality, while their burden, thanks also to the number of staff and the number of live births, in the whole observing period is highest in Kosovo and Metohia.

- **New cases of infective diseases**

Number of newly registered cases of tuberculosis of all kinds in the observing decade was mainly decreasing (decreasing rate from 49.5 to 36.0) so that the total realized fall was 27.3%. However, if we observe the category of young population, it is obvious that the share of increase of age group 0-14 years in total number of new registered cases (from 2.9 in 1990 to 4.2 in 1999) and was the biggest in 1994 (5.3%). On the other hand, the share of new registered cases in the age group 15-19 years is decreasing in relation to the initial observing year from 5.0
to 4.4%, with the biggest share in 1994 (5.2%). It is important to note that in 1999 were 219 cases of registered extrarespiratory tuberculosis (rate from 2.1/100.000), mostly from the area of Central Serbia and Kosovo and Metohia. Occurrence of these types of tuberculosis in 1999 and previous years means that the BCG immunization was not performed - coverage of new born by the BCG vaccine in 1989 amounted 86.7%, in 1995 71% and in 1999 only 54.2%.

Incidence of other infectious diseases in the observing decade, shows that the most common infectious disease present in our areas is rubella, with the highest rates per 100.000 population, from 722.3 in 1989 and 326.8, that is 317.1 in 1994 and 1995, what means the epidemic presence in these years. Rates in other years were under 40, except the rate in 1998 of 85.7.

In the second place, by the number of cases would be hepatitis incidence of an average value of the rate 54.5. The biggest number of cases was registered during 1994/95 (rate of 79.4 and 73.1).

The next by order is measles incidence, where the biggest number of new cases, except in 1989, (rate 96.0) was registered in 1993 (rate 160.1).

Occurrence of tetanus neonati cases in last three years, many years after its eradication, is also indicative.
EDUCATION

Educational policy and functioning of the educational system in the FR Yugoslavia are under the competence of republic ministries of education. Educational system comprises primary, secondary, high and higher, as well as all other forms of education.

Beginning 1990 Albanian population from Kosovo and Metohia, being unsatisfied with constitutional changes in Serbia from 1989, reacted by boycott of teaching on all levels by programmes of the Republic. In that part of Yugoslav population, education has, from that moment, been carried by parallel programmes that constitutional-legal regulation in Serbia does not recognize. That is why the statistical data on education since the beginning of 1991/92, until the end of 1997/98 (for high and higher education) and beginning 1998/99 school year (for pre-school, primary and secondary education) do not show pupils and students of Albanian nationality.

• Pre-school education and upbringing

Within the social care of children there exist kindergartens for children of pre-school age: nurseries for children up to three years of age and kindergartens for children over three until their school age (with seven years of age). Pre-school institutions, under experts and health personnel manage programme for children’s play, rest, food, upbringing and preparatory education before going to school. Depending on material situation, parents are fixed the amount which they have to pay for their children’s stay in pre-school institutions. Expenses are partly financed from the budget and funds of the republic and other sources. According to the ownership pre-school institutions are mainly social - state institutions, although in last years a big number of private institutions for children’s daily stay has been opened, whose number cannot even approximately be fixed, as they are not officially registered for that very activity and so are out of the pre-school education system.

In group of youngest children (nurseries) in the observed period (1990-2000) the first quite significant decrease of over 15% was recorded in 1991. This decrease is not the lack of data

17 Last available original data on pre-school, primary and secondary education for the whole territory of the FR Yugoslavia refer to the beginning of 1989/90 school year (for high and higher education beginning 1990/91), while estimated for the beginning 1990/91 for pre-school, primary and secondary education. Beginning 1998/99, that is, after international forces have overtaken administration over Kosovo and Metohia, data on education in this province are not available.
on Albanian children from Kosovo and Metohia, as the total number of small children from this province was even earlier hardly reaching 1500, with minor share of Albanian children (Albanian women were, according to, at that time available data, mainly unemployed with a number of children they take care of within their own household). Disintegration of SFRY and war in surrounding, as well as mobilization of male population at the beginning of nineties, have increased the fear for families fall, what was obvious in the tendency to keep the youngest members with their mother, even under circumstance of being on sick leave. On the other side, in the same period, enterprises were sending quite a big number of their employees, as a rule women, to forced leave - so the youngest children again remained with their mothers. Data for 1991 and 1992 testify this phenomena. Next year was remembered in the FR Yugoslavia by inflation of extreme proportions, when liabilities for stay in pre-school institution, even subsidized, for majority of parents were too expensive. That was the reason for the fall of number of children in nurseries of 40% in 1993. At the beginning of 1994, when the exchange rate of dinar became stable, number of children in nurseries in the next five years period gradually settled to about 5% of population of corresponding age. However, the real situation is shown only by values for 1999 and 2000 (rate of 7%) being calculated without data on number of population of corresponding age for this province. Slight rising trend in 2000 results with stabilization of circumstances in the country.

Number of children in kindergartens in the last decade was also under direct influence of mentioned happenings in the country: the smallest number of children enrolled is in 1992, and most significant annual fall of 9% and at the same time the smallest number of children was recorded in 1991, while the biggest annual increase of number of enrolled was in 1994 (13%). Extreme disturbance of age structure of enrolled children in 1992 and 1993, most obvious with five year children (increase 92/91 amounts to 22%, and decrease 93/92 even 63%) and six year children (decrease 92/91 amounts to whole 86%, while the number of children 93/92 increased even 16.6 times) is difficult to explain statistically correct. Up to 1993 prevailing are five year old children followed by six year old children. We consider that the reason is non adequate classification, so that children of 7 and over are classified in the group of six year old children, while those are shown in the group of five year children. Age structure of enrolled in 1993 remains characteristical also for the next period (44% of six year old children in 2000). Six year old children parents enrol more

\[ \text{Shown rate (enrolled number of children into nurseries in relation to hundred children 0-2 years of age), is not the real indicator of the trend as it is calculated on the basis of the total population of corresponding age in the FR Yugoslavia} \]
frequently than younger as they consider that at that age children are more resistant to diseases and more independent, and an additional motive is prompt adaptation to collective and preparation for school under professional supervision.

**Primary education**

Primary education is compulsory and free of charge. It includes children of age from seven to fourteen and lasts eight years. Primary education, by low, also covers education of adults, as well as the primary musical and ballet education. After elementary education lasting for four years, from the fifth class of primary school instruction by subjects is conducted, but is not considered as a special educational grade. For pupils with special tendencies and capabilities for some subjects, additional work is organized, and for pupils who lag behind in learning complementary training is organized. Statistically are monitored incomplete (lasting 4, 5 and 6 years) and complete primary schools, as well as regional departments in primary schools. Teaching is performed in the first (66% regular schools in 1999/2000 school year), second (33%) and exceptionally in the third shift; in Serbian (96% regular schools at the end 1999/2000 school year) and in the languages of national minorities or bilingually, depending on ethnic composition of certain regions. Over 30% of pupils use the services of school kitchens.

In last eleven years gradual decrease of number of primary school pupils in the FR Yugoslavia is noticed by the rate of 1.2%, what shows that the population of FRY is aging more rapidly than it renews. Only in 2000, annual decrease was registered with number of pupils by 2.7%, while number of schools and teachers remained on approximately same level in whole observed period. Enrolment rates are higher at the end than at the beginning of observed period (95.3% in 1989 and 96.9% in 2000), what means that the society is investing efforts to include in the program of compulsory education all layers of population, including specially Roman population who as a rule do not attend, or leave school.

Number of pupils in special primary schools has significantly decreased in the first half of observed decade (1989-1995) by an average rate of 2.9%, and afterwards increaing by the rate of 0.8%. The fall of enrolled pupils was influenced also by aggravated circumstances in the country, keeping in mind that this form of education requires additional engagement of parents-guardians. Satisfaction of other needs got priority. Similar trend is also with enrolled pupils into special secondary schools.
Secondary education

Secondary education covers pupils of the age from 15 to 18 years, lasts three or four years and is free of charge. Qualification for profession of industrial vocation lasts three years (ISCED level 3C), while education for the occupation of the "technician" profile, for artistic profession and for acquiring general education for the purpose of direct continuation of education lasts four years (ISCED level 3A). Cited occupations are acquired in vocational schools, art schools and high schools. Vocational school may offer acquiring of vocational qualification for work lasting up to a year, that is up to two years, and advanced training after secondary education, lasting a year (ISCED level 4). Teaching is performed in Serbian, and if needed also in languages of national minorities, that is bilingual. Talented and handicapped pupils are offered the secondary education by special curriculum (additional and supplementary work). Preparatory work schools provide for regular pupils who take grade examination and also for part-time pupils. In co-operation with firms, school may organize practical teaching and practice.

Trend of number of pupils in secondary schools in last eleven years (1989-2000) presents modest increase at the average annual rate of 0.8%, what shows gradual improvement of educational structure of population. Enrolment rate increased in previous decade by 11%: its value was 64.6% for FR Yugoslavia total, towards 70.4% for FR Yugoslavia without Kosovo and Metohia in 1989, and 81.3% in 1999, what points to the conclusion on respectable lower educational structure of population of Kosovo and Metohia at the beginning of nineties in relation to other parts of FR Yugoslavia. Lower educational structure in Kosovo and Metohia specially refers to female population: in 1989 share of females in total enrolled in secondary schools amounted to only 30.7% (FR Yugoslavia without Kosovo and Metohia 49.3%). In 1995 and 2000, approximately 50% females were enrolled into secondary schools at the level of all country.

From total number of enrolled pupils in 2000, high schools enrolled 24.7%, secondary vocational schools, lasting four years 48.6% and secondary technical schools, lasting two or three years 26.4% pupils. Only 0.1% of total number of enrolled, applied for acquiring qualification of specialist (ISCED level 4). Structure of enrolled shows that at least half of secondary-school pupils is willing to continue education. This trend is present during whole past decade, specially from mid nineties and is in close correlation with rapid increasing trend of unemployed, specially expressed at working age population with
secondary education qualifications, most often employed outside acquired qualification. Tendency of continuing education is most obvious in data on high schools, where the number of enrolled since 1993 up to 2000 increased by an average annual rate of 1.3%. Gradual transition of certain number of pupils from secondary vocational schools to high schools since 1990 up to 1993 shows also data on trend of enrolled into secondary vocational schools in that period. In the middle of observing period, according to the situation at the end of 1995/96 school year, out of total number of pupils completed school 21.9% completed high school, 36.5% three year school and 41.6% four year lasting secondary vocational school. Similar structure is according to completed school also at the end 1999/2000, along with increased share of high schools for account of three year schools for 2%, what also shows an increase of determination to go on with education.

• **High and higher education**

High education (ISCED, level 5B) is acquired at high schools (51 high school in 2000/2001 school year), and exceptionally on some faculties as the first level of higher school education, and lasts two to three years. Higher education (ISCED, levels 5A and 6) is acquired at faculties and art academies (87 faculties and academies in 2000/2001 school year). Curriculum and working plan of faculties having republic as a founder, are decided in harmony with authorized ministry of education. There are also 16 registered faculties-universities in FRY whose founder is other legal or physical person. At least three faculties form university, although faculties may form university, although faculties may perform its basic activity also out of university. Teaching and scientific research are basic activities of higher education institutions. Teaching programme is organized for basic, specialists, masters of arts (sciences) and doctors of sciences studies. Basic studies (ISCED, level 5A) last four to six years, while specialists and masters of arts (sciences), (ISCED, level 5A) last a year to two years, and doctors of sciences studies (ISCED, level 6) up to three years. Depending on the rank at enrolment to faculty, that is studies efficiency during studies, students do not pay scholarship (their studies are financed from the budget of republic) or they pay (self-financing students).

Last complete data in the field of higher and high education for FRY refer to 1990/91 school year, while the review for 1991-1997 are without data on Albanian students from Kosovo and Metohia; since 1998 data for Kosovo and Metohia are not available. Number of student in high schools and in the first level of faculties has significantly increased in last seven years (1994-2000), by
average annual rate of 11.6%, while in the same period number of students on faculties increased by the rate of 4.4%. The reason for the growth of students’ influx since 1994, could be imputed to the facts that studying, along with benefits for accommodation and food, was incomparable more useful solution than unemployment. Also increased number of refugees and temporary displaced persons, out of which a certain number has enrolled high schools and faculties. Interest for technical-technological sciences in last decade decreases, what is the consequence of long years lasting economic exhaustion and the fall of industrial production that appeared at the end of nineties, so that employment possibilities in productive sector were exhausted. Increasing is an interest for activities with better prospects for employment, first of all for medicine, social sciences and humanities, as well as for disciplines classified in "other" most represented by law and management.

• Revenues and expenditures on education

State sector (republic budget and funds) is in education basic source of payment inflow. As of 1999, 76.8% of revenues for education were covered by state, 9% by population and 6% by enterprises. In the past decade, population and enterprises investments increased for account of state sector (in 1990, 84.6% of education revenues were financed by the state, 6.5% by population and 5% by enterprises). In the structure of total investment in education in 1999, the prevailing part of 37.5% is investment in primary education; pre-school education participates with 12.3%, secondary with 20.1% and high and higher with 24.4%. In relation to the beginning of the decade, decreased investment into primary in favour of higher education by 7%; investments into secondary education decreased by 1.6%, while investments into pre-school education increased by 1.3%. Although revenues on education for ten years nominally increased, in real are insufficient for satisfying basic needs of this activity, first of all, for payment of employed earnings. The share of education in social product (GDP) amounted to 5% in 1990, and also in 1999, and 4.3% in 1992 and 5.9% in 1995. In the structure of expenditure in education proportionally biggest resources are spent for earnings of employed: 59.5% in 1990, 49.7% in 1995 and 41.8% in 1999. For the purpose of material expenditures 14.2% resources were spent in 1990, 18.2% in 1995 and 41.8% in 1999, what means that at the end of the decade the share of material expenditures significantly increased, while the share of earnings decreased. Earnings in education in last five year period are concerned to be low, what has caused frequent work stoppage, and the teaching quality is endangered. Expenditures for contributions from
earnings increased over expectations: from 16% in 1992 to 23.7% in 1995, and amounted the same also in 1999.

- **Repetitions, drop-out and completing education**

Repetitions of class in primary schools is progressively decreasing. In the period 1991-1997 number of repeaters decreased by average annual rate of 8.6%. Such trend is not an indicator of improvement of the general pupils’ result, but is the consequence of the bigger leakage of teaching criterion, caused by teachers’ dissatisfaction of their material status and other working conditions. The latest legal proposals for the reform of primary education forsees even the possibility to repeal repeating in the first four classes of primary school. Unusually small number of repeaters in 1998/99 school year (0.5%) is the consequence of impossibility to organize teaching due to bombardment of the FR Yugoslavia, when the temporary measure was passed, according to which, all pupils at the need of year, regardless achieved success, achieved the right to enter the next class.

Falling number of pupils in primary schools during the last decade shows fluctuating tendency. Exceptionally high rate values of abandonment in 1990/91 (25%) is the result of the teaching boycott of Albanian pupils and teachers since the end of that school year, while the negative value of this indicator in the next year (1991/92) is the consequence of the influx of big number of pupils refugees who were being enrolled all over school year. Relatively high rate value of abandonment in 1998/99 school year, means that the big number of pupils have before and during the bombardments temporary or permanently changed their place of residence, and accordingly the school.

Monitoring the number of pupils enrolled to the first grade and completed eight year lasting education is interfered due to occurrences that, in the area of FRY, several times have caused temporary and permanent migrations of population and the collective boycott and special interruption of teaching process.
CHILDREN AT RISK

• **Trends in institutional Placement of at-risk Children**

Social welfare in the FR Yugoslavia is regulated by the special laws of republics. Rights in the field of social welfare are realized through institutions of social care-centers for public care, institutions for beneficiaries’ accommodation and institutions for daily stay and nurse at home. The right for material protection, allowance for other people nursing, allowance for rehabilitation, placement into institutions of social welfare or other family and social welfare services are under the competence of republics, while the nursing at home right, daily stay, beneficiaries’ outfit for accommodation into social welfare institution or other family, as occurring once assistance is under the competence of the community-city.

The network of institutions specialized for performing activities of public care on the territory of the FR Yugoslavia is involved. In 146 centers for public care, whose services in 1996\(^{19}\) used 124 thousand minor beneficiaries and 224 thousand adult beneficiaries were performed by 1545 skilled workers of different profile: social workers, psychologists, pedagogues, lawyers, specialists for handicapped. According to latest available data\(^{20}\) for the FR Yugoslavia in 1996, were 6817 children accommodated in 58 institutions of social welfare. Out of this number 401 small children were accommodated in three centers for protection of infants and children, 1496 children in 17 homes/hostels, 4259 children in institutions for children and youth mentally handicapped and 661 wards in 14 institutions for training of children and youth. In 1998 active were 112 centers for social welfare, with registered 110 thousand minors and 204 thousand adult beneficiaries what shows the decrease of about 10% and could be explained by data for Kosovo and Metohia which are not available. Institutions for providing accommodation to socially endangered children are showing the falling trend in 2000, not resulting from smaller territorial coverage, but indication of the tendency to solve social problems more effectively: number of wards in institutions for children socially and emotionally maladjusted is less than half, from 696 to 327 and also decreased the number of handicapped children accommodated into institutions, from 4149 to 3752 or by 10%. In Kosovo and Metohia due to specific socio-ethnic characteristics of majority of population, and also due to pure

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\(^{19}\)Data on those institutions, Yugoslav statistics collects on two years basis.

\(^{20}\)Data for 1998 contain data for Kosovo and Metohia, territory with one home/hostel for children and youth deprived of parental care, and two institutions for care of handicapped children and youth.
accommodation capacities, in the last decade, constantly a small number of children was accommodated in these institutions, in total 331 cases in 1990 and 212 in 1996, but data for 1990 include also Albanian population, while data for 1996 refer only to non-Albanian population.

As minor beneficiaries of the social welfare (up to 19 years of age) are considered children endangered by family situation (children with no parent and no parental care, children from materially endangered families and families with disturbed family relations), children personally and emotionally maladjusted (children of asocial behaviour and minors violators) as well as mentally and physically handicapped children. In the observed period (1989-2000) number of minors social care beneficiaries has significantly increased in 1990 and 1991 when 131 thousand, that is 134 thousand of beneficiaries were reported. An increase amounted to 13.5%, that is 16.7% in relation to 1989, when were 115 thousand beneficiaries registered. Namely, many families disintegrated on religious or ethnic basis, and population from the territory endangered by the war, started, in the fear of aggression, voluntary or violently to displace on the occasion when the fight for mere survival has intensified social problems and pushed them into the first place. Economically endangered became poor, criminal is increasing, vagrants, alcoholism; many families were left homeless and many were killed. Children have borne boiggets sufferings of the war. Since 1991 minor beneficiaries of social welfare is in continous and slight fall, what points to gradual consolidation of state services after the first war and refugees wave: at the end of 1997, recorded was nearly 111 thousand beneficiaries, what presents the fall of 17.4% in relation to maximal recorded number in the year of disintegration of SFRY. Decreasing trend in 1998 and 1999, (96, that is, 94 thousand beneficiaries) is the consequence of non availability of data for Kosovo and Metohia.

In the structure of beneficiaries prevail those indangered of family situation. This group that covers about 2/3 of all minors beneficiaries(60% in 1989, over 70% in 1999) over half of them were beneficiaries from economically endangered families, whose number in five critical years, increased 1,5 times from 21 thousand in 1989 to 52 thousand in 1994. Since then, the number of children from this group shows mild fall and presents an encouraging data. In 1998 and 1999 quite significant decrease (from 35 thousand beneficiaries) has been the consequence of no coverage for the area of Kosovo and Metohia. Representation of other groups in the structure of minor beneficiaries is relatively stable in the observed period: children personally and emotionally handicapped have a share of 17% in 1990 (22 thousand beneficiaries), that is, 16% in 1999 (15 thousand
beneficiaries). Three fourths of these children are minors violators. Mentally and physically handicapped are represented with less than 10%.

- **The Provision of Substitute Family care and services for at-risk families**

Among endangered by family situation, by the law, children and youth deprived of parents care, also children whose development has been disturbed by family situation, still prevails accommodation in institutions of social welfare (homes for children and infants) over accommodations in another family (sustentation), even that ratio was more unfavourable in 1997 (2597:2200 or 15% in favour to children in institutions) in relation to 1993 (2545:2330 or 9%). In 1999, ratio is 7%, what shows a positive social tendency to permanently accommodate the biggest possible number of children into families.

Accommodation into another family (sustentation) is more favourable solution for a child than accommodation in homes/hostels. In last few years the state and para-state organizations stimulate this form of welfare: sustainers families get monthly cash benefits for each child they take care of, in the value of average monthly earnings in economic activities, they are also obtained the contact with skilled staff of different profile for advice and help in child’s training, few times during a year they get respectable material benefits from national and international humanitarian organizations, organized are performances for children where the children get gift-parcels, educational seminars for sustainers, mutual contacts of sustainers families and other. For children’s and youth accommodation in the other family age limit is reached 19 years of age. Sustainers families are usually from rural or suburb areas most often from mixed and agricultural households and as a rule they take more children to sustenance.

As the difference to guardianship, where mild increasing trend is noticed, and of family accommodation also, where the number of cases already for years is stable, adoption in last decade has decreasing tendency. So, at the beginning of the decade, in 1990, there were 566 realized adoptions, but in 1997 only 346. In 1999, there were only 231 minors adopted. Weakening of the family budget, has certainly, from year to year, reduced number of applications for adoption, but also legal-political, age, health and ethnic moments connected to suitable adopted child could not be neglected. The newest changes of legal regulation minimize the rights of unresponsible parent while, on the other side support the interest of child and adopter. Adoptors even state their conditions: they ask for children under three years
of age, they avoid Romanies children, disassociate themselves of the risk regarding the health conditions of child’s biological parents and of the child itself and other. By the records of the Republic Ministry for Children and Family Care in 1998 for each child suitable for adoption wait three to four persons ready to adopt. Adoption procedure is not simple: it lasts few months and is under the competence of commune centers for social affairs on the territory where the child lives, that is, adopter. Ministry gives is final agreement. By means of competent ministry, international adoptions are performed.

• **The Incidence of Crime and Juvenile Justice**

According to positive regulations in the field of criminal law children up to fourteen years of age in the FR Yugoslavia are not criminally responsible. However, juveniles of the age of 14 to 18 years if appear as perpetrators, co-perpetrators, insigator, or supporters in criminal act are subject to crime responsibility, and the special criminal procedure against them is carried with juvenile’s prosecutors and judges. This category of juveniles violators is devided into two groups: junior juveniles, who at the moment of performing the criminal act is fourteen years old, but under sixteen years of age could be pronounced only correctional measures and senior juvenile, sixteen years old, but under eighteen years of age who exceptionally could be pronounced of juvenile’s prison.

In the scope of the general purpose of criminal sanctions, the purpose of correctional measures and juveniles prison is to offer protection and support to juveniles perpetrators of criminal acts, by carrying out supervision over them, by their professional rehabilitation and developing their personal responsibility, provide their training, retraining and correct development.

Educational measures are: disciplinary, of intensified supervision and institutional. Disciplinary measures (reprimand or sending to disciplinary center) are pronounced to a juvenile who does not need any lasting training measures, and specially if the juvenile performed criminal act imprudently or impetously. Measures of intensified supervision are pronounced to the juvenile needed lasting educational measures, retraining or treatment along with appropriate supervision, but his complete separation from former surrounding is not necessary. Measures of intensified supervision are: from parent’s or guardian’s side, in other family or from the side of guardian body. Institutional measures (sending to training institution, to house of correction or to the institutions for handicapped juveniles) are pronounced to the juvenile needed lasting
educational measures, retraining or treatment and his complete separation from former surrounding. These measures cannot exceed five years.

The sentence of juveniles prison could be sentenced only criminally charged older juvenile who performed criminal act with legal regulation of sentence more severe punishment than five year prison, and due to hard consequences of the act and high level of sentenced responsibility would not be acquired to pronounce correctional measure. Juvenile’s prison can neither be shorter than a year nor longer than ten years. The sentence of juvenile prison, juveniles serve in special institutions of correction where they can stay up to twenty three years of age. Exceptionally, in the special institution might remain a person of twenty three years of age if needs to finish its education or professional qualification.

As reported juvenile person is considered a juvenile with no criminal charge brought, or a preparatory charge ceased or brought the proposal to the juveniles’ court for pronouncing a sentence or educational measure. The smallest number of reported persons was in 1998 (4926 in Yugoslavia), for 1999 and 2000 data for Kosovo and Metohia are not available, but in the shown period, their share was between 9.8% and 20.3% of total reported in Serbia, that is between 9.2% and 19.5% at the level of Yugoslavia. In 1993 there were 7 426 reported, what was 28% more in relation to 1992, and 50% more in relation to 1991. (graph.3)

As indicator of real volume of juveniles criminality for the observed period (1991-2000) criminality rates were used.21 Average rate of reported juvenile criminality amounted to 8.6 reported juvenile violators of criminal acts per each 1000 juvenile population. This rate is the highest in 1993, of 11.7‰ and in 1999 is the lowest of 7.0‰.

The structure of criminal acts for which were reported juveniles is as follows: out of 7 426 acts, 6 089 (82.6%) are criminal acts against property (theft 1142-18.8%, severe theft 3211-52.7%); 291 acts are against life and limb, or 3.9% (out of which 39 murders, or 13.4%); 46 acts were against personal dignity and morality reputation or 0.6% (18 rapings or 39.1%). It could be concluded that 85% belongs to criminal acts against property and life and limb, so called “eternal criminal behaviors” out of total number of criminal acts committed by juvenile violators. Data refer to 1993, as the year with the biggest number of reported juvenile violators, and the structure

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21 Rate of criminality presents the ratio between the number of reported, that is, sentenced juveniles in relation to the number of population of that age.
of criminal acts in the observed period (1991-2000) does not indicate any significant changes.

Number of reported juveniles for criminal act "unauthorized production and circulation of narcotics" is between 3 cases in 1993 and 1994, 25 in 1998 and 56 reports in 2000. This category of young people is most endangered in "trying" and use of narcotics and less in production and resale.

In total number of reported juveniles perpetrators of criminal acts, females participate with between 3.2% and 3.6%. Structure of committed criminal acts by female juveniles corresponds to the general picture of all juvenile violators.

Number of convicted juveniles in the observed period was from 2 563 sentenced juveniles in 1991 to 3 707 sentenced juveniles in 1994 (Graph 3). The biggest increase in the number of sentenced persons was realized in 1993, in relation to 1992 (by 23.5%). During 1994, the biggest number of juveniles were sentenced, 3 707, and afterwards this number gradually decreases. During 1999, there were 2 497 sentenced juveniles, and in 2000, there were 2 372 (this number excludes data from Kosovo and Metohia, with the share in total sentenced between 2.1% and 15.4% at the level of Yugoslavia, for the shown period). Average rate of sentenced juveniles in the observed period amounted to 4.8 sentenced juveniles perpetrators of criminal acts per 1000 juvenile population. In 1993 value of this rate was 5.8‰ in relation to 1990, when its value amounted to 4.0‰, and then in 1999 was again 3.9‰.

Figure 3
Reported and sentenced juveniles in the FR Yugoslavia
Juveniles are mostly sentenced for criminal acts against property: between 3 228 persons or 87.6% in 1993 and 2 3644 juveniles in 1998, or 78.8% (thefts, severe thefts, robberies, taking motor vehicles away). For criminal acts against life and limb (murders, heavy and severe assaults and battery) sentenced were between 156 or 6.1% juveniles in 1991 and 268 or 8.9% in 1988. For criminal act of raping in 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1998, sentenced were 7 juveniles per year, in 1992 and 2000 were sentenced 11 juveniles, and in 1994 and 1996 were convicted 4 juveniles per year. For criminal act "unauthorized production and circulation of narcotics" one person was sentenced in 1996, in 1998 were 4 persons sentenced and 35 juveniles in 2000.

Educational measures are the most representative form of juvenile violators punishment; younger juveniles could only be sentenced by correctional measures and were commited between 1060 in 1997 and 1 305 measures in 1994, and in 2000 there were commited 816 measures. Most frequent are measures of intensified supervision - were sentenced between 530 (49.6%) in 1996 and 786 (60.2%) in 1994. In 1998, junior juveniles were convicted 31 institutional measures and 63 in 1992. Senior juveniles were sentenced to prison punishment in 1991 in 7 cases, in 1993 in 34 cases and in 1999 in 40 cases. Prison punishment lasting from 5 to 10 years in 1993 and 1999 were convinced 9 senior juveniles, in 1994 were sentenced 3, and in 1996 and 1998 convinced were 6 senior juveniles.

Junior violators are in majority pupils: with the share of 67.9% in 1998, up to 76.4% in 1993; unemployed - between 11.9% in 1998 and 19.2% in 1996. These young people are mainly of primary education - 64.6% in 1996, and 75.8% in 1993; of incomplete
primary education in 1993 were 16.6% and 25.3% in 1995. Without education were between 4.9% and 7.3% of junior violators.

- **Data on Children and Youth in Public Care**

Total public expenditure for social care of juveniles beneficiaries has already for years been very modest and does nor even reach the value of 0.2% of the social product. In 1994, after stabilization of dinar’s exchange rate, only 28 297 thousand dinar were set aside for this purpose, that is, 0.14% of social product, in 1997 was set aside 144 324 thousand dinar, that is, 0.16% and in 1999 aside was set 196 953 thousand dinar or 0.12% (values shown in dinars after denomination of 24.01.1994). In the structure of expenses of juvenile social welfare, according to 1997, expenditure for children deprived of parental care and socially maladjusted children have the share of 54%, and expenditure for handicapped children have the share of 46%. In 1999 ratio is 50:50%.

**SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE OF SENSITIVE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION**

- **Social care of children and family**

Social care of children and family in the area of the FR Yugoslavia since 1989 has been carried out under very difficult circumstances. Territory of FRY at the beginning of 90’s became a huge refugee center, and in 1998 drastic destabilization in Kosovo and Metohia. Yugoslavia started 2001 with poor inter-republic relations, high unemployment, very advanced poverty, criminal, old fashioned technology, accumulated debts, Albanian terrorism in South Serbia. Acceptance of FRY in different international organizations, financial and other support were not enough for short-term recovery of exhausted economy and an increase of living standard. Small children, old people, families with a number of children and self-supported mothers borne the brunt of decade lasting exhaustion.

After the stabilization of the dinar exchange rate at the beginning of 1994, nominally increased allowances on the basis of some rights in the field of social care of children and family, and also has increased the number of households with low incomes that have satisfied census conditions and so acquired appropriate rights. On account of that, and also due to increase of real values of individual rights, the using volume of existing rights in the field of social care of children and family has increased. However, the original optimism has soon
dwindled: budget reserves were spent and payments of some rights for 1998 are late up to six months (birth gaunt) that is up to a year (children’s and maternal allowance). As formerly was impossible to provide timely payments and defray debits, within the limits of budget possibilities measures have been taken for rise of lump sum financial assistance for birth gaunt and introduction of short-term credits to families with children on the occasion of birth, that is, child’s enrolling into school, at the beginning of a school year. Promptness of payments rights in the field of public and social care of children and family partly was supported by donations and loans of developed countries in 2001 with the significant part intended to realization of social programs.

Monthly children’s allowance in Republic of Serbia is received in families of poorer material state for the first three children until 19n years of their age, while in Montenegro all families with children are receiving this form of assistance. Children’ allowance in Republic of Serbia is defined in the amount from 20% to 30% of an average monthly net earnings in economic activities of the Republic, and increases for 20% for children deprived of parental care and for children of self-supporting parents.

In observed period (1989-2000) statistics recorded fluctuations of the number of beneficiaries of child’s allowance. Significant fall for whole 22% in relation to 1990 appeared in 1991. The new big decrease of 43% was recorded already the next year, in 1992, and reached the lowest point in 1993, when the galloping inflation underestimated all earnings, children’s allowances also, so that the majority of poor people neither claimed nor used this form of assistance. Stabilization of dinar exchange rate in 1994 facilitated the increase of number of children-beneficiaries of allowance for entire 60%, and in 1995 achieved the level from previous decade, more precisely, from 1986 when it was also registered nearly 900 thousand beneficiaries. In total population of juveniles in 1986, it is the share of 29.3% and in 1995 of 30.8%. The sudden increase of number of children allowance beneficiaries in 1995 and 1996 was influenced by changes in law regulations from 1994, which have increased the census for children allowance receivers from 40% to 50% from the average monthly net earnings in economic sector, and the amount of the allowance raised for 10%. For first child allowance amounted to 20% for the second 25% and for the third 30% from average earnings in economic sector. In a few last years, conclusive 2000, the number of children’s

22 Due to lack of data on number of beneficiaries from Kosovo and Metohia (members of Albanian population).
allowance beneficiaries gradually decreases due to influence of demographic factors.

For children allowance in 1994 was totally spent 207 mill. din. and in 1997 was spent 913 mill. din., that is, 1.2% of national income in both observed years. In 1999 children’s allowance amounted to 1 353 mill. din., or 1% of national income, and in 2000 it was 2 328 mill. dinars.

Right to compensation of earnings at the amount of 100% during the period of mothers’ leave (lasting three years) have rights parturants, for first three children, as well as, adopters, while being on leave for infant care. The right to mothers’ allowance also realize unemployed, parturants up to two years of the value of 30% of average monthly earnings in economic activities sector. The right for assistance for newborn infant outfit have all mothers for first three children. Support is occurring once at the amount of one average net earning per employed in economic activities. Number of unemployed parturants utilizing compensation of earnings is rapidly decreasing\(^2\) from 56 000 in 1994 to 28 862 in 1998, or by 48.5%. Decrease is also recorded in the number of beneficiaries of mothers’ allowance from 40 000 in 1994 to 36 931, or 7.8%, while assistance for birth gaunt decreased from 10 000 in 1994 to 5 852 at the end of 1998, or by 41.5%. These data indicate that births are significantly falling, also is falling the number of employed parturants, what indicates the smaller number of employment or postponed birth.\(^4\)

Financial support is mostly represented form of providing socially endangered juveniles, of the share, which in 1990 and 1993 was 50% (40, that is 50 thousand cases) and whole 70% in 1997 (82 thousand cases). In 1998 and 1999 number of beneficiaries was again reduced to 40 to 45 thousand. Prevailing financial support occurring once, was given to children and youth whose sustainer was obliged to military service and civil war victims (12 thousand cases in 1993 and 27.5 thousand in 1997). The right to financial resources, by law have individuals and families realizing their income under the level of social security. Level of social security is determined by proportional amount on the basis of average earnings realized per worker in economic activities of the commune or town in previous quarter and amounts to: for singles 50%, for two-member family 70%, for three-member family 90%, four-member 95% and family with five and more members 100%.

\(^2\)Data refer only to the Republic of Serbia.

\(^4\) Ministry for Children and Family Care of the Republic of Serbia, Committee for Population, Children and Family, Working Report, December 1999, pg. 15
In the category "other supports" available for juveniles beneficiaries, the most represented support is in kind: 18 thousand cases, or 50% of all forms of "other supports" were recorded in 1993 and 14 thousand cases, or 77% in 1997, while in 1999 recorded were even 41 thousand cases or 90%, what shows the modest state capabilities for financial support to the poorest population layers. Support in kind is cordially offered by governmental and non-governmental organizations in food, toys, clothing and footwear, school and hygienic outfit, medicines and other. Handicapped are mostly offered support of other people nursing (1806 cases in 1993, or 1/5 of all forms of support in this category, 2 663 cases in 1997, and 2 822 in 1999, that is, out of total number of cases) and support in the form of accommodation into specialized institutions (1700 cases in 1993, or 19% of all offered forms of social care in this category, 1525 cases in 1977 and 1543 in 1999, or 15%).

• **Health care of pregnant, parturants and live births**

Although the maternal and child health care in classified into basic health care services and has priority status, it is not appropriately developed in all areas of the FR Yugoslavia. There is a big difference in concentration and quality of health services by regions. Access to specialists’ services, such as prenatal diagnosis, well organized home calls (to pregnant woman in delivery cases and in confinement after child birth) in all settlements, regular control examinations of parturants and newborns in the first living month, should be better and more organized. Maternity homes are concentrated in bigger health centers, and only a small number of maternity homes is left on the level of health centers for primary health care. It means that the health protection of pregnant, parturants and newborns in the best way performed in cities and bigger settlements with the concentration of skilled health personnel and institutions, that is, services (dispensaries and consultation centers for women, gynecologic-obstetric clinics).

Also, for example, in analysis of infants’ death according to age, in last five years of observing in the FR Yugoslavia bigger constant mortality in older neonatal group (at the absolute amount) was obvious, and confirms again the fact that better care conditions could enable decrease of infants death who already survived first 24 hours. Stating the under risk pregnancy on time and turning to intensive controls (by number and also the content), could be foreseen the distress of foetus and directly influence to reduction of perinatal mortality. That

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25 Includes infants over seven days, but before they complete 28 days of life.
is why the early start of prenatal health care is in close correlation with the result of pregnancy.

As the basic measure of prenatal health care were analysed examinations of pregnant women starting within the first three months of the pregnancy. The level of prenatal health care in our country could be characterized as insufficiently adequate, as according to data (table 1), about 43% of visits to consultation center for pregnant women were performed in first three months of pregnancy. Along with timely health control of a pregnant women, also its contents should be qualitative, that is, to provide needed physical examinations, laboratory analysis, clinic examinations providing complete medical anamnesis of the future mother and the foetus, and to enter these into the Calendar of pregnancy.

Quality improvement of prenatal health care in our country could be achieved by higher proportion of pregnant women registered within the first three months (obligatory first examination as latest up to the second month of pregnancy), and also attending all controls prescribed by Program of controls (calendar of pregnancy). In that realization it is necessary to provide adequate staff in the field of maternal health care services.

Data on out-patient maternal health care shows that, by the place of work, the disposition of health staff is not adequate, as there are 41.7% physicians in primary, out-patient care, and 58.3% in hospital maternal health care. Ratio between midwives and nurses is even more unfavourable - 25.2% in primary, 74.8% in hospital service. So the principle that 75-80% of the requests of health care is realized in primary care is realized just in inverse proportion in maternal health care - about 30% in primary and 70% in secondary and tertially care. That is the reason data show insufficient coverage of preventive and control examinations of women in the country during prenatal period.

Health statistics on the number of visits to consultation centers for pregnant women and family planning showed an increase of total use of both services up to 1989 (there were 759 000 visits to consultation centers for women, 156 000 visits to consultation centers for family planning) and already in 1992 the influence was obvious not only in the natality fall but also in the fall of social-economic standard - smaller number of women reports to consultation centers for family planning for experts supervision (718, that is, 328 thousand). Along with that, the trend of visits since 1989 is in constant fall, so neither in the following period could not be expected any more significant changes in that direction (in 1999 that number is 464, that is, 174 thousand). It certainly has an influence to
the fall of level of prenatal health care, and also to the result of each next pregnancy.

TABLE 1. Indicators of prenatal and postnatal health care in the FR Yugoslavia in the period 1989-1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observing year</th>
<th>Index of prenatal care (in %)</th>
<th>Number of live births per 1 gynecologist-obstetrician</th>
<th>Number of live births per 1 pediatrician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Institute for Public Health

Today, in the FR Yugoslavia only 10% of women give birth with no help of midwife or physician-obstetrician, what definitely helps the decrease of infant mortality, specially in first moments of their life. Along with that, almost all children in Vojvodina are born with medical attendance, while in the area of Kosovo and Metohia, the number of births with medical attendance is still the lowest - only about 70%.

Providing infant health care, shown through the ratio of number of gynecologists-obstetricians, that is, pediatricians and live births, in the observing period has significantly been improved (table 1). Naturally, there again existed a problem or the territorial distribution of this health staff, as was not uniformly disposed. In the areas with the highest infant mortality (Kosovo and Metohia) in the whole period the health staff was there the smallest, that is, there was the biggest number of live births per one gynecologist-obstetrician, that is pediatrician.
The value of one new doctrine should be stressed, connected to more human relation towards mother and infant, that surely improves postnatal health care services. Today, our country conducts Baby Friendly program where, in the four year period 53 out of 82 maternity homes were included and already records 64% children in the FR Yugoslavia being born under those new conditions. Initiative was started with the aim of achieving safe maternity and accomplishing all the priorities of early contact and mother’s and newborns closeness, understanding the stay of the newborn with mother and nursing immediately after birth. The new concept also understands spontaneous infant’s nursing as well as spontaneous sleeping regime.

**Sexually transmitted diseases**

For adolescents who do not have real information on sexuality, reproduction and contraception, big problem presents also diseases transmitted sexually, including HIV/AIDS. However, data on the incidence of infectious diseases, including sexually transmitted ones, do not reflect the real number of those effected by them, as not every case is discovered for various reasons, neither is every diagnosed case is reported. As far as the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases is concerned, its dynamics can nevertheless be followed on the basis of the number of reported cases of gonorrhoea (A54), syphilis (A50-A53) and chlamydiosis (A55-A56). In the 1989-1999 period, this number oscillated between 962 cases reported in 1989 and 411 cases reported in 1991; subsequently was rising and in 1995 had the biggest number of reported cases 2 653. After that, the number of diseased declines, so in 1999 we have 1 415 notified cases. In the structure of incidence sexually transmitted diseases by some causes of diseases up to 1993, gonorrhoea is mostly present (over 90%) while in 1994 and further it was over 50% of diseases caused by chlamydiosis. By age groups, in the whole observed period the biggest number was in the group 20-29 year of age, while the share of the group 10-14 for gonorrhea for example in 1989 was only 2%, that is, 12 % for the age group 15-19. These relations also remained in 1999 - share of younger ages amounted 1%, of the older was 11%. Similar was the situation in the cases of syphilis - at ages of 10-14 were no diseased cases in 1989, and in age group 15-19, there were 8% (in 1999 - 5%).

On the territory of the FR Yugoslavia, the AIDS problem, caused by the shortage of tests for diagnostics and remedies for preventing its spreading is specially acute. According to the relevant data, epidemiological situation regarding HIV/AIDS in the FR Yugoslavia is estimated as unfavourable. The fact that there is no systematic health-educative work with risk groups,
first of all young people, as well as, the absence of mass informing about this disease.

In the period from 1985, when in our country were registered first cases, up to 31.12.1999 there were 835 patients registered. Since 01.01.-31.12.1999 registered were another 45 newly patients. In the total number of diseased 73% are men and 27% women. In the age group 10-14 year, there was 1% of diseased, and in the age group 15-19, were 2%.

Since the initial registration of first patients up to 31.12.1999 died 650 person (78%). During 1999, died 47 persons, out of which 30 were men. Out of total registered patients, according to transmission groups were diseased: intravenous drug addicts (49%), heterosexuals (19%), homosexuals and bisexuals and hemophylics (14%) and 8% were infected through transfusion. There were 6 cases reported mother to children transmission. In 1999, out of 235 353 blood donors, 16 HIV positive persons were found. In observed age groups, majority were hemophylics - in age group 10-14 about 78% and in age group 15-19 year of age even 93%.

Future possible mass proportion of infected by this disease is prevented by educational drives, seminars organized in schools and other informational programs. However, although already in 1995 National program for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS was brought (Yugoslav association fighting against AIDS and activities were mainly focused to large towns and Belgrade where most of the HIV positive persons live), prognosis of further expansion of disease is unfavourable taking into consideration the current situation in the country (socio-economic, big population migrations, shortage of condoms, increase of drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution and other).