SERBIJA AND MONTENEGRO: MOTHER’S EMPLOYMENT AND CHILDREN POVERTY

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Poverty in Serbia and Montenegro, apart from similarity with transitional countries and surrounding countries has many particularities:

- Relatively new phenomenon caused by the decrease of social product and population standard in the course of nineties, being the consequence of authoritative regime, international isolation, severe economic sanctions, negative economic consequences of disintegration of SFRY, wars in surrounding and the NATO bombardment of Serbia and Montenegro;
- In such negative conditions the process of transition into a modern, market and open towards the world economy has started. This process has caused numerous redundant of employed and has formed the new “pockets” of poverty, as well as, so far hidden, additional social problems;
- Poverty has in our country been concentrated in traditionally undeveloped areas of south and south-east of the country, but due to presented events during nineties, has appeared in completely new areas. It has mostly been expressed in socially endangered categories (children, old people, disability persons, refugees and internally displaced persons, Romanies, rural population and uneducated people).

Poverty has, as it is a case in most transitional countries, become rural phenomenon due to the increase of real earnings of employed and of pensions, which make a dominant income source of population in urban environment, which was relatively higher in relation to an increase of other income sources. So, a poverty index of rural population is almost twice bigger than urban population.

On the other side our country, being not yet recovered, has faced the started transition, radical restructuring of economy which has already endangered employment and income of a part of population. In the same direction acts a relative price increase of public services as well as an increase of expenditure for health protection and education. Therefore social safety net gains an importance as a mechanism which provides fundamental living conditions to population, including also temporary transitional victims.

In existing conditions the state has defined three strategic directions for poverty reduction:

1) strategy of dynamic economic increase and development stressed on opening new working places applying policy of macroeconomic stability attracting foreign capital, by the process of restructuring and privatization, by the wave of entrepreneurship and by the development of small and medium enterprises, legalization on non-observed economy, efficient work of state bodies-legislative, executive and legal power;
(2) prevention of new poverty as the consequence of existing modernization and restructuring of economy and rationalization of the state and its fundamental functions. Big number of people needs to be offered new possibilities for employment by opening the new posts. The state with its specialized institutions should offer economically and socially acceptable alternative solutions for hundred thousands people who have lost their working posts in the process of transition;

(3) effective application of existing and defining of new programmes, measures and activities directly oriented towards the poorest and socially endangered groups and specially in least developed and rural areas. From the standpoint of most expressed poverty, these actions would provide not only survival to those groups, but would also offer a chance of equal approach to employment, health care, education and public services.

**Mother’s employment and children’s poverty**

The labour market in Serbia and Montenegro are characterized by: relatively low level of population labour engagement, high unemployment and it continuous increase, high non-observed unemployment, low share of employment in private sector, low earnings as well as low labour force mobility.

For the trend and the structure of employment it is significant to point out to relative importance of non-standard forms of employment, such as work on definite time, temporary or seasonal employment. Data for 2002 show that these forms of employment are not of irrelevant importance in relation to previous period, as they participated with one third of total employment.

The phenomenon of non-observed unemployment in state owned and socially owned enterprises is also present. Considering the high expenses of exemption of redundant labour, which according to former legal procedures were charged to enterprises, they were postponing the process of exemption of redundant labour. That has given an incentive to spreading of non-observed economy to the category of employed who were provided with complete health protection and social care in formal sector, so those people could accept significantly lower earnings in informal sector.

A significant number of unemployed, technological redundant, as well as a big number of refugees and internally displaced persons hold a strong pressure to formal labour market providing much bigger offer than the demand for labour force. So the number of really unemployed in 2002 was at an average over 7 times higher than the number of available working posts, and also almost one fifth of free working posts was left vacant due to non adequate professional and skills structure of unemployed. This unfavourable process was additionally graved by low geographical mobility of labour force, which results from insufficient regional development of economy and non-developed apartments market.
Except that unemployment in Serbia and Montenegro has got long-term character (over one third of unemployed has been seeking work over a year), the share of youngest age group is dominant (15-25 years of age) in total unemployment, what shows that young people in our country are in significantly harder position in relation to transitional countries, but also indicates the scattering of human resources of those age categories who should contribute the most to economic and social development of the society.

By the data of Labour Force Survey conducted in October 2002 in total active population over 15 years of age women participate with 43,4%, while out of total number of employed women make 42,4%.

Women’s engagement in her family and in her household requires a lot of her time, so they make a majority of 74% in the category of helping members in the household. Women make even 84,7% of helping members in private firms and 73,7% helping members in agricultural households. Out of a total number of farmers 33,5% are women.

Out of total number of non-active population over 15 years of age, women make 61,7%, of which 50,1% are married, 18% single, 28,2% are widows and 3,7% of non-active women are divorced. Among non-active women over 15 years of age 45% are those with their personal income, while 55% belong to the category of supported population.

**Women’s employment**

In tumultuous, politically and economically exceptionally unstable period 1989-2003, when all positive economic trends registered drastic decrease, negative tendencies were also recorded in the field of employment and finding employment.

In the period 1990-2003, according to data of regular statistical semi-annual survey, the number of employed in Serbia and Montenegro decreased by 18,5% what means that the decrease of total number of employed had, by average annual rate, a trend of -1,7%, while in the same period number of employed women decrease by 11,2%, that is, decreased by an average annual rate of 1%. Those trends in the field of employment have brought to the fact that in reported period the share of women in the total number of employed increased from 37,8% to 41,8%.

In order to interpret these trends correctly cited period is necessary to monitor in two phases: a part from 1990 to 2000, and a part from 2000 to 2002. It is necessary to split into two periods as different reasons influenced to the trends in total employment, as well as to women’s employment. Namely, in the period of the effect of sanctions imposed by international community (1992-1995) which mostly effected activities performed by prevailing men labour force (metal complex, mining, construction and other) much more men labour force than women labour force remained with no job, what has brought to the
bigger share of women in total number of employed, from 38.6% in 1990 to 42.4% in 2000.

After the democratic changes in our country, when the process of transition and privatization has got more radical approach, as well as lay off of formally employed workers, cutting down of employed was more standardized with a bigger rate of decrease in the case of employed women. In period of two years, total number of employed decreased by 1.1% and a number of employed women by 2.8% what has brought to the fall of women’s favour in total number of employed from 42.4% to 41.8%.

**If observed by activities**, biggest number of women is employed in budget institutions, such as education, health services and administration as well as in financial institutions. Biggest percentage of women work in health services, 18.5% out of total number of employed women. Considering that in relevant period number of women working in health care institutions increased by 8% and their representation in this activity increased from 69.1% in 1999 to 75.9% in 2001. The biggest number of women employed in this activity (47.4%) has got secondary education, while 16.6% are with higher education and 19.5% are non skilled workers with lower education being in charge of doormen, charwomen and other workers of physical activities.

The next activity where women make the majority of labour force is activity in education and culture, where women made 60.4% of all employed in 2001, activities that employ 10.9% of total employed women. Relatively biggest number of employed women in this activity has got the highest educational level – 36.3% have got higher education, high education has got 28.1%, while 17% of women being employed in this field are with lower education or they work as semi-skilled or un-skilled workers.

Also, over 50% of employed women are women working in government bodies (57.4% in relation to 47.3% in 1990) and in financial and other services (57%).

Within industry in 2001, that activity was performed by 32.2% of total number of employed women, while in 1990, percentage of 37.8 of employed women worked in industrial activities. The biggest number of women is employed in working intensive activities with traditionally prevailing women’s labour force, such as textile industry and food production. In textile industry, in 1990, women made 70% of total number of employed and their engagement in these activities came to 13.1% out of total number of employed women. In 2001, women made 73% of all employed in textile industry, in fact that activity was performed by 8.4% of all employed women.

According to the Labour Force Survey, being conducted on the sample of chosen households, data on total number of employed, including the number of employed women, shows somehow different tendencies.

According to this survey which has been conducted since 1995, total number of employed decreased in the period 1995-2002 by 10.6%, while the number of employed women was reduced by 8.9%, and the percentage of women in total number of employed
decreased from 41.4% in 1995 to 41.2% in 2002. Representation of women in the category of employed up to 30 years of age is bigger and amounts to 48.4%.

As the Labour Force Survey includes a part of employed in non-observed economy, this insignificant decrease of total number of employed women hypothetically directs to the fact that prevalingly women are employed in that part of social economy. It means that more frequently women are forced to work without being beneficiaries to health and pension insurance. Regarding the fact that women have the burden of obligations in the family and have less possibilities to gain some additional education, they have got a smaller choice in finding job. They are most often employed in catering trades, trades and other service activities where possibilities in working “black” is easiest. Mainly divorced and single women are forced to that kind of employment.

This statement is supported by data that in the cited period number of married women decreased most (by 16%) as this category of women have certain level of economic safety having their marriage partner, do not easily accept jobs that do not fit their working, intellectual and physical capabilities. On the other hand, they hardly can get a job in firms where the care for socially endangered categories of population has been taken, or in firms that need women labour force with no family obligations. Their share in the total number of employed women was decreased in the period 1995-2002 from 77% to 71.4%.

The percentage of employed widows absolutely decreased by 8.1%. However, their number in relation to total number of employed women remained the same, and in the category of employed women they make about 3.6%, while out of total number of widows 6.6% is employed. This could also be explained by the fact that this category, still, has got some security for any kind of existence, as if their spouse was in employment and if they have children of schooling age or are of certain age they have the right to survivor pensions.

On the other hand, single or divorced women are in a harder situation and they do not have lot of choice, so they are forced to do the job which, apart from earnings, does not provide any other rights from employment. The percentage of divorced women in total number of employed women has increased from 6.3% to 7.9%. Out of total number of divorced women 45.1% are employed.

If we observe the structure of employed women by occupation, in October 2002 the biggest number of women worked in the group of managerial, administrative and similar occupation (22.6% of total number of women), where they participated with 57.7% of all employed, and the smallest in the group of farmers and similar occupation (1.3% of total employed women).

Women are mostly represented within the occupation of worker in trade and make 59.7% of total employed. Also, 53.5% of employed in the group of occupation experts and artists make women. Although the number of women in the group of management occupation increased from 20.4% in 1995 to 26.3% it has still been the next to last group
of occupation by women’s representation. Agriculture and similar occupations are the group with the smallest number of women (20.9%).

Employment regulations in our country foresee equal approach to each occupation for all entities that fulfill, for that purpose, expected conditions, regardless the sex. Still, smaller number of women in managing positions is obvious, as well as in the group of agricultural and industrial occupations what has been the consequence of a few factors: bigger engagement of a woman in a family and with children, then the low level of technological development, night work and shift work of miners and industrial workers, as well as heavy working conditions in the group of agricultural occupations.

The data of on average 11.6 years of education for employed women in relation to on average 11.4 years of education for all employed, shows that employed women posses higher level of education than men. The biggest number of employed women (35.1%) have got the secondary vocational education, while the smallest number is of women with lower education (elementary school, 6%) and with the educational level of semi-skilled worker (7%). The same data show that 14.2% of employed women are with graduated faculty, out of which 5.6% are with scientific rank of doctor of sciences or master of sciences.

According to data of the Institute for Labour Market and Migrations, in the period from 1990 to 2002 total number of unemployed increased by 39.2% while the number of women seeking work increased by 48.2%, so that the participation of women in total number of persons seeking employment increased from 52.3% to 57.7%. In the same period the unemployment rate increased from 19.7% to 29.5% for total, that is, from 24.9% to 35.8% for women.

Although women always made over 50% of persons seeking employment, bigger share of women in total number of unemployed lately results from the hard economic situation when by liquidation of complete firms big number of employed was directed to seeking the new job. In these cases the employer brings even stronger decision to employ a man. Namely, employing women brings the risk of their absence due to pregnancy, giving birth and child care, what to the employer is an additional expence.

By data of Labour Force Survey number of persons seeking employment is significantly smaller than data available in the Institute for Labour Market and Migrations. Differences are the result of different methods of collecting data, different definitions of unemployed persons as well as from imprecise registers of the Institute for Labour Market and Migrations.
**Women’s earnings**

According to existing statistical survey for collecting data on earnings, among other indicators, collected were also data on earnings by sex for 1998, a minimal difference has been noticed in earnings between total average paid earning and earnings paid to women by 3.7% to women’s disadvantage.

### Table 1. Total earnings\(^1\) (dinars), by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Women/Men (%)</th>
<th>Women/Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10200</td>
<td>10838</td>
<td>9298</td>
<td>85,79</td>
<td>91,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7454</td>
<td>8083</td>
<td>6566</td>
<td>81,23</td>
<td>88,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2944</td>
<td>3220</td>
<td>2560</td>
<td>79,50</td>
<td>86,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>1684</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>79,39</td>
<td>86,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1221</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td>1092</td>
<td>83,74</td>
<td>89,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>89,42</td>
<td>93,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>91,55</td>
<td>94,60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If earnings by activities are monitored, an average women’s earnings are smaller than total average paid earnings in industry by 21.4%, in education and culture by 9.6% and in government bodies by 9.4%. This difference could be explained by the kind of work women perform as they are more rarely in managing and more responsible positions, those which are as a rule better paid, and are numerous labour force in industrial activities which is purely paid (textile industry, manufacturing of clothes and footwear).

According to data of Labour Force Survey, average monthly women’s incomes in September 2002 were by 22.6% smaller than the average total incomes of men, but also in relation to other transitional countries. The biggest difference is in earnings realized by work on farms where women’s earnings are smaller by 47% of men’s earnings. It could be explained by the fact that men work on farms on bigger scale and their products they sell to industrial enterprises or to the state, while women mainly work in growing cultures or raise domestic animals preparing those to be sold in green or cattle markets. It is interesting that women realize bigger incomes by 20.8% than men performing professional activities.

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\(^1\) On the basis of Labour Force survey
Table 2. Total incomes (dinars), by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Women/Men (%)</th>
<th>Women/Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8375</td>
<td>9311</td>
<td>7207</td>
<td>77,40</td>
<td>86,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6494</td>
<td>7321</td>
<td>5440</td>
<td>74,31</td>
<td>83,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2890</td>
<td>3309</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>71,32</td>
<td>81,66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>2186</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>76,35</td>
<td>85,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>1371</td>
<td>1044</td>
<td>76,15</td>
<td>84,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>77,88</td>
<td>85,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>82,92</td>
<td>89,51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average income from employment for women was by 14% smaller than income of men, the same percentage earnings were smaller. By degrees of vocational education the biggest difference between men’s and women’s earnings of 30% is in the category of skilled workers, what is to a certain extent logical, regarding the nature of works being performed with this educational level, while the smallest difference is in salaries between men and women with lower education, as those are mainly most simple and most common jobs, were needed only bigger physical engagement or night work what could be better paid.

**Women’s poverty**

Women’s poverty should be considered at the first place as the problem of social discrimination of women which is realized by ignoring the real, actual working contribution of women and not paying, that is under paying of their work, as well as constantly lower reputation of “women’s” occupation, difficulties in their professional promotion, or lately by work “flexibility” which often marginalizes women in a new way. Women’s work is either not recognized, or unpaid, or insufficiently paid. In that sense women’s poverty is at the same extent determined by facts that influence to the scope of poverty of population as a whole, as well as by those factors related to women, specially.

On the basis on Survey of Living Standard\(^2\) indicators of unfavorable position of women are:

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\(^2\) Survey on Living Standard of population in Serbia was conducted in 2002 by the Ministry for Social Matters of the Republic of Serbia with experts’ support of the World Bank. Regarding the significant disproportion in number of population of Montenegro and Serbia (1:8.5) but big similarity of population in the view of the economic level of (un)development, we consider reasonable that for the country as a whole, as the poverty criterion we use poverty line which has been adopted for monitoring poverty in Serbia.
- over 40% of women in the category over 15 years of age do not have regular personal income (30% of men);
- rate of unemployment is higher (26%) than with men (20%);
- women on average have by 15% lower earnings than men;
- difficult conditions for women’s employment;
- longer waiting period for work;
- open and hidden discrimination in professional progress (the higher level the less women);
- bigger probability to be imposed to poverty as after the divorce women dominantly or in whole support children or due to illegitimate giving birth;
- difference in possession of real estate (only 17% of women possess flats as the difference to 31% of men);
- exceptionally big difference in unpaid home work (4-5 hours more than men).

Poverty of women is expressively shown connected to the family status (self-supporting mother). In family consumption, regardless the generation of parents or children, female members do not get equal part. Closed circle of poverty is often strengthen by violence towards women, in a family or out of family. Further on, women’s trafficking and poverty are also in the narrowest connection.

Economic, as well as all other discrimination of women is contra productive from the point of utilization of their human resources and specially the economy rests on human resources and knowledge as the key resource. It is specially important that there is neither sustainable demographic development, that is, simple reproduction of population if women cannot rich economic security and conditions for raising children that correspond to modern expectations of civilization.

**Poverty of children and family**

**Programmes for protection of children and family and social programmes** in the area of Serbia and Montenegro were conducted in passed decade (1990-2000) under very difficult conditions which had endangered at the same extent the economy, population and environment. Social welfare has been crucified between increasing needs in offering support and help to endangered individuals and groups on one side and material and financial restrictions on the other. Among unemployed are mostly young people, uneducated and women, and among poor self-supporting mothers, aged and families with many children.

According to the Conclusions of operations of the Council for Population, Children and Family of the Ministry for Children and Family Care from the end of 1999, covering the period 1994-1998, after the stabilization of exchange rate of dinar in 1994, duties on the basis of single rights in the field of social care of children have nominally been increased. Also has increased a number of households with low incomes which were meeting census
conditions and so obtained appropriate rights. For that reason as well as due to the increase of real value of single rights, the volume of use of single rights in the field of children and family care also increased. However, original optimism has soon dwindled: budget reserves were spent and the payment for single rights for 1998 were late from six months to a year. As up to recently it was impossible to provide timely payments and settle liabilities, measures were overaken, within the budget limits, in the sense of increase of lump sum financial assistance for the equipment for new born and introduction of short-term credits to be used by families with children for getting a child, that is, enrolling the child to school.

In October 2000 big accumulated debts were found in the field of social welfare. Starting from the fact that first transitional years should be exceptionally hard specially for the poorest, they should be the category to be directed the most resources and escaping big dependence on donors support. Firstly were established regular payments in the field of social welfare, from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, and for additional payments a Fund for lump sum finance assistance was founded. Donors resources were directed through this fund and found debts were repaid: 26-32 months of unpaid children’s allowance, social relief and somebody else’s care, as well as the lump sum finance assistance to all beneficiaries of children’s allowance, self-supporting parents whose children are beneficiaries to children’s allowance, two times to social welfare beneficiaries and to somebody else’s care beneficiaries. Along with these payments, in a year period fund was supporting 12 thousand poor families who could not acquire the right to social support exclusively to the decentralization of income-based census by communities. Forty six thousand people from poorest families were supported from budget resources on transitory basis for increasing the price of electricity, and by donors resources were covered many years collected debts for used electricity of beneficiaries of social welfare.3

In analysis in children’s poverty it is necessary to start from the very clear insight that the different measures of state policy (economic, fiscal, price policy, model of transition) in different ways effect population of different age, and so does the children. Along with it, some government measures in different ways affect different parts of children population.

Strategy for decrease of children’s poverty understands respect and application of international conventions on human and children’s rights, support to families and children who are under the poverty line, prevention of poverty effects aiming to prevent its reproduction, improvement of an access, quality and efficiency of social services for children. Strategy application understands: designing the National action plan for children, designing the Maps of poor areas in Serbia that are unfavorable for development of children that generate poverty and lead to social isolation, pilot projects and other short and long-term measures.

3 Strategy for poverty reduction.
General aims in the poverty reduction, watched from children’s angle, are:

1. support to some children and families in the situation of poverty (records on those beneficiaries have to be updated) and

2. prevention of poverty effects by interventions in environment which due to poverty act as the generator of trans-generational poverty transmitter (reforms of health and social welfare, reform of education).

Struggle against children’s and youth poverty is of an exceptional importance for long-term strategy as that is the only way to avoid trans-generational poverty reproduction and cutting down the magic circle of poverty with some parts of population.

Strategy for poverty reduction in the field of social welfare aims to softening the consequences of poverty in whole population and specially in some endangered groups among which are children as the most important category. Children, although not being above averaged endangered poverty group require, by nature, bigger protection than the others. That is the reason why future policy should refer to additional children welfare, specially to those without parents care, through social transfers, better treatment than it was the case so far: the amount of children’s allowance should differ in dependence of family and child’s characteristics, depending on the family income and/or according to child’s age (so that poorer would be receiving more, so that real different expenses for raising children of different age should be respected).

Children’s poverty manifests by health and developing problems, problems in education (not being enrolled to school or late enrollment, leaving already elementary school, repeating classes, finishing school without obtaining any knowledge, far less possibility to assess secondary or higher education), deviated behavior.

Significant indicator of children`s endanger is also the percentage of underweighted children and children with stunted growth:

Table 3. Underweight and stunted growth, children under 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Serbia and Montenegro</th>
<th>Serbia</th>
<th>Montenegro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of underweighted children</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of children with stunted growth</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stunted growth is disturbing, but a significant statement that both phenomenon have got a negative trend: underweight in 1996 came to 0.5% (on the level of whole country), but
the percentage of children with stunted growth was 2.1. These poverty indicators most often appear combined and/or cumulative.

**Legal regulation in the field of social welfare of children and family**


By the new Law on financial support to family with children, being in force starting mid 2002, more precise determination of poor families with children was enabled through introducing an universal income-based and moderate property census. Communal differences in property census in poorer areas of Serbia were abolished and the maintaining of real value of benefit was provided through indexation of income-based census and children’s allowances with living costs.

Financial support to families with children, in the sense of this Law, includes the improvement of conditions for satisfying basic needs of children; special stimulus for birth of children; support to material endangered families with children, families with disability children and children deprived of parents care.

In stating the material position of potential beneficiary of the right on basis of this law, the income that is the subject to taxation and other income in average monthly amount on the basis of realized income in three previous months have been taken into consideration. The condition for achieving mentioned rights is that financial and other solvent assets of the person supplying the request and members of his family do not exceed an amount of 30 children’s allowances by a family member, and that these people are not in the possession of any real estate except the apartment that meets their needs and the farmstead of one hectare (for agricultural households one hectare by a member of household and other necessary economic facilities are accepted).

Rights to financial support to a family with children, in the sense of this law, refer to compensation during the birth leave, absence from work for child’s care and absence from work for special child’s care, parents’ and children’s allowance, compensation of expenses for stay in pre-school institution for children deprived of parents care, allowance of expenses for stay in pre-school institution for disability children and legal remedy of expenses for stay in pre-school institution of children from material endangered families.
Cited rights (except the last one) are of general interest and the Republic is in charge of their assurance, while the right from the last point are under the competence of the commune, that is the municipality.

**Pecuniary compensation for the period of maternity leave, leave from work for child’s care and leave from work for special child’s care** (in total of 365 days, according to the Law on employment) are entitled to receive employed mothers who have just given birth, but also the father, one of adopters, sustainer of child’s tutor, when, in accordance with employment regulations they use the leave for child’s care. Pecuniary compensation for these persons is defined according to earnings that those persons would achieve working full time and the most up to five monthly average earnings in the Republic. The set monthly earning determines for each coming month in accordance with average month earning in the Republic. Full amount of pecuniary compensation cannot be smaller than the fixed minimal earning for the month of payment.

**Parents’ allowance** it a new right convenient, specially, to the poor with new born children. It has been introduced as a special measure for stimulating children’ births and presents almost universal transfer, except for the richest layer. This right, by the law, materialize mothers for their second, third and fourth child, under the condition that she directly takes care of a child for which has applied the request, whose previously born children were not located in an institution of social welfare, sustainer’s family or given to adoption and those that are not deprived of parents’ rights in relation to previously born children. In case that mother is not alive, or she has left a child, or for valid reasons was prevented of child’s care, father could achieve the cited right.

Parents’ allowance is paid as a lump sum financial assistance starting June 2002 and for the second child amounts to 50 000 dinar, for the third child 90 000 dinar, and for the fourth child 120 000 dinar. The amount of parents’ allowance adjusts with living costs index.

If mother or members of the family are under taxation for their real estate with the tax base bigger than 12 000 000 dinar cannot realize the right to parents’ allowance.

Children’s allowances are the biggest programme of support to the poor, financially bigger 3–4 times than the programme of social support. The purpose is the support to poor families with children, that is, standardizing conditions for normal children’s development. According to the law, the right to the children’s allowance can realize one of the parents who directly takes care of a child who is a citizen of Serbia and Montenegro is the resident of the Republic of Serbia and accomplishes a right the right to the health care through the Republican Institute for Health Insurance, for the first, the second, third and the fourth child in a family. The right to children’s allowance under the same conditions also has the sustainer or tutor, for at most four children in a family, counting own children who live in a collective household and children deprived of parents care.

Children’s allowance belongs to children up to nineteen years. After nineteenth year children’s allowance can get children with the decision on categorization for the period of
child’s education and qualifications for work, and children with prolonged parents’ right the longest up to 26 years of age.

The right to children’s allowance is achieved if total monthly income, reduced for taxes and contributions, by a family member in three months preceding a month of the request, comes to 2,750 dinar. The amount of 2,750 dinar is the amount for June 2002 and is adjusted by living costs index.

According to valid regulations in the Republic of Montenegro all children up to completed 19 years of age, regardless material status of a family, have the right to children’s allowances.

For self-supporting parents, sustainers, tutors and parents with disability child who have got an act on categorization, but are not placed in stationary institution, fixed census for getting children’s allowance is increased by 20%.

The amount of children’s allowance for June 2002 for the first, second, third and the fourth child amounted to 900 dinar. The amount of allowance is adjusted on monthly bases with living costs index. The amount of children’s allowance for self-supporting parents, sustainers, tutors and parents with disability child increases by 30%.

Compensation of expenses for the stay in pre-school education institution for children deprived of parents’ care: children accommodated in institutions of social welfare have the right to compensation of expenses for their stay in pre-school institution at the height of beneficiaries participation in the price of a service. Children in sustainers and tutors families accomplish this right under the condition that they have achieved the right to children’s allowances.

Compensation of expenses for the stay in pre-school education institution for disability children understands the compensation of part of expenses for these children’s stay in pre-school institution at the height of beneficiaries (parents) participation in the price of service under the condition that they have achieved the right to children’s allowances. Pre-school institution that organizes special groups for disability children is obtained with compensation for stay expenses at the height of beneficiaries participation of service price.

Coming into force of this law ceases the use of a certain number of rights achieved on bases of the Law on Social Welfare of Children, except to beneficiaries found in this right by valid decision. This relates to beneficiaries of mothers’ allowance and support for new born child equipment. The right to support for new born child equipment is still in force by current regulations in Montenegro.

Law on Social Welfare of children (1993) of the Republic of Serbia in the part that relates to pre-school education and upbringing provides the right to:
• Pre-school upbringing-educational work with children deprived of parents’ care, with handicapped children and children on longer hospitalization lasting 3-5 hours a day;

• Preparations for starting the school lasting three hours during the school year for six year old children;

• Free of charge stay in pre-school institutions for the third and the fourth child.

Realization of presented rights is under the competence of the Republic, while the following rights are under the competence of the commune:

• Whole day stay in pre-school institutions, pre-school education and upbringing and preventive health care for children of pre-school age and school children up to 10 years of age;

• Rest and recreation in children’s holiday homes and centers for recreation for children up to 15 years of age;

• Subsidy for holidays and recreation instructions for children from rather poor families up to the amount of 80% of stay price.

Among the rights guaranteed by the Law on Social Welfare and Providing Social Security to Citizens special importance from the aspect of poverty reduction has the right to material security (social support). In fact, social support in Serbia is of the small scope, restrictive by normative solutions, pretty well targeted to the poorest, favors small families and mainly covers less educated, unemployed and incapable to work. By the law, social support belongs to individuals, that is, to a family which accomplishes incomes under the level of social security.

The level of social security is determined by percentage amount of the base which is an average earning achieved by an employ in the economy of a commune, that is, town, in the previous quarter and amounts for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>16% (up to October 1, 2001 was 50%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two member family</td>
<td>22% (…70%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three member family</td>
<td>28% (…90%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four member family</td>
<td>30% (…95%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family with five and more members</td>
<td>32% (…100%).</td>
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</table>

4 Allowance for support and caregiver; support for working qualifications; help at home, day stay, accommodation into institution and accommodation in other family; services of social work, beneficiaries equipment for accommodation into an institution or other family, lump sum financial assistance.
The right to material safety understands along with the census for income also census for real estate, that is housing that meets the needs and farmstead of the area of 0.5 hectare.

Material safety is determined monthly money amount at the height of the difference between levels of social security determined by this law and the amount of average monthly income of an individual\(^5\), that is family, realized in previous quarter. Material safety is adjusted quarterly according to the trends of average monthly income realized by an employ in a commune, that is, town, and in each quarter in relation to previous quarter, after the results of official statistical data, beneficiaries receive the difference.

By changes of the Law on Social Welfare, which are in the parliament procedure, the absolute “poverty line” (expressed in dinars) will be defined, unique for the whole territory of Serbia and indexed by living costs, what will suspend existing differences by communes and all inhabitants in Serbia will be placed in the equal position.

Significant support in detection and the measuring of volume and level of poverty Serbia and Montenegro have got through the projects conducted by UNICEF, and lately we can also count on to indicators obtained by the Survey on Living Standard and strategy projects for poverty reduction, which have been in Serbia and Montenegro initiated in past year.

Poverty in quantitative sense is defined by the poverty line. Poverty line has been defined on two levels.

The first level (line of absolute poverty) is defined on the basis of minimal food consumption. As the normative of daily needs of calories, applied was FAO request, and the food structure was obtained from the survey on living standard.

Minimal consumption basket for an average four member household, amounted in 2002 to 7 605 dinar. Although the prices in Montenegro, being for some 15\% higher, data analysis of the Survey on Income, Expenses and Consumption justify this choice as decided income analysis show that revenues in Montenegro were also higher for approximate level.

Total poverty line is defined as the total consumption of those households whose food consumption is equal to minimum consumption basket. Poverty line has in this way been identified to the amount of 4 489 dinar by consumption unit.

Under this line were 10,6\% of population of Serbia, 7,2\% of population of Montenegro, that is, 10,3\% of population of Serbia and Montenegro.

It means that in 2002, each tenth inhabitant of Serbia and Montenegro was poor, as was at the disposal of only 2, 4$ per day.

\(^{5}\) Children up to fifteenth year of age are considered not to be capable to work, but if they are in regular education, in secondary school, then until the formal termination of their schooling.
The Survey on Income, Expenses and Consumption of households offers even more favorable picture, as, according to this survey, 17.5% households are under this line.

Table 4. GINI’s coefficient of unequilized income by household member
(Serbia and Montenegro)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.28</td>
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GINI’s coefficient of inequality, after a relatively high level in the period up to 1994, was stabilized at the level of 0.26-0.28, except in 2000 when it had reached 0.31.

Graph 1.

The second poverty level is defined by total poverty line, which, along with expenses for food also understands other expenses (consumption limit up to 5 507 dinar). It covers even 20% of population of Serbia. The coverage by poverty is even bigger if it is considered that the coverage of refugees and internally displaced persons is incomplete, and that 25 000 Romanies in collective accommodation centers for refugees are also not included.
Children’s poverty in Serbia and Montenegro significantly is higher by sensibility of this category of population than by its representation. According to data of the Survey on Living Standard, minors population (19.6% of total population) participates with 19.4% in the structure of poor: children of 0-6 years of age 3.9%, children of 7-14 years of age 10.3% and children of 15-18 years of age 5.2%. Poverty mostly affects children of the age 7-14 years (12.7% of poor) and children 15-18 years of age (10.7%) and mostly from multifamily households (16.1% of poor) and from families of unemployed parents (21.3%). The rate of children’s poverty in families with one child is 7.5%, in households with two children 8.7%, and in households with three children 18.9%. If observed by regions, the smallest number of poor children is in Belgrade and Vojvodina, and the biggest number of poor children in west and southeast Serbia.

**Beneficiaries of the right to financial support to a family with children**

If observed by rights, trend of beneficiaries in the period 1994-1998 is different. Number of employed women who have just given birth and are beneficiaries to compensation for earnings decreases rapidly, from 56000 in 1994 to 28862 in 1998, or by 48.5%. Slight decrease has the number of mothers’ allowance beneficiaries with 40000 in 1994 to 36931 in 1998, or by 7.8%, while the support for the equipment for new born child is reduced from 10000 in 1994 to 5852 at the end of 1998, or by 41.5%. These data show that births have significantly been reduced, but also the number of employed women who have just given birth.

Graph 2. Support to woman who have just given birth, 1994-1998

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6 Data refer to the Republic of Serbia.
Number of beneficiaries to the right in pre-school upbringing and education (six year old children) increased in 1995 and in 1996 and afterwards decreased from 66,958 to 57,911 in 1998 (by 13,5%). The decrease is being recorded also among the children that are beneficiaries to the right to upbringing-educational work, for children deprived of parents’ care, handicapped children and children being on longer hospitalization. Significant increase is shown in the third child’s group in all day and half day stay in pre-school institutions from 4,173 in 1994 to 10,602 in 1998 (increase index = 254).

Increase of children in all day stay was also gradually and constantly recorded, and in relation to 1994 number of children in that form, increased from 91,137 to 11,832 or by 22,7%.  

Graph 3. Support to families with pre-school children 1994-1998

Coverage by pre-school upbringing and education of children of corresponding age in the period 1999-2002 increased from 6,9% in 1999 to 8,3% in 2002 with children under three years of age and from 42,4% to 44,6% with children from three to seven year of age. Number of enrolled of pre-school institutions decreased in the category of older children (3 to 7 years of age) from 158,434 to 143,880 or by 9,2% while with younger children (up to 3 year of age) increased from 17,874 to 18,448 or by 3,2%. Anyhow, there exist positive correlation between the number of children and their ages. Children of 5 and 6 year of age are most represented, as in that age preparation programme for starting the school is attended – there is 52,1% not counting the children in mixed
groups, while there is 13.8% of children under 3 year of age. In the structure of children according to the type of stay 64.9% is in all day stay, 27.4% in half day stay and 7.7% in three hour stay, where the relation all day : half day is almost 1:1 in Vojvodina, and even 3.5:1 in Central Serbia. All day stay, over six hours is most represented as almost corresponds to the lasting of working hours of majority of employed parents. Over 95% of children in pre-school institutions receives one to three meals. Relation between mail and female children is 51.6% of boys : 48.4% of girls.

Number of children whose stay parents do not pay come to 24 195 or 14.9%; up to 50% of total amount is paid by 36.2% of parents, over 50% and less of total amount 9.9% of parents and full amount 39%. Categorization of children in all day stay by the paid amount performed by parents (from 500 to 1 920 dinar by subsidized scale) shows that most of the parents belong to the middle payment group from 900 to 1 200 dinar (28.3%), and afterwards in the highest from 1 700 to 1 900 dinar (21%) and in the group from 700 to 900 dinar (20.2%).

Graph. 4. Children in pre-school institutions (who do live with) , 2002

Over a half of the enrolled (56.6%) comes from families with two children, 30.6% from families with one, 10.1% with three and 2.1% with four and more children. In the afternoon shift stays 7 859 (4.8%) of children.

If observed according to socio-professional characteristics of parents, most common are children from working-craftsmen families (30.1% of children), and afterwards children of workers in trade and catering trades and owners of catering trades shops (20.4%). The third most represented are children of administrative and financial workers (13.2%). Children of experts and artists are represented with 8.2%, children of farmers 7.1%; in the category with personal income (5.4%) the big majority form children whose parents support the family by income of real estate (land, houses, flat). Regional and urban-rural differences, by shown indicator, are significant.
The share of children in cultural, additional education and sports programmes is exceptionally small (8.8% at the age from four to six years and 10.6% of children at the age from seven to fourteen years of age).

In the period 1989-2002 number of children’s allowance beneficiaries has exceptionally varied (graph 6). Annual decrease of beneficiary numbers in 1991 by 22% is the consequence of coverage reduction (Albanian population from Kosovo and Metohia is excluded). In 1992 the decrease of beneficiaries continued (43%), and has gained the lowest point in 1993 due to runaway inflation, which underestimated all incomes, and majority of poor families was not even interested for this form of support.

Stabilization of dinar’s exchange rate in 1994 has brought to the increase of beneficiaries to this allowance even for 60%, but in 1995 (899 000 beneficiaries or 30,8% population up to nineteen year of age) has gained the level from previous decade, more precisely from 1986, when also recorded almost 900 000 beneficiaries. Such significant increase of children’s allowance beneficiaries in 1995 and 1996 was influenced by the refugees wave from Croatia mid 1995, but most influence had changes in legal regulation from 1994 by which census for children’s allowance beneficiaries increased from 40% to 50% of average monthly net earnings in the economy of the Republic. By establishing an equal monthly amount for each children according to the birth order by the new law (900 dinar per months) the first child gets more than earlier, the second child equivalent, and the third and fourth less. From mid 90’s inclusively 2000, number of children beneficiaries to children’s allowance has decreased, what indirectly has been an indicator that population of Serbia and Montenegro is aging quicker than renovating.

10 Ministry for Social Questions of the Republic of Serbia
From the end of 2000 (494 thousand children) until the end of 2001 (665 thousand) number of children’s allowances beneficiaries has increased by 35% thanking to the increased interest caused by regular payment of two year arrears in payment of this right. In the second half of 2002 number of covered children decreased (497 thousand), due to the introduction of modest property census and the increase of real incomes, what has put up a lot of beneficiaries above income-based census. Today, in Serbia, each third child is beneficiary to children’s allowance.

Graph. 6. Children’s allowance beneficiaries, thous.

Number of *minors beneficiaries to social welfare* has in last few years increased, except in 1999 – when due to bombardment a modest decreased was recorded. Significant increase in 2001 in category of materially endangered directs to even further poverty extension – number of citizens whose payments, by a member of family, are close or under the existence minimum.

Table 5. **Trends of number minors beneficiaries of social welfare, 1997-2001** in Serbia and Montenegro

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries, total&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>110921</td>
<td>96192</td>
<td>93775</td>
<td>98176</td>
<td>111222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From families materially endangered</td>
<td>42857</td>
<td>34997</td>
<td>34564</td>
<td>35412</td>
<td>45009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share, %</td>
<td>38,6</td>
<td>36,4</td>
<td>36,9</td>
<td>36,1</td>
<td>40,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indices, total</td>
<td>86,7</td>
<td>97,5</td>
<td>104,7</td>
<td>113,3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indices, materially endangered</td>
<td>81,7</td>
<td>98,8</td>
<td>102,2</td>
<td>113,2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>11</sup> Included: endangered by family situation (69,5% in 2001) included also beneficiaries from materially endangered families as the biggest group, and from other beneficiaries handicapped in behavior, psycho-physical disorder and other beneficiaries.
Among beneficiaries from materially endangered families, by age, most represented are children of 7-14 years (42.8%), then children under 7 years (27.2%), children from 16-18 years (15.6%) and from 14-16 years (14.4%).

From the point of financial support to poor in Serbia and Montenegro, social support is, along with children’s allowance, most important programme. Number of inhabitants beneficiaries of social support is modest. At the end of 1990’s this number has decreased to 67 000 (December 2000), and this decrease was not the consequence of the reduced poverty in Serbia, but restricted solution in the system of social welfare and failure in the efforts to finance that modest support. The number of social support beneficiaries increased in last two years: to 115 thousand in December 2001, and 125 thousand in December 2002. This increase is partly the consequence of additional programme of social support being financed from donations (28 thousand beneficiaries, December 2000), and partly by restitution of regular payments, what has increased previous interest of the poor. Total earmark for social support comes to 117 million dinar, monthly – 1.8 million € (December 2002). The amount of social support is modest. In December 2002, average amount per person was 1 092 dinar (17 €).12

Pecuniary aid is most adequate form13 of social welfare to materially endangered. The share of this type of support among minors beneficiaries in Serbia and Montenegro (50 108 cases in 2001) amounted to 32.3%, of which permanent and temporary support was 21.2% and lump sum financial assistance (occasional) 11.2%. Most frequent form of social welfare with the share of 56.7% with minors beneficiaries is support in kind – received by 87 701 minor beneficiary in 2001.

Expenses of public and social welfare of children and family

Trends 1994-1997: total current expenses for public welfare of children and youth in Serbia and Montenegro amounted to: in 1994 to 176 mill.dinar (64.7% pre-school institutions, 35.3% pupils and students hostels) that is 1% of national income, and in 1997 to 1 287 mill.dinar (56.3% pre-school institutions, 43.7% pupils and students hostels) that is 1.7% of national income. Expenses of children’s welfare in the Republic of Montenegro amounted in 1994 to 11 mill.dinar or 3.7% of republican budget, and in 1997 to 64 mill.dinar or 3.2% of budget expenses.

For the rights in the field of social welfare of children and family14 in Serbia was in 1994 spent 515 mill.dinar. In 1995 was spent 1 049 mill.dinar that is 104% more and in 1996 - 2 028 mill.dinar that is 93.3% more than in 1995; in 1997 was spent 1 846 mill.dinar that is 9% less than in 1996.

13 Forms of social welfare include: custody, adoption, placement in other family, placement in institution of social welfare, placement in other institution, pecuniary aid and other support (support for education, support in kind, care attendance and other services in household, allowance for assisted care, allowance for rehabilitation)
14 Ministry for Family Care (Ministry for Social Issues), Report of the Committee for population children and family, December, 1999
The structure of spent expenses for social welfare of children and family in the Republic of Serbia at the beginning and at the end of the observed period (1994-1997) is the following: allowance of earnings to employed women who have just given birth was 43% that is 23.6%; mothers’ allowance 3.8% that is 3.1%; children’s allowance 32.2% that is 44.6%; support for the equipment of the new born 3.1% that is 2.6%; financing of pre-school institutions 17.7% that is 27.5%; other rights (at competence of communes) 0.2% that is 0.3%.

State 200-2001: For social welfare of children and youth was spent in 2000 – 2 969 mill.dinar (48.7% pre-school institutions, 51.3% pupils and youth hostels) or 1% of national income. In the distribution of expenses Montenegro participated with 13.7% and Serbia with 86.3%. Total expenses of social welfare of children and youth in 2001 amounted to 6 461 mill.dinar (65.2% pre-school institutions, 34.8% pupils and youth hostels) or 1.3% of national income. The value of current expenses was 6 282.4 mill.dinar, with a share of 97.2% in total expenses, and investments value of 178.5 mill.dinar with a share of 2.8%.

For social welfare of children in Serbia in Montenegro in 2001, was spent 741.2 mill.dinar or 0.2% of national income, of which 694 mill.dinar or 93.6% were current expenses, and 47.3 mill.dinar or 6.4% investments in this activity. For welfare of endangered children in 2001 was earmarked 367.3 mill.dinar or 49.5% of total expenses for social welfare, but for handicapped children welfare 374 mill.dinar or 50.5% of expenses.

**Statistical Annex to Analytic Report**

A. Basic demographic information

**Family** had during the whole social development doubtless most significant role mostly through production and reproduction of direct life. Organization of family life which is the framework of this complex network of processes and relations is the product of historical trends with the participation of numerous economic, social and cultural factors. Relative organization of a family was changing through history in the sense of reduction of wider, many generations family to nuclear, consisting of only biologically necessary nucleus for posterity reproduction, that is, from parents and their direct descendants. However, the process of family reduction did not stop here but today also so narrow and belittled family group this integrates and reduces (one member household, family with one parent, a couple with no children) while on the other hand, in new attempts of collective organization of family life (cohabitation community) kinship as an element of a family organization is completely disappearing.

**Trends in forming Yugoslav family** and its size (marriages, fertility level, illegitimate births) as well as its disintegration (separation, divorce), in observed period have changed just due to sited socio-economic processes, which were accelerated by initiated transitional process. In addition, our country is taken as East-European subtype in the
family forming sense as the age of the first marriage is lower (about 24 year for women and 28 for men) than in developed European countries, and the marriage is, as a family form, more spread – almost two thirds of population over 15 year of age is, according to population census data, in marriage. Modern type of illegitimate units and frequency of divorces are more rare. The biggest part of reproduction of population has also been performed within marriages (85%), while illegitimate births are still less present than in West Europe (annually, on an average 15% of illegitimate children are born). According to current Law on Marriage the age limit to get married is 16 year, what clearly says that legal regulation intends to prevent minors marriages. However, today they are still represented in the significant number.

Trends in the number of divorces per 1000 marriages, as one of indicators of stability and marriage reproduction show certain variations. Namely, in 1991 this rate amounted to 142,4‰, and in the following year significant decrease would be recorded to 112,3‰. In 2000 and 2001 significant increase of 146,6, that is 136‰.

Transition of society and economy been lately present in our country influenced to the divorciality in the sense for the need to stop some of its negative consequences in the society such as an increase of incomplete families (self-supporting mothers prevailing), depleting and reduced prospects for the success of children s from incomplete families and other.

The basic characteristic of environment where the status of woman and children is realized by – transition with most significant and most obvious features: retradicionalization of existing values system, re-privatization; strengthening of the importance of family and relatives connections and pauperization – fall of living standard and population poverty. In such environment every day life is performed characterized by poverty, tension, ambivalent and ambiguity.

Changes in the number and in the size of household also influenced to family transformation and were directed to the increase of number of households and the decrease in the size of households that is family. According to Census, 1981, there were 2,7 million households, while in 1991 Census were 2,8 million, what shows an increase by 5,9 index points. In 2002, in relation to 1991 for comparable territory (as the Census was conducted only on the territory of Central Serbia and Vojvodina) and on the bases of the first Census results, number of households increased by 8,1 index points.

Increase of number of households was followed by the decrease process of households size expressed by average number of members. Since 1981 census up to 1991 census that number decreased from 3,7 to 3,6 members. Also is recorded tendency of decrease of households with more members and increase of less numerous households. In 1991, households with two, three and four members made about two thirds of all households in Serbia and Monte Negro (61,7%), what shows the tendency towards forming of small, nuclear families and decrease of the number of children in a family.
According to the 2002 census, truly, only on the part of territory included by census average number of household members is 2.9.\textsuperscript{15}

In the structure of family, married couples are prevailing. Between two observed censuses (1981 and 1991) their share slightly falls from 62.1% to 58%. Incomplete families are relatively rare. In 1991, there were 7.9% families of mothers with children and 2.3% families of fathers with children. In relation to 1981, share of incomplete families – mothers with children slightly decreases (7.2%), while the share of families – fathers with children is unchanged.

Survey results on women status (1997) where the \textit{family status of woman} is observed through following categories: lives in the marriage with no children, in the marriage with children, self-supporting mother with children, alone – lives with parents and lives alone, have confirmed that the prevailing form of family organization is complete nuclear family (70% of asked women lives in a marriage with children). The form of incomplete family unit – self-supporting mother with children is present in only 7% of cases.

Almost 80% of households in 1991 has no children of pre-school age, what means that households are composed either of married couples who already have planed number of children or those who have exceeded fertile period. Among household with children up to 7 years of age are prevailing those who have one (14.1%) or two children (6%). Households with three or more children of this age are rarely noticed. In relation to data of 1981 census relative share of households with no children up to 7 years of age has increased from 72.4% to 79%.

In the period between two observed censuses, the share of households with no children of schooling age has increased from 70.7% to 74.3%. Households that have one child of 7 to 14 years of age, by 1991 census data make 16.5% of households, with 2 children 8.1% and with 3 and more children only 1.1%.

\textsuperscript{15} Population Census in 2002 was conducted on the territory of Central Serbia and Vojvodina with one year delay in relation to regular ten year dynamic of its conducting. In Montenegro, conducting of Population Census has been in progress (November 2003). Census results for the territory of Serbia and Montenegro, for households and families will for that reason be available only in 2004.
To be noticed, the data for basic demographic information we are not in the position to fulfill in the requested form of defined tables. Namely, due to definitions of needed categories:

- our Census observes the family as narrower family unit composed only by married couple or parents (both or one) and their children: marries couple with no children, married couple with children, mother with children, father with children. Illegitimate units are also included.

However, married status of husband and wife of the age 15-59 (total women and total men) is not monitored within family and could be obtained only on the bases of individual data which only monitors married status de jure (like in vital statistics). It stands for all other needed distributions (employment and earnings).

Data on ages of children in a family also are not collected (only ages of children in a household are monitored, what has been included in the analyses of the demographic chapter).