



Republic of North Macedonia  
State Statistical Office



WOMEN

*and*

MEN

IN NORTH MACEDONIA

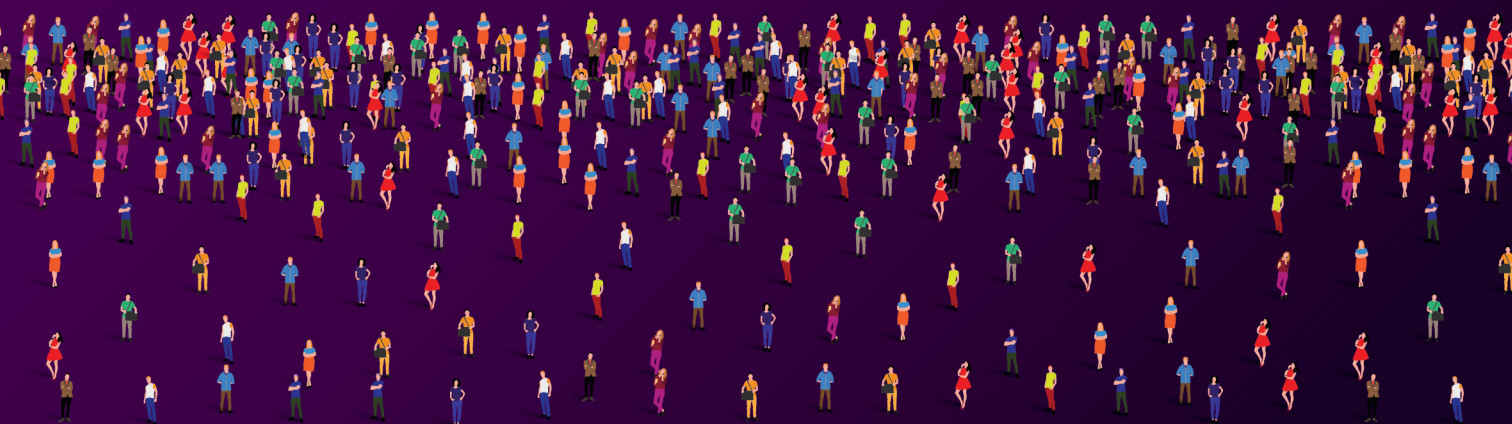
2023



# WOMEN *and* MEN

IN NORTH MACEDONIA

2023



## Women and Men in North Macedonia, 2023

**Publisher: State Statistical Office**

Dame Gruev 4, Skopje  
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**Editor:** Tatjana Gjorgjievska

**Title of the original:** Жените и мажите во Северна  
Македонија, 2023

**Translation from Macedonian to English**

**language:** Marija Mladenovikj

**Design:** Nita Hadzihamza Gashi

**Printed in:** Polyesterday

**Circulation:** 100 copies

**Number of pages:** 104

When using data please cite the source as follows:

State Statistical Office of the Republic of North Macedonia (2023) "Women and Men in North Macedonia"

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација  
Национална и универзитетска библиотека „Св. Климент Охридски“, Скопје

31:314.117-055.1/.2(497.7)"2023"  
314.117-055.1/.2(497.7)"2023"

WOMEN and men in North Macedonia : 2023 / [editor Tatjana Gjorgjievska ;  
translation from Macedonian to English language Marija Mladenovikj]. - Skopje :  
State statistical office, 2023. - 103 стр. ; 20x20 cm

Превод на делото: Жените и мажите во Северна Македонија : 2023. - Фусноти кон  
текстот

ISBN 978-608-227-354-9

a) Население -- Полова структура -- Македонија -- 2023 -- Статистика  
COBISS.MK-ID 59981573



This publication is produced with the support of UN Women Project "Gender mainstreaming advisory services to North Macedonia's administration at central level - Gender Equality Facility (GEF) North Macedonia", implemented by UN Women in North Macedonia in partnership with the Secretariat for European Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, with the financial support of Sweden. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>LFS</b>	Labour Force Survey
<b>SSO</b>	State Statistical Office
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Istanbul Convention</b>	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technologies
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MLSP</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform for Action
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GE</b>	Gender Equality
<b>GRB</b>	Gender Responsive Budgeting
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>SDG(s)</b>	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>GREVIO</b>	The expert body of the Council of Europe responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention
<b>NEET</b>	Not in Education, Employment or Training
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

# PREFACE

Dear Users,

We hereby present the thirteenth edition of the publication “Women and Men in North Macedonia”, prepared on the basis of data collected by the State Statistics Office through its regular statistical surveys, as well as data from other participants in the National Statistical System. Taking into account the content of the previous editions, this edition is intended to maintain the continuity of the published data and present new content that will provide insight into the demographic, educational and economic characteristics of women and men in the Republic of North Macedonia, in accordance with the recommendations from the analysis of all editions of “Women and Men in North Macedonia”, produced in collaboration with UN Women, with whose support, the State Statistical Office increasingly works on the advancement of the work with gender statistics.

The presented indicators from gender statistics allow monitoring of the process of establishing equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men in various areas of life: education, employment, judiciary, social protection etc.

We hope that this edition will serve as a roadmap for monitoring the status of gender indicators in North Macedonia and as basis for further in-depth research and analysis.

Apostol Simovski  
Director

# INTRODUCTION

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Gender statistics are not simply data disaggregated by sex. They are a type of statistic that reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. Gender statistics are, likewise, an essential tool for gender mainstreaming because they highlight critical gaps so that gender-responsive strategies, policies and programmes can be developed that will improve the lives of women and men, girls and boys.

The Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, recognizes that in many areas, the absence of sex-disaggregated statistical data obscures the nature and extent of gender inequalities. Therefore, the BPfA includes a specific commitment for national, regional, and international statistical services, and relevant governmental agencies, to ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, analysed, and presented by sex and age and that they reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men.<sup>1</sup>

North Macedonia is fully committed to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Union (EU) integration process. The country has set up a framework of sustainable development policies through measures, activities and guidelines defined in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2009-2030 (NSSD).<sup>2</sup> The United Nations in North Macedonia assist the country with the acceleration of activities towards reaching the SDGs defined in the 2030 Agenda through the identification of strategic priorities within its key document, the 2021-2025 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.<sup>3</sup> The Framework is aligned with the country's national development priorities, its international human rights and gender equality commitments and the Agenda 2030.

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**1** Beijing Platform for Action (1995), Article 206.

**2** MPPE, Government of the Republic of Macedonia (2010) National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2009-2030, available at:  
<https://vlada.mk/sites/default/files/dokumenti/strategii/MZHSPp/nacionalna-strategija-za-odrzliv-razvoj-vo-rsm.pdf>

**3** United Nations (2021) Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021 – 2025, available at:  
[https://northmacedonia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/UN-SDCF-MK\\_english\\_signed.pdf](https://northmacedonia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/UN-SDCF-MK_english_signed.pdf)

The EU *acquis* is the body of common rights and obligations that are binding on all EU members, while applicant countries are required to accept the *acquis* before they can join the EU. The EU requires that Member States produce good quality statistics in line with the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and based on professional independence, impartiality, reliability, transparency, and confidentiality.

Therefore, the Republic of North Macedonia, as a candidate country to the EU, is expected to improve the quality and availability of gender statistical data and enhance their use in the development and coordination of public policies in the pre-accession/accession period. The European Commission's 2022 Country Progress Report<sup>4</sup> acknowledges that the lack of gender-disaggregated data across sectors creates significant constraints in developing evidence-based policies and measures and highlights that for the proper gathering and analysis of gender statistics requires the enhancement of the capacity of relevant institutions and improved coordination.

The State Statistical Office of the Republic of North Macedonia (SSO) is the coordinator of the country's statistical system. Therefore, the SSO has the obligation to coordinate and promote the production of gender statistics in accordance with the Law on State Statistics<sup>5</sup>, the Programme for Statistical Surveys 2023-2027<sup>6</sup>, the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men<sup>7</sup>, the Law on Prevention and Protection from Violence against Women and Domestic Violence<sup>8</sup> and other relevant laws. The National Strategy on Gender Equality 2022-2027 identifies the SSO as the main national institutional authority when it comes to gender statistics. According to the Law on the Prevention and Protection from Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the SSO is responsible for conducting a national survey on gender-based violence and domestic violence.

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<sup>4</sup> European Commission (2022) North Macedonia 2022 Report

<sup>5</sup> Law on State Statistics ("Official Gazette of the RM" No. 54/1997, 21/2007, 51/2011, 104/2013, 42/2014, 192/2015, 27/16, 83/18, 220/18, 31/20)

<sup>6</sup> Programme for Statistical Surveys 2023-2027 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" no. 29/23)

<sup>7</sup> Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men ("Official Gazette of the RM" no. 6/12)

<sup>8</sup> Law on Prevention and Protection from Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 24/2021)

Accurate, reliable and disaggregated data are essential for planning and monitoring the national progress towards the SDGs. The State Statistical Office makes efforts to integrate a set of indicators that provide statistical support for monitoring the degree of implementation of the concept of sustainable development. SDG 5 specifically addresses gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, but gender considerations are considered a priority area, and they cut across much of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, at the national level, gender statistics are crucial to monitoring progress towards SDG targets and for achieving the goals themselves..

## Milestones in gender equality legislation and policy in North Macedonia

1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and signed the Optional Protocol which entered into force in 2003</li> </ul>
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing</li> </ul>
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Decision on establishing a Unit for the Promotion of Gender Equality within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy</li> </ul>
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted first National Action Plan for Gender Equality</li> </ul>
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender quota is introduced, requiring that 30% of candidates on electoral lists at the national and local level are from the under-represented sex</li> </ul>
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Women Parliamentarians' Club established - an informal and cross-party group of Women Parliamentarians from the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Labour Code, with provisions for protection against discrimination and equal opportunities for women and men</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men</li> <li>The Commission for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men established within the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia</li> <li>The gender quota for elections is expanded to require that every third person on candidate lists must be from the under-represented sex</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unit for Promotion of Gender Equality within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (1997) is reorganised as Department for Equal Opportunities, increasing its status and giving it overall responsibility for the advancement of the status of women and men in all areas of social life</li> <li>Appointed Coordinators for Equal Opportunities of Women and Men in all institutions at central and local level</li> <li>Adopted second National Action Plan for Gender Equality for 2007-2012</li> </ul>

2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination</li> <li>Adopted Strategy for Safe Motherhood for 2010-2015, with NAP for its implementation</li> </ul>
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health for 2011-2020, with NAP for its implementation</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Strategy on Gender Responsive Budgeting (2012-2017)</li> <li>Adopted the first NAP for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2013-2015)</li> <li>Law on Minimum Wage introduced for the first time in North Macedonia – it does not explicitly address women but covers low-paid jobs in which women predominate</li> </ul>
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted first Strategy on Gender Equality for 2013-2020</li> <li>Adopted Law on Termination of Pregnancy (Law on Abortion) – restricting women's access to abortion</li> </ul>
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Law on Prevention of and Protection from Domestic Violence</li> <li>The concept of gender responsive budgeting (GRB) introduced and applied for the first time in state institutions and local self-government units</li> </ul>
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Election Code amended to increase the gender quota from 30% to 40% of the under-represented sex for candidates on electoral lists</li> <li>Amended the Labour Code – requiring equal pay for women and men and equal treatment in relation to employment, working hours, working conditions, occupational social security schemes and absence from work</li> </ul>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted Law on Ratification of the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (signed in 2011 and entered into force in 2018)</li> <li>Amended Law on Minimum Wage - by equalizing the minimum wage with the national average for workers in the textile, leather, and apparel industries, where a majority of employees are women</li> </ul>

2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopted third National Action Plan for Gender Equality for 2018-2020</li> <li>▪ Adopted NAP 2018-2023 for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention - covering harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, as well as fulfilment of obligations on the prevention of GBV, ensuring effective protection of victims, and prosecution and punishment of perpetrators</li> <li>▪ Amended Methodology for strategic planning and preparation of the Annual Work Program of the Government - changes contributed to establishment of mechanism for inclusion of gender perspective in the strategic plans and annual programs and monitoring of their implementation</li> <li>▪ Adopted Strategy for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship 2019-2023 – aimed at developing an entrepreneurial eco-system for the continuous advancement of women's entrepreneurship, through inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, increasing the number of women-owned start-ups, increasing the number of employees in companies established by women, and increasing the number of women employed in enterprises</li> <li>▪ Adopted amendments to the Law on Textbooks for Primary and Secondary Education – aimed at limiting discriminatory and stereotypical content of textbooks and ensuring their quality</li> <li>▪ Adopted amendments to the Law on Primary Education - introduced an anti-discrimination clause</li> </ul>
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopted new Law on Termination of Pregnancy (Law on Abortion) - abolishing provisions on the mandatory period for counselling and other administrative barriers to exercising the right to abortion</li> <li>▪ Adopted new Law on Social Protection – reform of the entire social protection system for a more effective fulfilment of the needs of the citizens, with women and girls from vulnerable categories occupying a particularly important place</li> </ul>
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopted Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination – recognising gender identity and sexual orientation as grounds for discrimination and introducing the concept of intersectional discrimination</li> <li>▪ Adopted second National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2020 – 2025)</li> </ul>

2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adopted Law on the Prevention and Protection from Violence against Women and Domestic Violence – aligned with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention</li></ul>
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adopted new Strategy on Gender Equality 2022-2027 – including clearly stated general and specific goals, expected results, and indicators for monitoring and evaluation</li><li>The first report of North Macedonia submitted to GREVIO - the expert body of the Council of Europe responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention</li><li>Adopted Law on Budgets, which for the first time regulates the principle of gender responsible budgeting and the obligation to include gender indicators and a gender budget statement at the central and local level</li><li>Adopted draft Law amending the Law on Value Added Tax, which reduces the tax on sales of menstrual products.</li></ul>



## POPULATION

According to the data from the last Census of the Population, Households and Dwellings in 2021, the Republic of North Macedonia has 1,836,713 inhabitants, which is 185,834 people or 5.6% less compared with the 1994 Census, and 9.2% less compared with the 2002 Census.

The percentage distribution of women and men in the total population is almost equal, however, in the 2021 Census, for the first time, the share of women (50.4%) is higher than the share of men (49.6%). These data are also in line with the indicator on the number of men per 1000 women, which is 985 men per 1000 women in 2021.

Regarding the age structure, the Macedonian population is increasingly aging and the country is in the stage of demographic aging today. According to the 2021 Population Census, the aging of the nation is confirmed by the data distributed per age group, where the number of the elderly population is on the increase, as its share in the total population. The share of the population aged 0-15 years is 17.0%, aged 15-64 years - 65.9%, and the share of the elderly population aged 65 and over is 17.2%.

Considering the situation by age group, in the age group from 0 to 14 years the number of men is 6.7% greater than the number of women, in the age group from 15 to 64 years the number of men is only 0.7% greater than the number of women, and in the age group 65 and over, the number of women is 16.8% greater than the number of men. It is a curiosity that in North Macedonia, there were 51 people registered over the age of 100 years, of which 33 women and 18 men.

North Macedonia also faces a marked uneven regional distribution of population between urban and rural areas. The country is dominated by urban population with a total of 1,131,356 inhabitants (or 61.6%), while 705,357 inhabitants (or 38.4%) live in rural areas. The share of women in rural areas is 37.5% of the total number of women, and of men 39.3% of the total number of men.

The number of persons with disabilities in the total resident population is 94,412, of which 55.3% are women. The share by age group is as follows: 1.8% at the age of 0 to 14 years, 43.5% at the age of 15 to 64 years, and 54.8% at the age of 65 and over. Regarding the type of disability, people with physical disabilities make up the largest share of 40.8% or 38,499, of which 59.8% are women, followed by people with visual impairment with a share of 12,371 people or 13.1%, of which 56% are women, people with hearing impairment with a share of 6.3% or 5,947 people, of which 49% are women, and people with communication disability with a share of 4.2% or 3,896 people, of which 42.9% are women.

In recent decades, the Republic of North Macedonia has faced numerous challenges arising from the current economic and social conditions, which have a direct impact on the population. While birth rates are decreasing, and thus the share of young people in the overall population structure, the number of elderly people is continuously increasing.

In 2021, the average age of the population is 40.8 years (39.9 years for men and 41.7 years for women).

As regards life expectancy in the Republic of North Macedonia, women live 76.8 years, that is, 4.4 years longer than men, who live 72.4 years.

According to the value of the total fertility rate (TFR) for 2021, which is 1.6 live births per woman, women in North Macedonia increasingly decide to have only one child. The mean age of mothers for all live births is 29.2 years, while the mean age of mothers at first birth is 27.5 years. In 2021, 20 live births of mothers under the age of 15 were also registered. According to the birth order, 8,146 are first-born, 7,004 are second-born, 2,258 are third-born, and there were 14 cases of live births of a ninth child or more.

According to the gender structure of live births, males have a larger share of 51.1%, i.e., for every 100 live-born female children, there are 104.5 male. The number of children born outside of marriage is 2,546 children, or 13.7% of the total number of children are born outside of marriage.

The unfavourable age structure has influence on the number of deaths. Out of 28,516 deceased persons, 46.9% are women and 53.1% are men. The average age of death is 71.6 years for men and 75.2 years for women, which means that women outlive men by 3.6 years on average.

In 2021, in the total number of cases of violent death (677), "accidents" ranked first with 83.3%, of which 39.9% were women, followed by "suicides" with 15.5%, of which 30.5% were women, and "homicides" with 1.2% of which 12.5% women. In the total number of persons who lost their lives in transport accidents, the greater share of men - 92.9% is evident.

As a result of postponement of marriage, in 2021, the largest number of marriages were concluded in the age group from 25 to 29 years old, i.e., 4,392 marriages or 32.9% of women and 4,959 marriages or 37.2% of men.

The average age at first marriage is 27.0 years for the bride and 29.8 for the groom. Most marriages are first marriages, with 94.0% share of women and 93.3% of men. Men enter more often into second marriage, 6.2%, and third marriage, 0.6%, of the total number of marriages.

The highest number of divorces by age of women, 364 or 18.5%, and by age of men, 365 or 18.6%, was recorded in the same age group, 35-39. According to the duration of marriage, most divorces, 451 or 23.0%, took place 5 to 9 years after the conclusion of the marriage.

According to the 2021 Census, by family type, of 538,348 families, 10.1% are single mothers with children, and 3.2% are single fathers with children.

The data on internal migrations show that the largest share - 37.6% is made up of women in the age group of 15-29 years. According to the data on citizens of North Macedonia who moved to other countries in 2021, the proportion of women is 49.2% of a total of 1230 people.

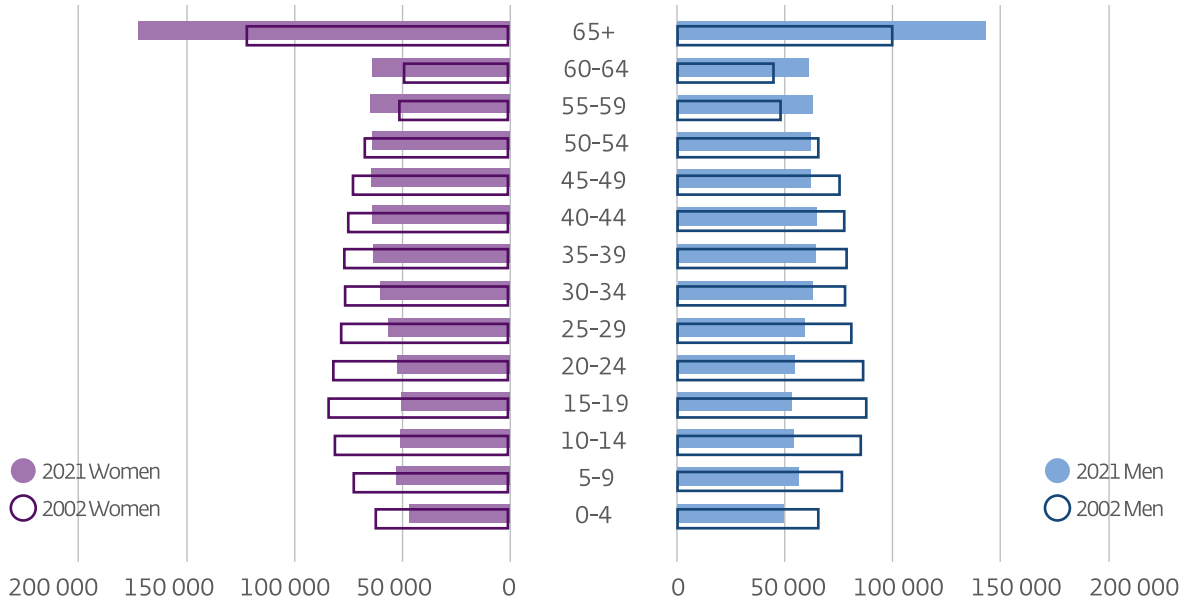
TABLE 1.

## Some indicators by sex, Population Censuses 1931-2021

Year	Women	Men	Share of women %	Share of men %	Increase index 1931= 100 women	Increase index 1931= 100 men	Number of men per 1000 women
1931	471 439	478 519	49.6	50.4	100	100	1 015
1948	568 984	584 002	49.3	50.7	120.7	122	1 026
1953	644 653	659 861	49.4	50.6	136.7	137.9	1 024
1961	695 929	710 074	49.5	50.5	147.6	148.4	1 020
1971	812 616	834 692	49.3	50.7	172.4	174.4	1 027
1981	940 993	968 143	49.3	50.7	199.6	202.3	1 029
1991	1 006 612	1 027 352	49.5	50.5	213.5	214.7	1 042
1994	971 677	974 255	49.9	50.1	206.1	203.6	1 021
2002	1 007 170	1 015 377	49.8	50.2	213.6	212.2	1 008
2021	925 626	911 087	50.4	49.6	196.3	190.4	984.3

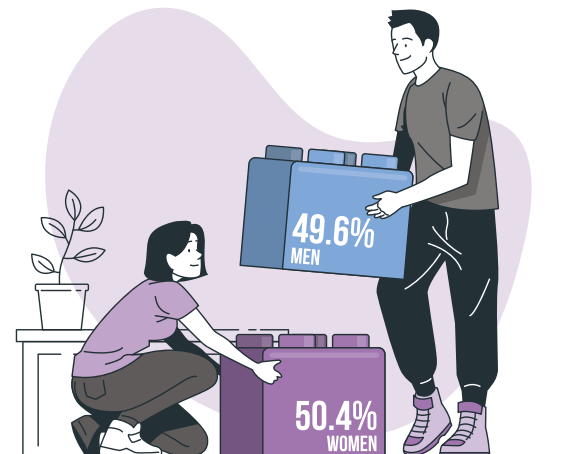
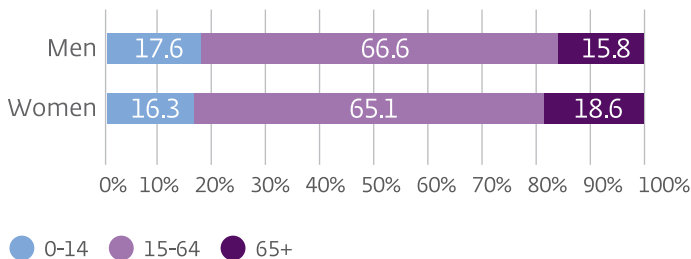
GRAPH 1.

Population by age groups and sex, Census 2002 and Census 2021



GRAPH 2.

Share of women and men by main age groups, Census 2021



**TABLE 2.**  
**Women and men by regions, Census 2021**

Region	Sex	Total	%	Number of men per 1000 women
Republic of North Macedonia	Total	1 836 713	100	984.3
	Women	925 626	50.4	
	Men	911 087	49.6	
Vardar Region	Total	138 722	100	1014.9
	Women	68 847	49.6	
	Men	69 875	50.4	
Eastern Region	Total	150 234	100	999.8
	Women	75 123	50.0	
	Men	75 111	50.0	
Southwestern Region	Total	177 398	100	992.5
	Women	89 033	50.2	
	Men	88 365	49.8	
Southeastern Region	Total	148 387	100	1005.7
	Women	73 982	49.9	
	Men	74 405	50.1	
Pelagonia Region	Total	210 431	100	995.6
	Women	105 449	50.1	
	Men	104 982	49.9	
Polog Region	Total	251 552	100	974.9
	Women	127 375	50.6	
	Men	124 177	49.4	
Northeastern Region	Total	152 982	100	1009.2
	Women	76 140	49.8	
	Men	76 842	50.2	
Skopje Region	Total	607 007	100	960.1
	Women	309 677	51.0	
	Men	297 330	49.0	

GRAPH 3.

Share of women and men by type of settlement (urban/rural), Census 2021

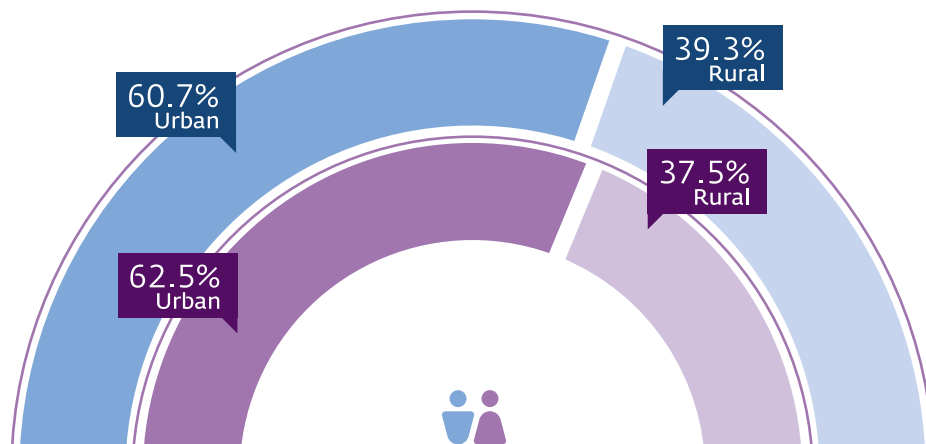


TABLE 3.

Average age of the population

Women		Men
40.4	2019	38.6
40.6	2020	38.9
41.7	2021	39.9

TABLE 4.

Life expectancy at birth

Women		Men
78.3	2019	74.4
77.9	2020	73.6
76.8	2021	72.4



TABLE 5.

## Total resident population by type of disability, by age groups and sex, Census 2021

Type of disability	Sex	Age groups			
		total	0-14	15-65	65+
Total	<b>Total</b>	94 412	1 674	40 985	51 753
	<b>Women</b>	52 203	661	20 415	31 127
	<b>Men</b>	42 209	1 013	20 570	20 626
Moving	Total	38 499	258	13 597	24 644
	Women	23 021	121	6 859	16 041
	Men	15 478	137	6 738	8 603
Seeing	Total	12 371	307	5 678	6 386
	Women	6 917	157	3 090	3 670
	Men	5 454	150	2 588	2 716
Hearing	Total	5 947	69	1 419	4 459
	Women	2 906	29	666	2 211
	Men	3 041	40	753	2 248
Communicating	Total	3 896	385	2 193	1 318
	Women	1 670	106	841	723
	Men	2 226	279	1 352	595
Other disabilities	Total	33 699	655	18 098	14 946
	Women	17 689	248	8 959	8 482
	Men	16 010	407	9 139	6 464

TABLE 6.

## Live births by age and marital status of the mother

Age	2019		2020		2021	
	in marriage	outside marriage	in marriage	outside marriage	in marriage	outside marriage
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 391</b>	<b>2 454</b>	<b>16 565</b>	<b>2 466</b>	<b>16 102</b>	<b>2 546</b>
Under 15	-	16	-	19	-	20
15-19	380	518	375	542	311	480
20-24	2 985	616	2 869	593	2 645	670
25-29	6 117	614	5 785	614	5 685	649
30-34	5 196	408	5 007	387	4 992	454
35-39	2 301	214	2 156	229	2 074	207
40-44	382	57	353	74	376	61
45-49	25	9	18	6	13	3
50+	5	2	1	2	6	2
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-

GRAPH 4.

## Structure of live births by age of mother

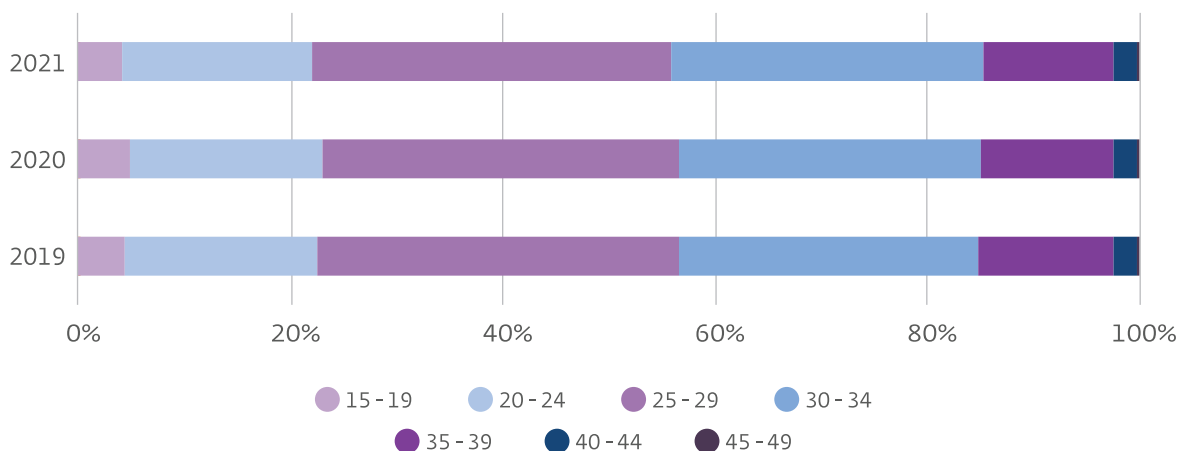


TABLE 7.

## Live births by age of mother, urban/ rural

Age	2019		2020		2021	
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 224</b>	<b>7 424</b>	<b>11 258</b>	<b>7 773</b>	<b>11 772</b>	<b>8 073</b>
Under 15	17	3	15	4	15	1
15-19	477	314	530	387	511	387
20-29	5117	4532	5 128	4 733	5 442	4 890
30-39	5281	2446	5 263	2 516	5 454	2 665
40-49	328	125	319	132	343	130
50+	4	4	2	1	7	-
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-

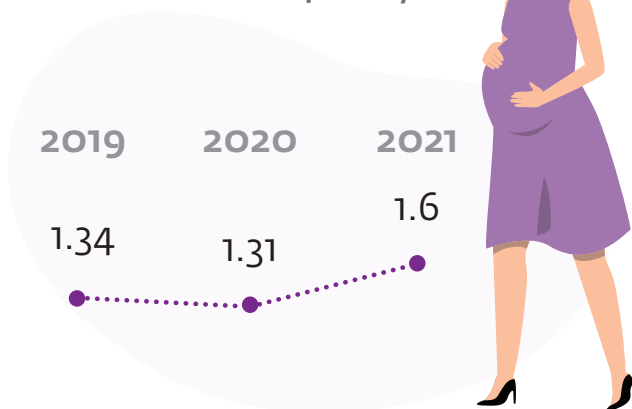
TABLE 8.

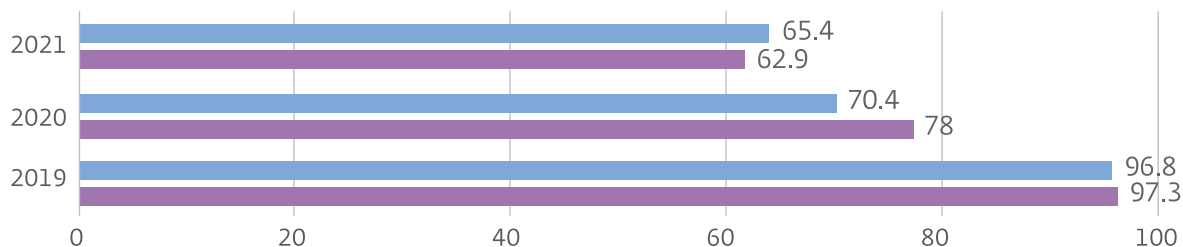
## Average age of mother at birth

Total		First birth
29.2	2019	27.5
29.1	2020	27.5
29.2	2021	27.5

GRAPH 5.

## Total fertility rate



**GRAPH 6. Index of vitality - live births per 100 deaths****TABLE 9. Mortality**

Mortality rate	
2019	9.8
2020	12.4
2021	15.5

Neonatal mortality rate	
2019	3.8
2020	4.2
2021	2.9

Infant mortality rate	
2019	5.6
2020	5.7
2021	4.6

Under-5 mortality rate	
2019	6.3
2020	6.0
2021	4.9

Perinatal mortality rate	
2019	9.9
2020	10.0
2021	9.3

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	
2019	-
2020	5.2
2021	10.7

Source: Institute of Public Health

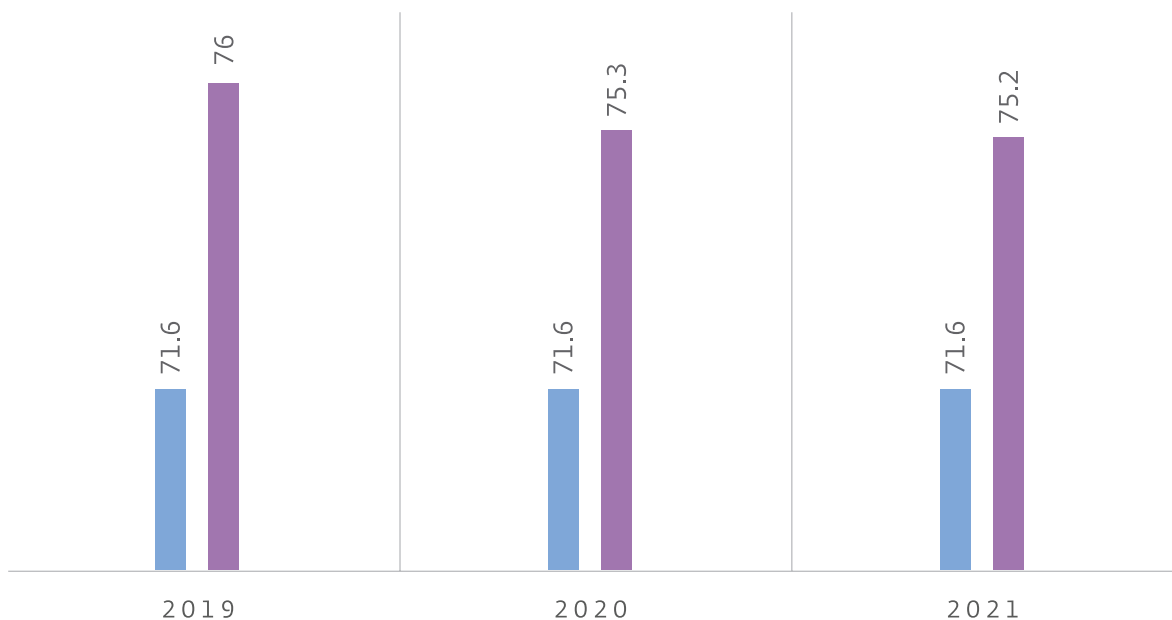
TABLE 10.

## Deaths, urban/rural

	2019			2020			2021		
	total	women	men	total	women	men	total	women	men
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 446</b>	<b>9 830</b>	<b>10 616</b>	<b>25 755</b>	<b>11 841</b>	<b>13 914</b>	<b>28 516</b>	<b>13 361</b>	<b>15 155</b>
Urban	12 831	6 234	6 597	15 948	7 228	8 720	17 955	8 259	9 696
Rural	7 615	3 596	4 019	9 807	4 613	5 194	10 561	5 102	5 459

GRAPH 7.

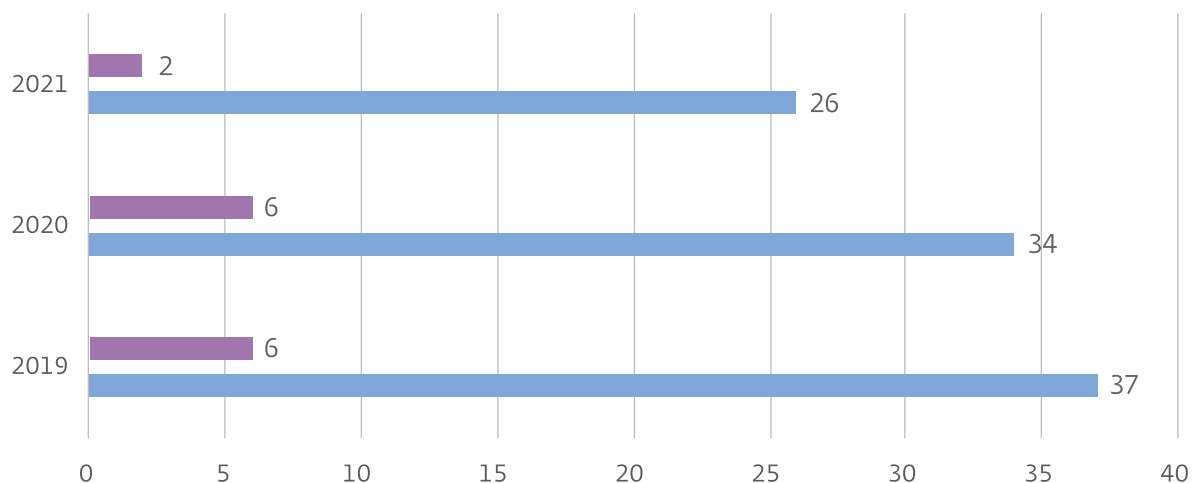
## Average age at death



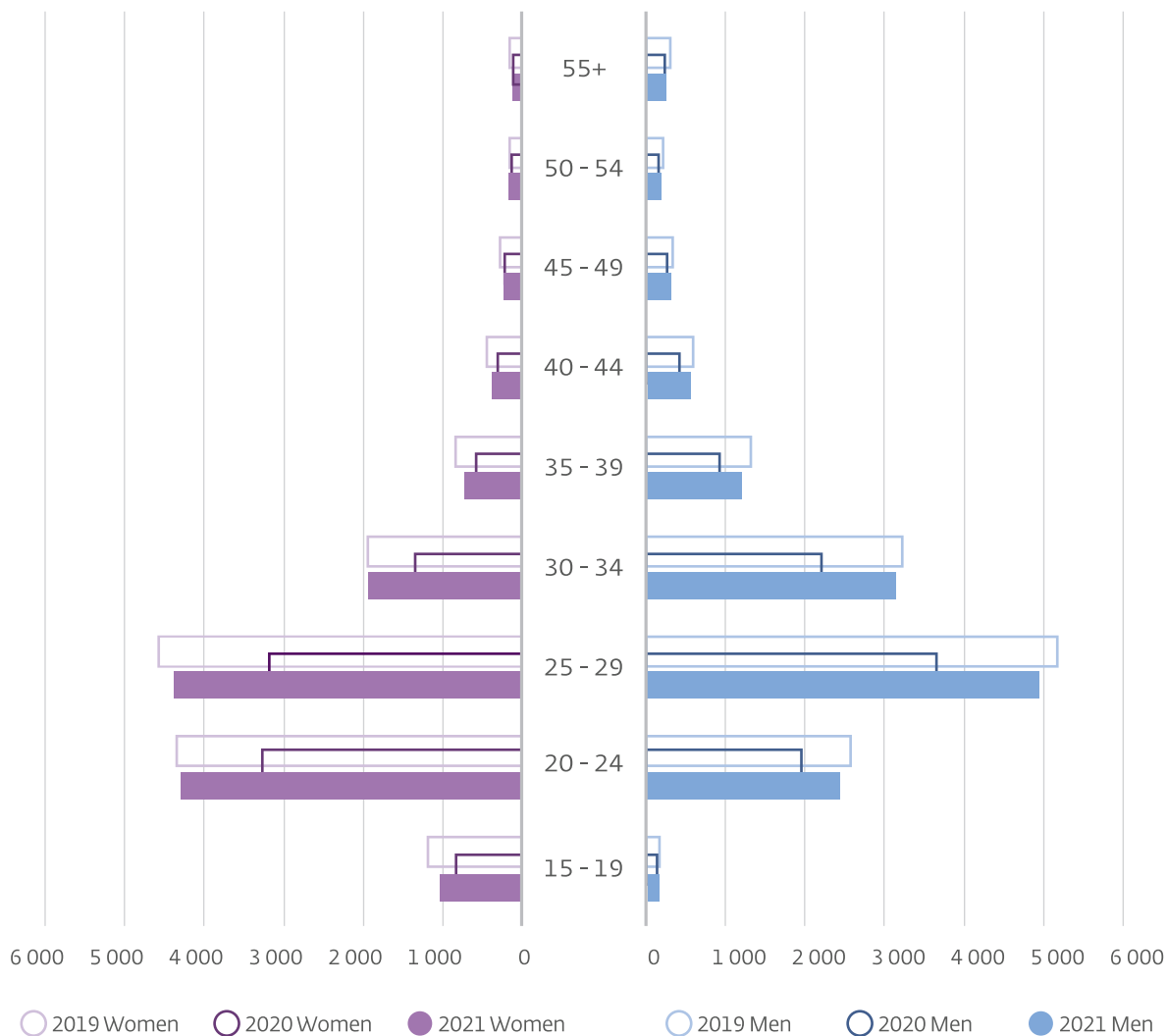
**TABLE 11.**  
**Violent deaths**

Violent deaths	2019		2020		2021	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>419</b>
Accidents	85	239	92	217	225	339
Suicides	24	82	23	82	32	73
Homicides	4	20	4	20	1	7
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Accidents	75.2	70.1	77.3	68.0	87.2	80.9
Suicides	21.2	24.0	19.3	25.7	12.4	17.4
Homicides	3.5	5.9	3.4	6.3	0.4	1.7

**GRAPH 8.**  
**Deaths in transport accidents**



**GRAPH 9.**  
**Marriages by age**



**TABLE 12.**  
Marriages by former marital status

Former marital status	Women	Men
<b>2019</b>		
Never married	12 889	12 719
Widowed	76	107
Divorced	849	988
<b>2020</b>		
Never married	9 675	9 542
Widowed	47	82
Divorced	556	654
<b>2021</b>		
Never married	12 531	12 437
Widowed	59	89
Divorced	747	811

**TABLE 13.**  
Marriages by marriage order

Marriage order	Women	Men
<b>2019</b>		
First	12 889	12 719
Second	894	1 017
Third and more	31	78
<b>2020</b>		
First	9 675	9 542
Second	579	671
Third and more	24	65
<b>2021</b>		
First	12 531	12 437
Second	777	825
Third and more	29	75

**TABLE 14.**  
Average age at first marriage

Women		Men
26.9	<b>2019</b>	29.8
27.0	<b>2020</b>	29.7
27.0	<b>2021</b>	29.7



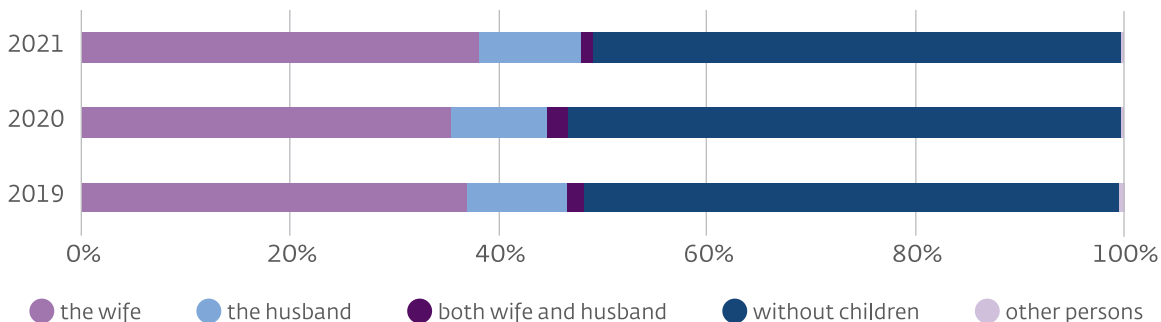
**TABLE 15.**  
Divorces by age of spouses

	2019		2020		2021	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Husband	Husband
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 990</b>		<b>1 569</b>		<b>1 964</b>	
<b>Under 20</b>	19	1	11	1	14	1
<b>20 – 24</b>	178	92	144	56	160	72
<b>25 – 29</b>	328	231	227	185	307	207
<b>30 – 34</b>	360	334	275	237	354	330
<b>35 – 39</b>	349	344	278	262	364	365
<b>40 – 44</b>	304	343	243	262	274	308
<b>45 – 49</b>	196	238	176	218	199	242
<b>50 +</b>	256	407	215	348	292	439

**TABLE 16.**  
Divorces by duration of marriage

Duration in years	Year		
	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>1 964</b>
Under 1	102	86	91
1	170	132	137
2	137	104	149
3	121	87	115
4	122	108	102
5-9	430	324	451
10-14	265	176	276
15+	643	552	643

**GRAPH 10.**  
Divorces by child custody after divorce



**TABLE 17.**  
Basic indicators for marriages and divorces

Year	Marriages per 1000 population	Divorces per 1000 population	Divorces per 1000 marriages
2019	6.7	1	144.1
2020	5	0.8	152.7
2021	7.3	1.1	147.3

**GRAPH 11.**  
Families by type of family, Census 2021

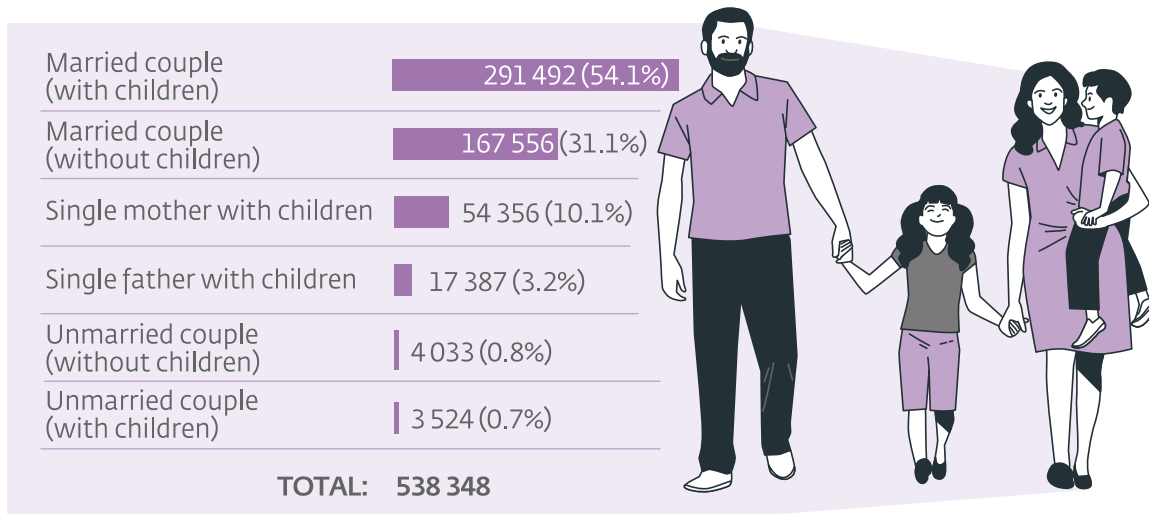


TABLE 18.

## Internal migration

## Immigrated citizens, by sex and age

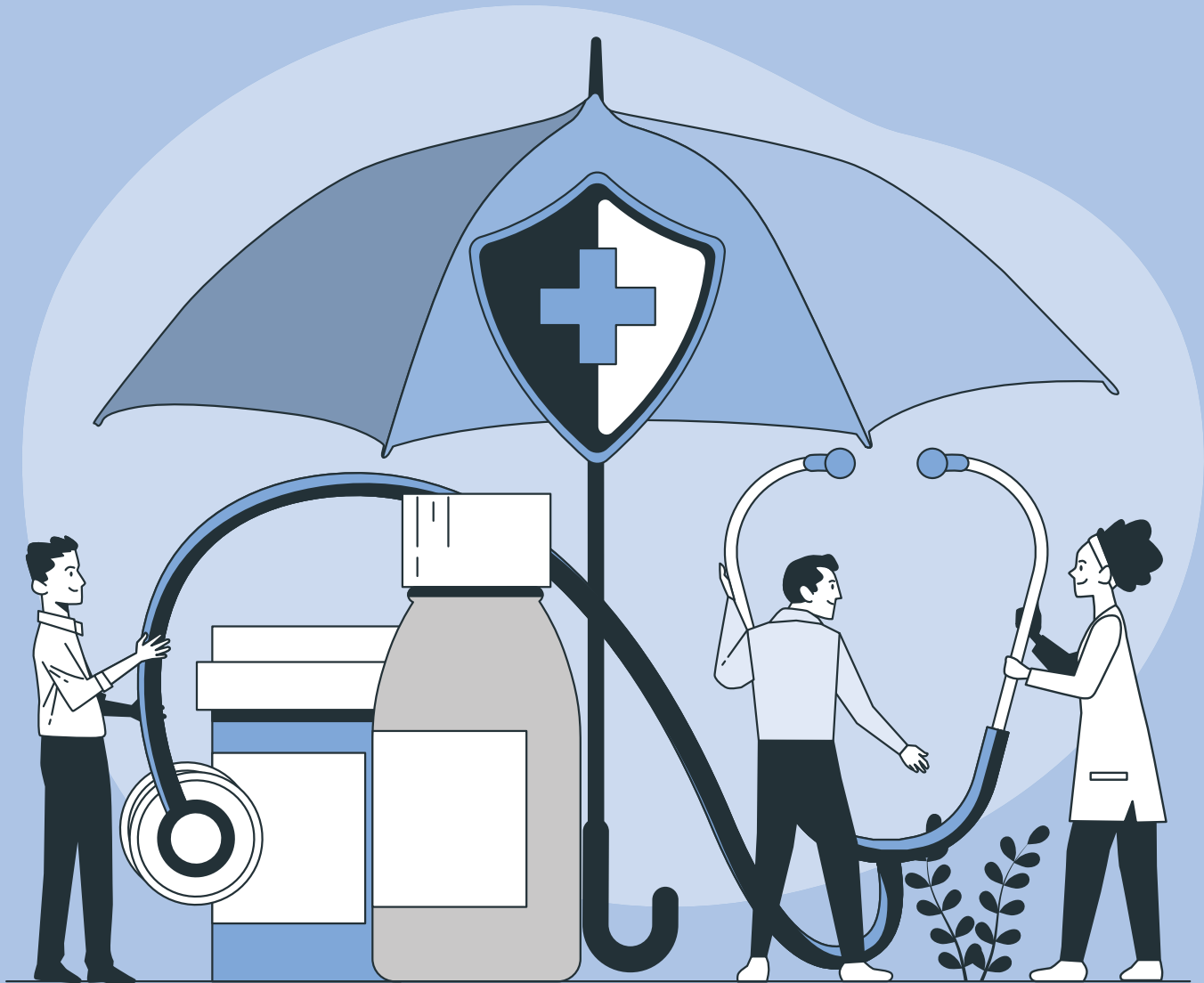
	2019		2020		2021	
	North Macedonia	Skopje	North Macedonia	Skopje	North Macedonia	Skopje
<b>Total</b>	6 143	1 954	5 369	1 942	6 407	1 999
0-14	0	0	3	0	2	0
15-29	2 857	569	2 285	547	2 786	591
30-64	2 959	1259	2 753	1 261	3 182	1 279
65+	327	126	328	134	437	129
<b>Women</b>	<b>4 559</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>1 167</b>
0-14	0	0	3	0	2	0
15-29	2516	400	1 989	383	2 409	409
30-64	1884	679	1 718	691	1 976	696
65+	159	62	162	65	206	62
<b>Men</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1 814</b>	<b>832</b>
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-29	341	169	296	164	377	182
30-64	1075	580	1 035	570	1 206	583
65+	168	64	166	69	231	67

TABLE 19.

## External migration

## Citizens emigrated abroad, by sex and age

Age		Total	Citizens of North Macedonia	Foreigners
2019				
Total	Women	343	293	50
	Men	455	319	136
0-14	Women	21	18	3
	Men	30	24	6
15-29	Women	130	106	24
	Men	131	86	45
30-64	Women	177	155	22
	Men	267	186	81
65+	Women	15	14	1
	Men	27	23	4
2020				
Total	Women	474	446	28
	Men	608	491	117
0-14	Women	52	48	4
	Men	59	57	2
15-29	Women	176	162	14
	Men	184	150	34
30-64	Women	213	203	10
	Men	337	259	78
65+	Women	33	33	0
	Men	28	25	3
2021				
Total	Women	647	605	42
	Men	765	625	140
0-14	Women	65	61	4
	Men	66	60	6
15-29	Women	195	176	19
	Men	251	218	33
30-64	Women	351	334	17
	Men	421	321	100
65+	Women	36	34	2
	Men	27	26	1



In 2021, 46.9% of the total number of deceased persons were women. The largest number of persons died from diseases of the circulatory system, or 10,238 persons, of whom 50.6% were women, followed by cases with COVID-19 as the cause of death, of which 42.5% were women. The mortality rate from chronic diseases is significantly higher for men than for women, and it slightly increased in the period 2019-2021 for both women and men. The number of suicides is almost the same, but in a larger number they are the cause of death among men.

The Republic of North Macedonia registered the first case of COVID-19 in February 2020. In the period 2020-2023 (as of 20 February 2023), a total of 346,852 cases of COVID-19 were registered, of which 52% were women and 48% were men. Although the number of registered cases of COVID-19 is higher among women, the number of deaths is higher among men, with 60% of the total number of deaths. The vaccination against Covid-19 started in the country on 17 February 2021<sup>9</sup>. As of 20 February 2023 a total of 841,670 people, i.e., 46% of the population, were vaccinated/immunized with two doses of vaccine against COVID-19.

Data related to sexual and reproductive health show that the abortion rate decreased from 19 abortions per 100 live births in 2019 to 17.1 in 2021. In the same period, the number of abortions among women and girls under the age of 20 decreased significantly. The number of newly registered cases of ovarian cancer and cancer of the body of the uterus is highest among women aged 50 to 69 years, while the number of newly registered cases of prostate cancer is highest among men aged 65 to 79 years.

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<sup>9</sup> Situation with COVID-19 in North Macedonia and the world 22-28. 03. 2021, Institute of Public Health, <http://www.iph.mk/sostojba-so-covid19-22-do-28-3-2021/>

TABLE 1.

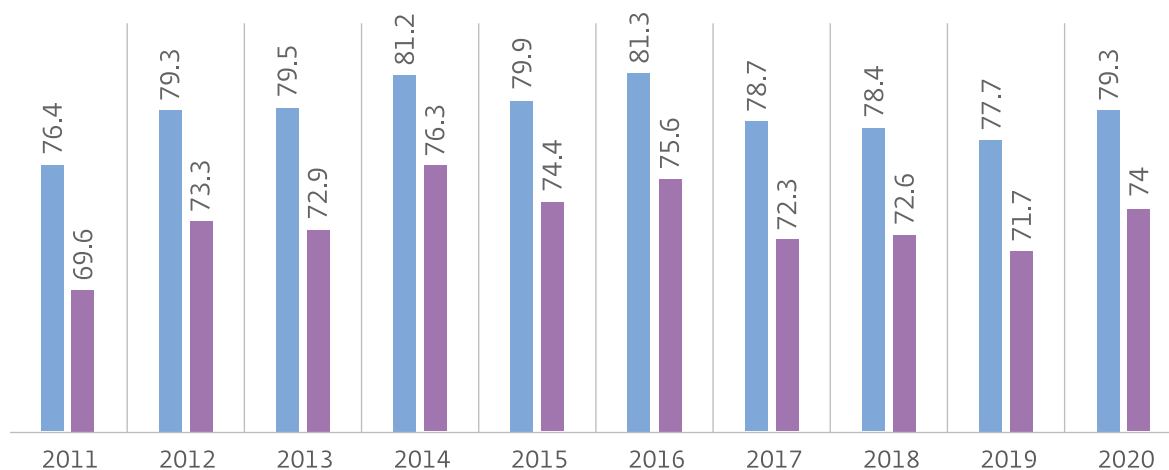
Deaths by causes of death<sup>1</sup>

	2020			2021		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 755</b>	<b>13 914</b>	<b>11 841</b>	<b>28 516</b>	<b>15 155</b>	<b>13 361</b>
Diseases of the circulatory system	10 726	5 281	5 445	10 238	5 054	5 184
Neoplasms	3 908	2 326	1 582	3 931	2 336	1 595
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings, not elsewhere classified	2 847	1 533	1 314	2 521	1 335	1 186
COVID-19	2 810	1 801	1 009	5 888	3 384	2 504
Diseases of the respiratory system	1 495	915	580	1 192	663	529
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1 375	636	739	1 661	694	967
Diseases of the nervous system	956	433	523	1 074	466	608
Diseases of the genitourinary system	517	271	246	517	279	238
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	438	319	119	677	419	258
Diseases of the digestive system	381	250	131	600	398	202
Other	302	149	153	217	127	90

<sup>1</sup> International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision

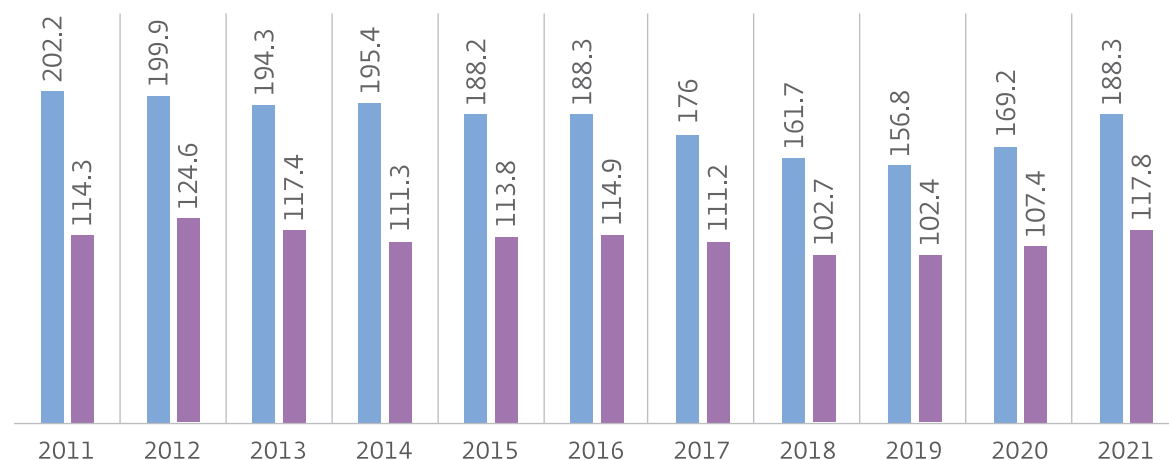
GRAPH 1.

Persons with good or very good health, by personal opinion,  
% of population age 16+

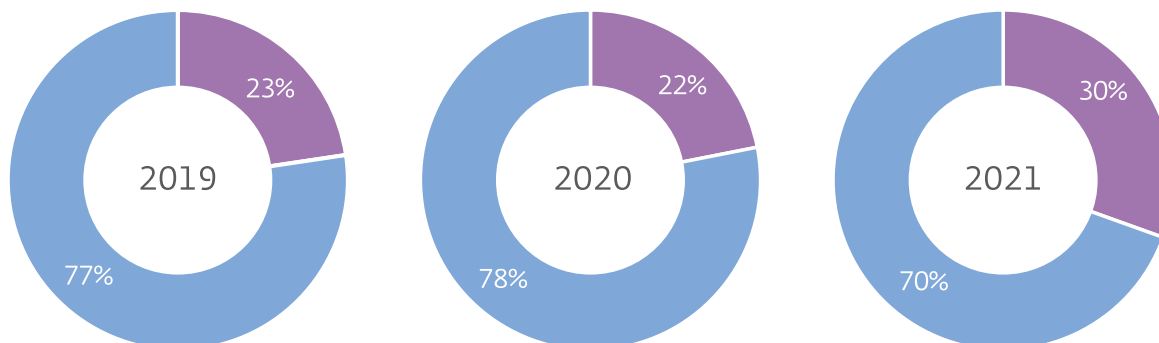


GRAPH 2.

Mortality rate from chronic diseases,  
per 100,000 persons under the age of 65



**GRAPH 3.**  
**Suicides**



## Sexual and reproductive health

**TABLE 2.**  
**Total number of registered abortions**

	2019	2020	2021
Total number of abortions	3784	3308	3168
Number of abortions at the age below 20 years	127	76	78

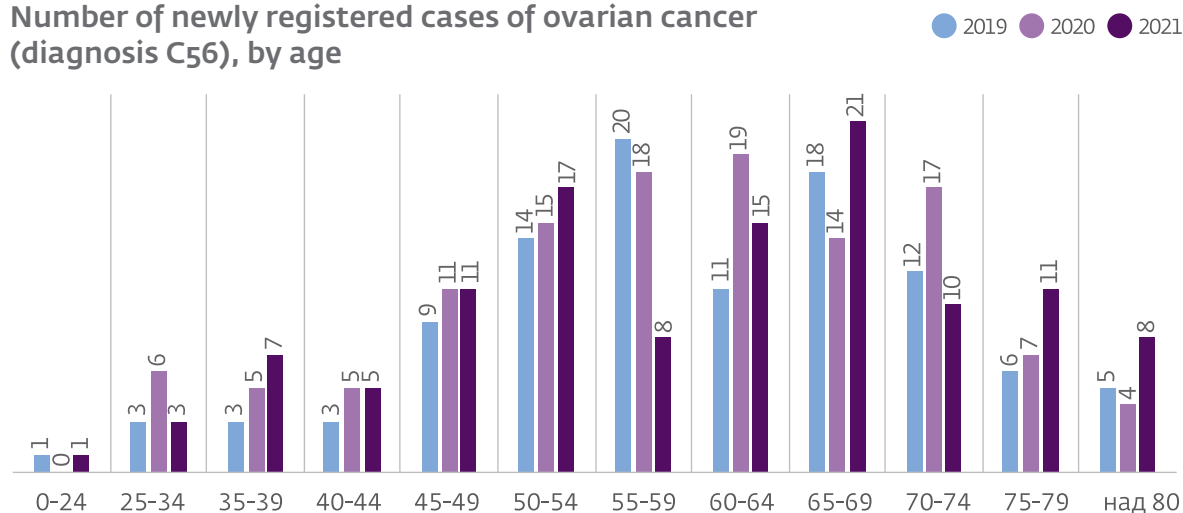
**TABLE 3.**  
**Abortion rate, per 100 live births**

2019	19.0
2020	17.4
2021	17.1

Source: Institute of Public Health

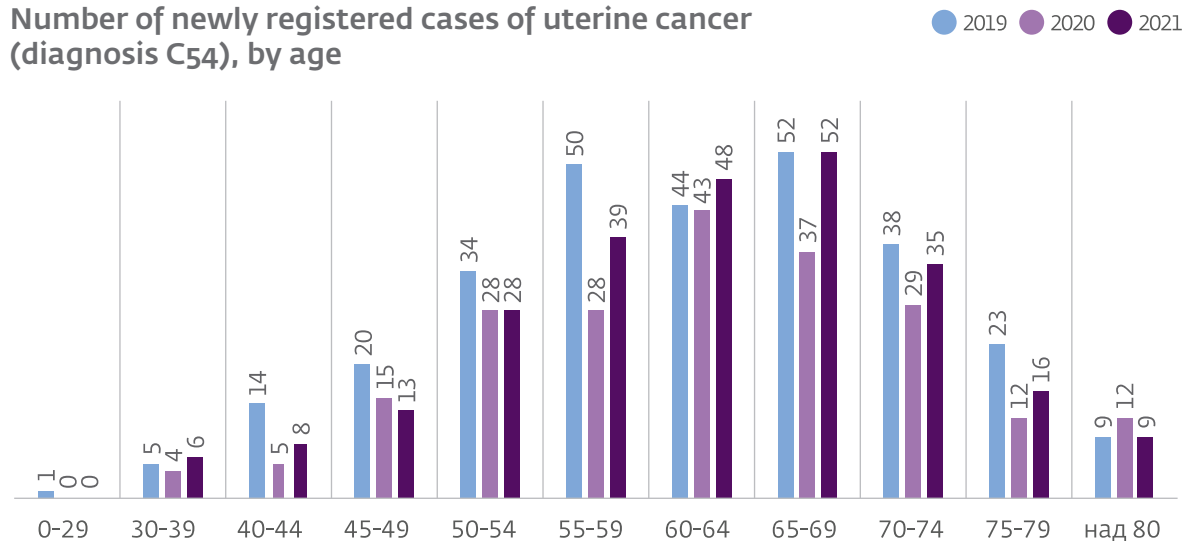
GRAPH 4.

Number of newly registered cases of ovarian cancer (diagnosis C56), by age



GRAPH 5.

Number of newly registered cases of uterine cancer (diagnosis C54), by age

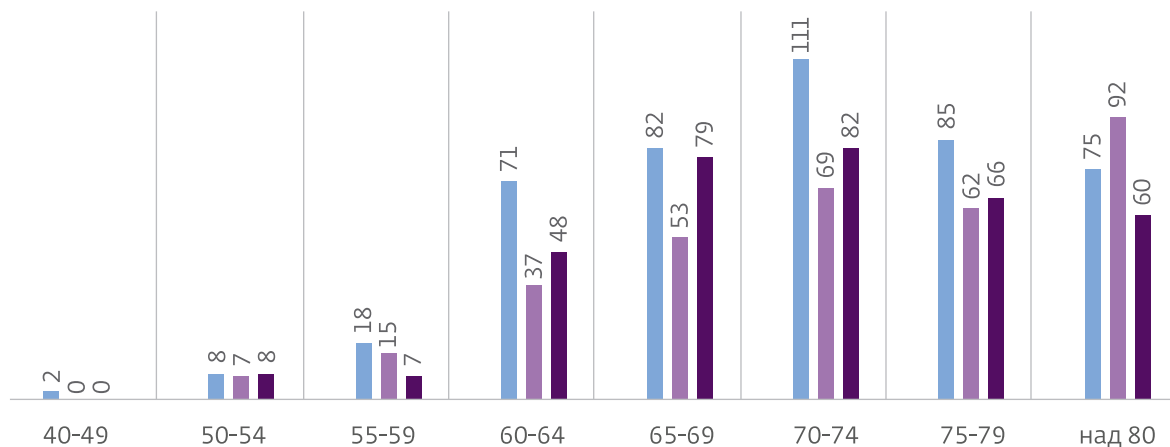


Source: Institute of Public Health

GRAPH 6.

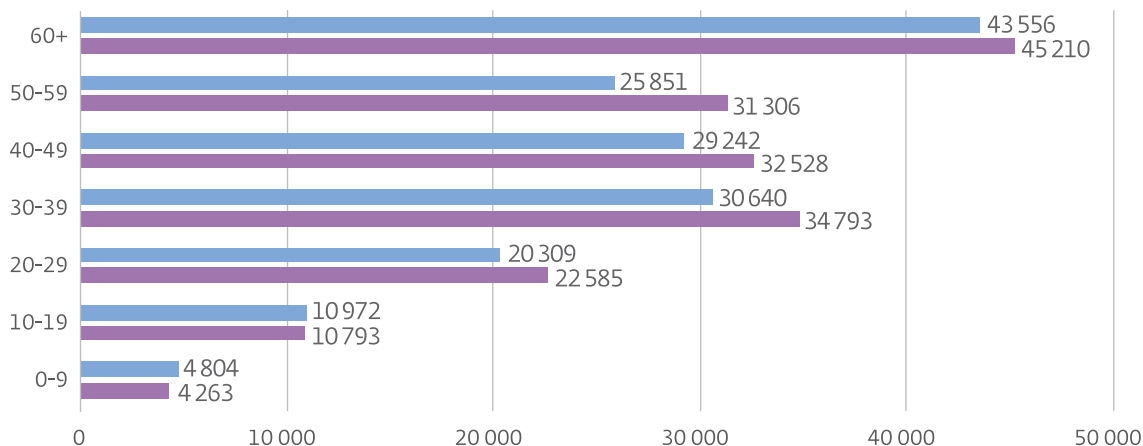
Number of newly registered cases of prostate cancer (diagnosis C61), by age

● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021



## COVID-19

GRAPH 7. Number of COVID-19 patients, by age, 2020-2023



GRAPH 8.

Number of COVID-19 deaths, by age, 2020-2023 (until 20.02.2023)

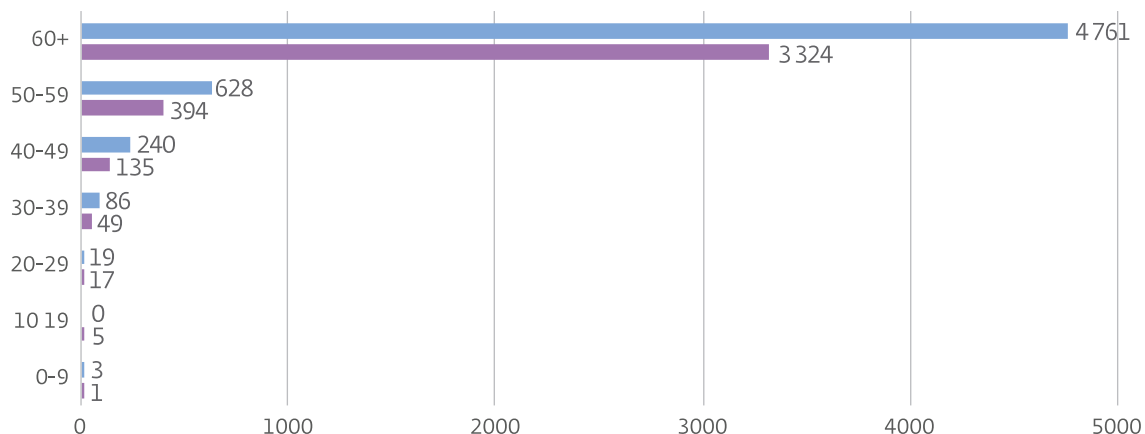


TABLE 4.

Number of vaccinated/immunized persons with two doses of COVID-19 vaccine (until 20.02.2023)

Women 432 064

Men 408 978

Unknown 628



Source: Institute of Public Health



## EDUCATION AND DIGITAL LITERACY

The same sex structure can be observed among students in primary and secondary education over the years. The number of female students who continue from primary education to secondary education is increasing, while the number of male students is decreasing.

The number of students who dropped out of school is insignificant (for both female and male students) and the drop-out rate in both primary and secondary education is 1%.

Female teachers predominate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education.

In upper secondary education, female students are more interested in gymnasium education, while male students prefer vocational education.

The net rates of enrolled students (of both sexes) in primary and secondary education record a slight increase.

In tertiary education, the sex structure shows that more women enrol in the faculties from year to year. In addition, more women enrol in second and third-cycle studies, and this ratio also applies to students who have completed first, second and third cycle.

.....

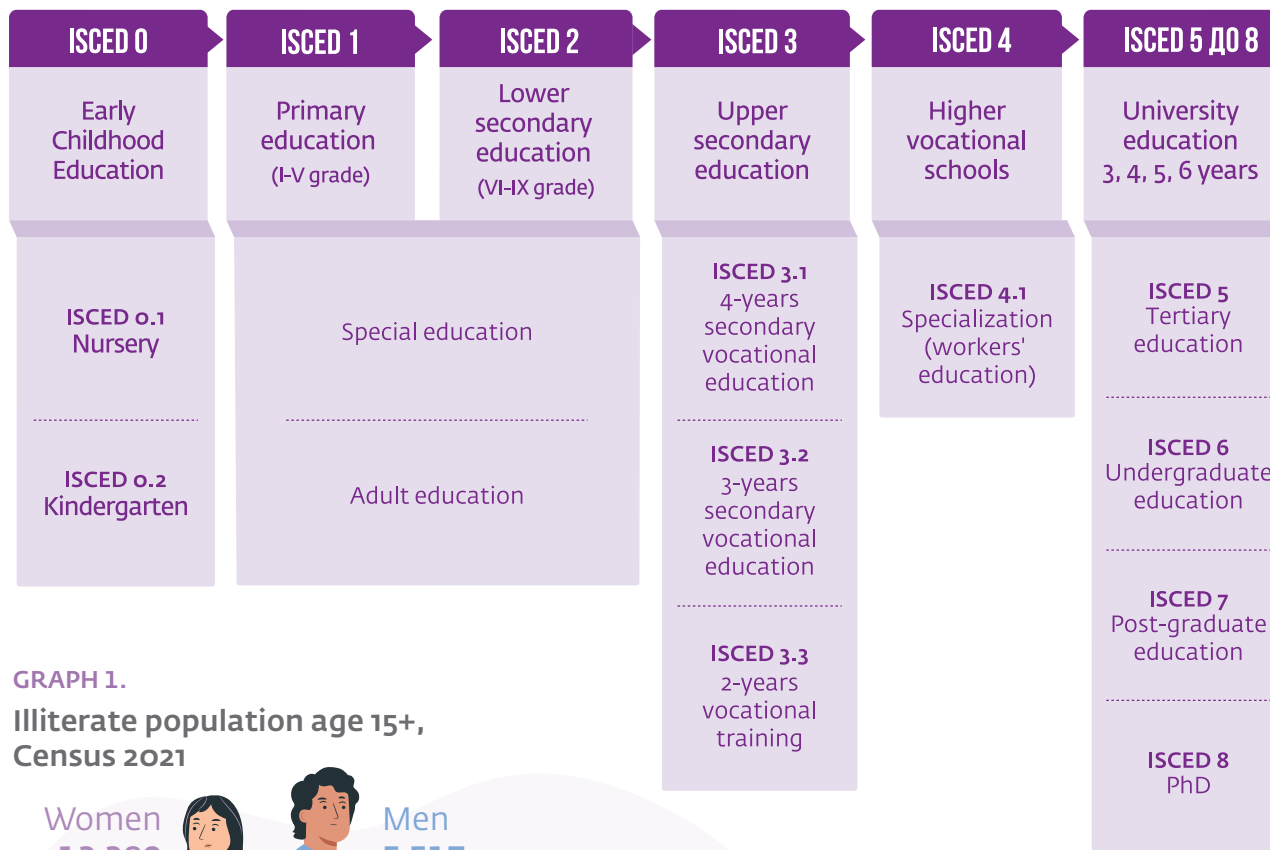
Net enrolment rate in primary and lower secondary education is the ratio between students in primary and lower secondary education who are of official primary school age, as prescribed by the Law on Primary Education, and the population of the corresponding age (6-14 years of age).

Net enrolment rate in upper secondary education is the ratio between students in upper secondary education who are of official secondary school age, as prescribed by the Law on Secondary Education, and the population of the corresponding age (15-18 years of age).

The net enrolment rates in primary, lower and upper secondary education in the academic year 2021/2022 are calculated as the ratio between students in primary, lower and upper secondary education and the resident population in the Republic of North Macedonia according to the 2021 Census.

Net enrolment rate in tertiary education is the ratio between students in tertiary education who are of appropriate age and the population of the corresponding age (18-23 years of age).

## Educational system in the Republic of North Macedonia according to ISCED 2011



**GRAPH 1.**  
**Illiterate population age 15+,**  
**Census 2021**

Women  
 13 380



Men  
 5 517



TABLE 1.

Total resident population at the age of 15+, according to education attainment, by sex, by age, Census 2021

Highest degree of education	Sex	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65+
Total		1 525 366	104 035	106 553	116 145	883 302	315 331
	Women	775 026	50 630	52 028	56 791	443 465	172 112
	Men	750 340	53 405	54 525	59 354	439 837	143 219
No education	All	23 192	799	750	1 020	10 621	10 002
	Women	16 204	374	386	528	7 088	7 828
	Men	6 988	425	364	492	3 533	2 174
Not completed primary and lower secondary education	All	62 129	2 362	951	1 154	20 287	37 375
	Women	42 120	1 140	540	640	13 210	26 590
	Men	20 009	1 222	411	514	7 077	10 785
Primary and lower secondary education	All	423 456	73 892	9 670	13 063	217 937	108 894
	Women	241 081	35 749	5 013	7 282	126 083	66 954
	Men	182 375	38 143	4 657	5 781	91 854	41 940
Upper secondary education	All	672 375	23 836	77 749	55 849	408 782	106 159
	Women	293 426	11 756	35 891	22 166	175 260	48 353
	Men	378 949	12 080	41 858	33 683	233 522	57 806
Tertiary education	All	263 349	-	11 592	33 502	170 680	47 575
	Women	140 391	-	7 200	19 861	93 327	20 003
	Men	122 958	-	4 392	13 641	77 353	27 572
Master's	All	29 654	-	403	4 639	23 505	1 107
	Women	16 796	-	259	2 977	13 226	334
	Men	12 858	-	144	1 662	10 279	773
PhD	All	6 037	-	-	58	4 686	1 293
	Women	2 923	-	-	32	2 465	426
	Men	3 114	-	-	26	2 221	867
Unknown	All	45 174	3 146	5 438	6 860	26 804	2 926
	Women	22 085	1 611	2 739	3 305	12 806	1 624
	Men	23 089	1 535	2 699	3 555	13 998	1 302

GRAPH 2.

## Participation in early childhood education, % of children age 4+

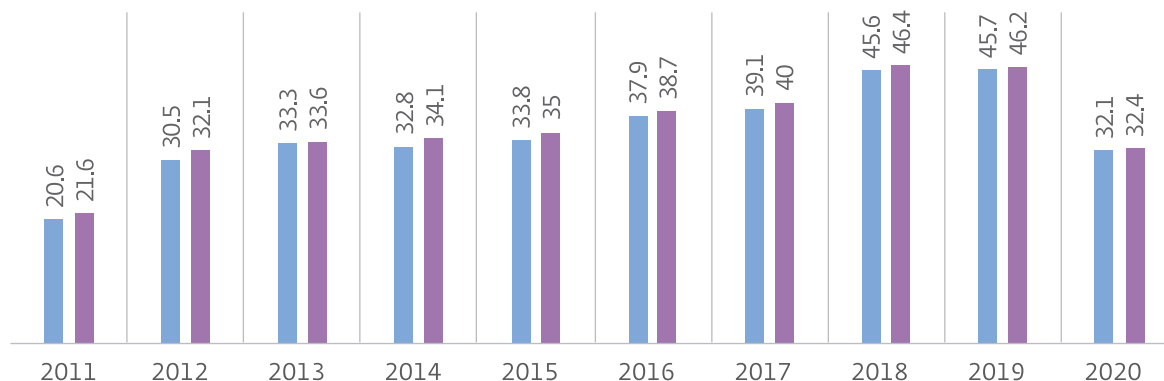


TABLE 2.

## Students in the educational process, number and net enrollment rates

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %		Net enrollment rate	
	female	male	female	male	female	male
2019/2020						
Primary and lower secondary education	90 500	96 740	48	52	91	90
Upper secondary education	33 683	36 297	48	52	72	72
Tertiary education <sup>1)</sup>	28 430	20 576	58	42	31	21
2020/2021						
Primary and lower secondary education	90 669	96 886	48	52	90	90
Upper secondary education	35 200	36 611	49	51	77	75
Tertiary education <sup>1)</sup>	27 962	19 531	59	41	31	21
2021/2022						
Primary and lower secondary education	90 608	96 041	49	51	96	96
Upper secondary education	34 801	36 217	49	51	83	81
Tertiary education <sup>1)</sup>	28 287	19 540	59	41	36	24

<sup>1)</sup> Students-citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia

TABLE 3.

Student flow from primary and lower secondary to upper secondary education, number and sex distribution

Year	Number of students		Sex distribution, %	
	female	male	female	male
<b>Students who completed primary and lower secondary education</b>				
2018/2019	9 571	10 317	48	52
2019/2020	9 495	9 719	49	51
2020/2021	9 337	9 836	49	51
<b>Students enrolled in 1 year of upper secondary education</b>				
2019/2020	9 037	9 986	48	52
2020/2021	8 851	9 315	49	51
2021/2022	8 615	9 457	48	52
Year	Number of students		Sex distribution, %	
	female	male	female	male
<b>Students who completed upper secondary education</b>				
2018/2019	9 602	10 529	48	52
2019/2020	7 955	8 296	49	51
2020/2021	9 476	10 014	49	51
<b>Students enrolled for the first time in 1 year of tertiary education</b>				
2019/2020	6 703	5 630	54	46
2020/2021	5 558	4 728	54	46
2021/2022	6 603	5 266	56	44

TABLE 4.

## Students who completed regular upper secondary education, according to qualification

2019/2020	Education	Students		Sex distribution, %	
		female	male	female	male
	Gymnasium education	3 156	2 640	54	46
	Philological gymnasium	272	167	62	38
	Gymnasium of natural sciences and mathematics	1 188	944	56	44
	General gymnasium	1 696	1 529	53	47
	Vocational education	4 682	5 529	46	54
	Agriculture and veterinary medicine	70	195	26	74
	Forestry and wood processing	24	94	20	80
	Geology, mining and metallurgy	9	31	23	78
	Textile and leather processing	120	94	56	44
	Architecture and geodesy	76	213	26	74
	Economics, law and trade	547	481	53	47
	Agriculture	3	-	100	-
	Food production	1	-	100	-
	Mining and extraction	-	-	-	-
	Mechanical engineering	91	927	9	91
	Electrical engineering	192	1 202	14	86
	Chemical engineering	164	152	52	48
	Wood processing	-	5	-	100
	Veterinary medicine	-	-	-	-
	Textile	1	-	100	-
	Graphics	31	23	57	43
	Personal services	316	110	74	26
	Geodesy	-	-	-	-
	Architecture	6	13	32	68
	Transport	174	223	44	56
	Trade	-	-	-	-
	Travel, tourism, hotel and catering services	165	452	27	73
	Economics	282	285	50	50
	Law	234	160	59	41
	Health	2 142	671	76	24
	Physical education	34	192	15	85
	Manufacturing and processing	-	6	-	100
	Art education	117	127	48	52
	Fine arts	36	26	58	42
	Music	67	95	41	59
	Ballet	14	6	70	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 955</b>	<b>8 296</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>

2020/2021	Education	Students		Sex distribution, %	
		female	male	female	male
	Gymnasium education	3 686	3 066	55	45
	Philological gymnasium	480	264	65	35
	Gymnasium of natural sciences and mathematics	1 489	1 463	50	50
	General gymnasium	1 717	1 339	56	44
	Vocational education	5 649	6 799	45	55
	Agriculture and veterinary medicine	112	243	32	68
	Forestry and wood processing	56	106	35	65
	Geology, mining and metallurgy	16	32	33	67
	Textile and leather processing	117	87	57	43
	Architecture and geodesy	135	260	34	66
	Economics, law and trade	793	635	56	44
	Agriculture	3	3		
	Food production	1	1	50	50
	Mining and extraction	-	-	-	-
	Mechanical engineering	63	1 109	5	95
	Electrical engineering	259	1 452	15	85
	Chemical engineering	283	221	56	44
	Wood processing	-	-	-	-
	Veterinary medicine	-	-	-	-
	Textile	37	25		
	Graphics	17	35	33	67
	Personal services	333	172	66	34
	Geodesy	6	5		
	Architecture	1	8	11	89
	Transport	190	287	40	60
	Trade	55	75	42	58
	Travel, tourism, hotel and catering services	190	433	30	70
	Economics	296	307	49	51
	Law	169	146	54	46
	Health	2 410	871	73	27
	Physical education	107	285	27	73
	Manufacturing and processing	-	1	-	100
	Art education	141	149	49	51
	Fine arts	50	30	63	38
	Music	68	112	38	62
	Ballet	23	7	77	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 476</b>	<b>10 014</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>

**TABLE 5.****Students who continued their education, %**

	Female	Male
	2019/2020	
From primary and lower secondary to upper secondary education	94	97
From upper secondary to tertiary education	73	57
2020/2021		
From primary and lower secondary to upper secondary education	93	96
From upper secondary to tertiary education	70	57
2021/2022		
From primary and lower secondary to upper secondary education	92	96
From upper secondary to tertiary education	70	53

**TABLE 6.****Students who terminated their education, number and drop-out rates**

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %		Drop-out rates	
	female	male	female	male	female	male
2018/2019						
Primary and lower secondary education	132	159	45	55	0.15	0.17
Upper secondary education	127	236	35	65	0.38	0.65
2019/2020						
Primary and lower secondary education	122	102	54	46	0.14	0.11
Upper secondary education	117	285	29	71	0.35	0.82
2020/2021						
Primary and lower secondary education	86	97	47	53	0.1	0.1
Upper secondary education	52	129	29	71	0.15	0.35

TABLE 7.

Teaching personnel in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, number and sex distribution

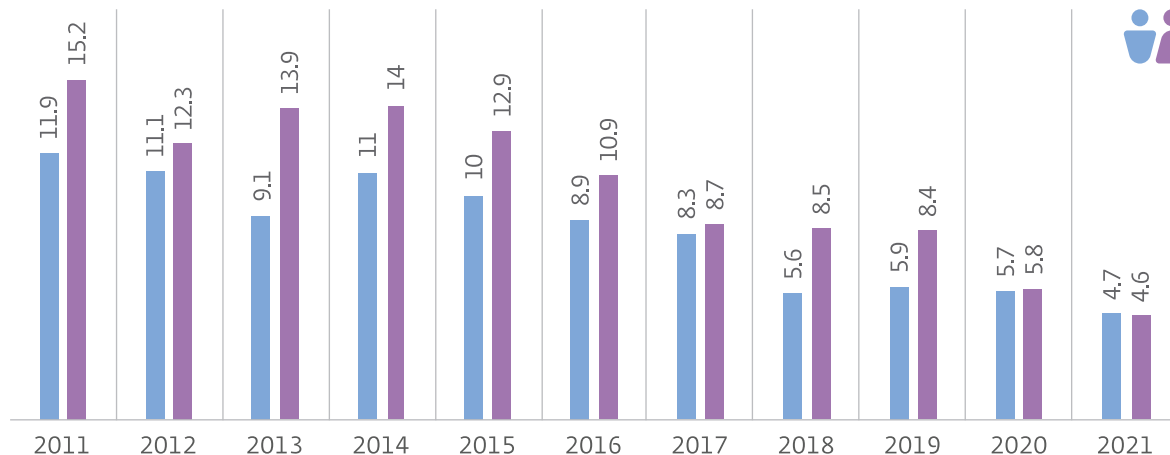
	Number		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2019/2020			
Primary and lower secondary education	12 862	5 359	71	29
Upper secondary education	4 493	2 852	61	39
	2020/2021			
Primary and lower secondary education	13 076	5 656	70	30
Upper secondary education	4 384	2 758	61	39
	2021/2022			
Primary and lower secondary education	13 374	5 764	70	30
Upper secondary education	4 461	2 697	62	38

TABLE 8.

Students enrolled in and graduated from undergraduate studies, number and sex distribution

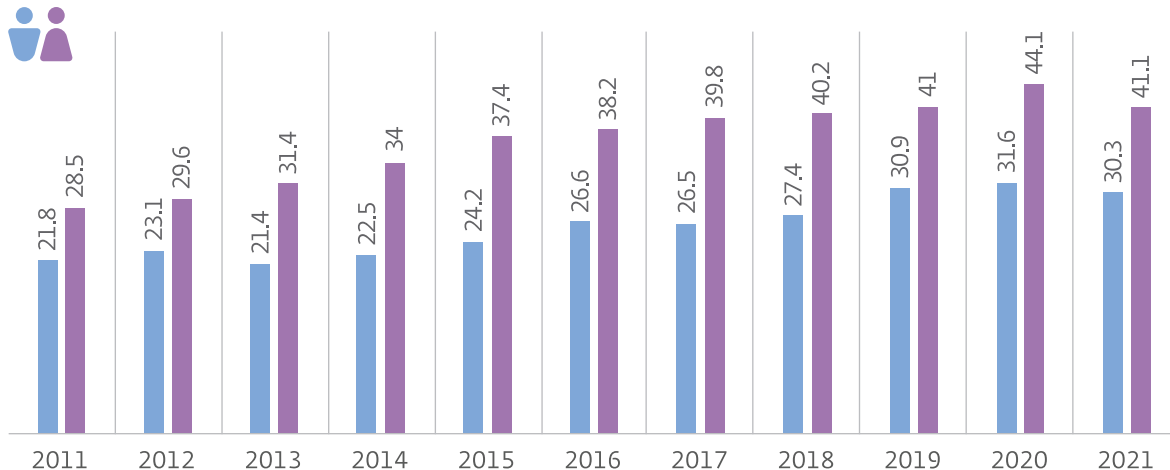
	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
Enrolled students				
2019	29 515	22 219	57	43
2020	29 482	21 399	58	42
2021	29 858	21 724	58	42
Graduated students				
2019	4 914	3 631	58	42
2020	4 110	2 797	60	40
2021	4 564	3 189	59	41

GRAPH 3.

Early school-leavers, %<sup>10</sup>

GRAPH 4.

## Persons with completed tertiary education, % of population age 25-34



<sup>10</sup> Share of the population aged 18-24 with no or with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

TABLE 9.

Students, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, who have graduated from undergraduate studies, by scientific field, number and sex distribution

2020	Graduated students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	3 917	2 546	61	39
Natural sciences and mathematics	167	73	70	30
Technical and technological sciences	435	527	45	55
Medicinal sciences	682	200	77	23
Biotechnical sciences	100	96	51	49
Social sciences	2 018	1 376	59	41
Humanities	515	274	65	35

2021	Graduated students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
Total	4 347	2 908	60	40
Education	245	24	91	9
Arts and Humanities	715	255	74	26
Social sciences, journalism and information	403	292	58	42
Business, administration and law	1 116	820	58	42
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	208	84	71	29
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	173	344	33	67
Engineering, production and construction	328	372	47	53
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	61	84	42	58
Health and social protection	856	275	76	24
Services	242	358	40	60

TABLE 10.

Persons, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, who have enrolled in postgraduate studies, by scientific field of the master's thesis, number and sex distribution

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020/2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>
Education	68	13	84	16
Arts and humanities	196	67	75	25
Social sciences, journalism and information	193	125	61	39
Business, administration and law	693	487	59	41
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	48	12	80	20
Information and communication technologies	92	148	38	62
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	274	293	48	52
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	14	18	44	56
Health and welfare	48	21	70	30
Services	75	102	42	58
	2021/2022			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>
Education	132	34	80	20
Arts and humanities	147	66	69	31
Social sciences, journalism and information	320	171	65	35
Business, administration and law	508	378	57	43
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	85	55	61	39
Information and communication technologies	103	147	41	59
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	185	196	49	51
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	26	15	63	37
Health and welfare	43	18	70	30
Services	58	52	53	47



TABLE 11.

Persons, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, who have enrolled in postgraduate studies, by scientific field of the specialist's thesis, number and sex distribution

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020/2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>
Arts and humanities	6	4	60	40
Social sciences, journalism and information	5	4	56	44
Business, administration and law	57	81	41	59
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4	0	100	0
Information and communication technologies	1	5	17	83
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1	0	100	0
Health and welfare	148	32	82	18
Services	3	7	30	70
	2021/2022			
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>
Arts and humanities	1	0	100	0
Social sciences, journalism and information	1	2	33	67
Business, administration and law	50	45	53	47
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	0	1	0	100
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	2	4	33	67
Health and welfare	241	64	79	21
Services	3	4	43	57

TABLE 12.

**Masters of science, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, by scientific field of the master's thesis, number, sex distribution and year of completion of master studies**

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020			
<b>Total</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>
Natural sciences and mathematics	23	11	68	32
Technical and technological sciences	174	149	54	46
Medical sciences	4	2	67	33
Biotechnical sciences	7	5	58	42
Social sciences	521	380	58	42
Humanities	62	33	65	35
	2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
Education	20	5	80	20
Arts and humanities	79	41	66	34
Social sciences, journalism and information	218	118	65	35
Business, administration and law	326	200	62	38
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	17	5	77	23
Information and communication technologies	24	42	36	64
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	161	95	63	37
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	7	10	41	59
Health and welfare	9	8	53	47
Services	31	71	30	70

TABLE 13.

Specialists, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, by scientific field of the specialist's thesis, number, sex distribution and year of completion of specialisation

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020			
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>
Technical and technological sciences	2	5	29	71
Medical sciences	62	4	94	6
Social sciences	53	83	39	61
Humanities	6	8	43	57
	2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>
Arts and humanities	8	7	53	47
Social sciences, journalism and information	13	25	34	66
Business, administration and law	52	50	51	49
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	2	0	100	0
Information and communication technologies	0	8	0	100
Health and welfare	37	14	73	27
Services	3	18	14	86

**TABLE 14.**

**Persons, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, who have enrolled in postgraduate studies, by scientific field of the doctoral studies, number and sex distribution**

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020/2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>
Education	6	1	86	14
Arts and Humanities	21	15	58	42
Social sciences, journalism and information	19	14	58	42
Business, administration and law	28	20	58	42
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	18	11	62	38
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	3	2	60	40
Engineering, production and construction	16	10	62	38
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	7	8	47	53
Health and social protection	49	23	68	32
Services	11	7	61	39
	2021/2022			
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>
Education	9	3	75	25
Arts and Humanities	25	7	78	22
Social sciences, journalism and information	22	31	42	58
Business, administration and law	42	31	58	42
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	8	6	57	43
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	3	6	33	67
Engineering, production and construction	42	33	56	44
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	7	8	47	53
Health and social protection	61	41	60	40
Services	4	21	16	84

TABLE 15.

Doctors of science, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, by scientific field of the doctoral dissertation, number, sex distribution and year of completion of doctoral studies

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
	2020			
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>
Natural sciences and mathematics	6	5	55	45
Technical and technological sciences	8	5	62	38
Medical sciences	31	14	69	31
Biotechnical sciences	2	1	67	33
Social sciences	28	16	64	36
Humanities	7	7	50	50
	2021			
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39</b>
Education	3	0	100	0
Arts and Humanities	12	5	71	29
Social sciences, journalism and information	13	9	59	41
Business, administration and law	13	9	59	41
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4	1	80	20
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	8	2	80	20
Engineering, production and construction	5	7	42	58
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	1	2	33	67
Health and social protection	23	21	52	48
Services	7	2	78	22

TABLE 16.

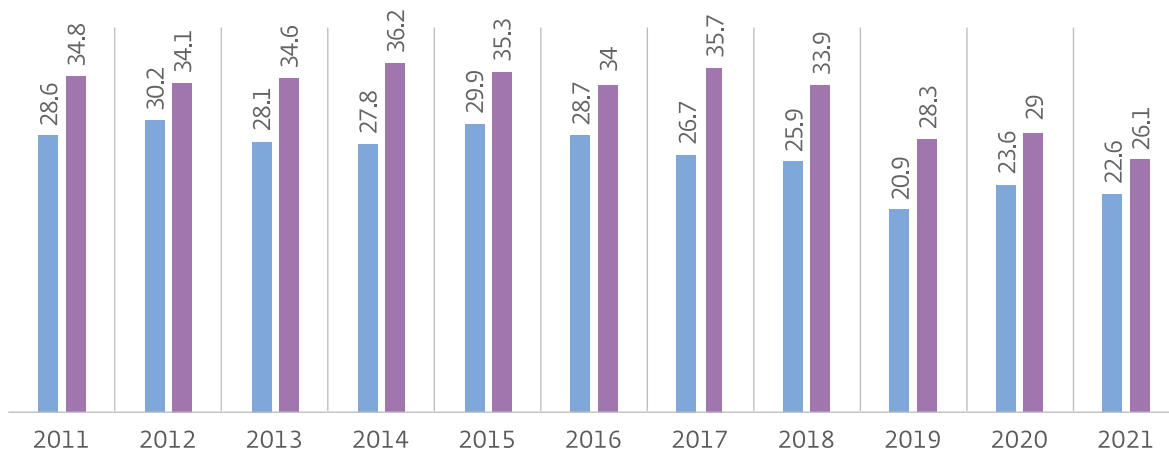
## Teachers and supporting staff in tertiary education, number and sex distribution

2020/2021	Number		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
Professor	576	743	44	56
Associate professor	449	484	48	52
Docent	386	362	52	48
Senior lecturer at faculty	23	8	74	26
Lecturer at faculty	7	2	78	22
Professor at higher vocational school	16	4	80	20
Lecturer at higher vocational school	9	5	64	36
Assistant	422	379	53	47
Junior assistant	4	5	44	56
Lector	42	7	86	14
Teacher for practical work	5	25	17	83
Expert associate	61	65	48	52
Associate	77	87	47	53
Other staff	25	10	71	29

2021/2022	Number		Sex distribution, %	
	women	men	women	men
Professor	588	758	44	56
Associate professor	449	491	48	52
Docent	436	349	56	44
Senior lecturer at faculty	29	15	66	34
Lecturer at faculty	8	10	44	56
Professor at higher vocational school	24	7	77	23
Lecturer at higher vocational school	14	4	78	22
Assistant	469	424	53	47
Junior assistant	3	10	23	77
Lector	36	9	80	20
Teacher for practical work	12	25	32	68
Expert associate	53	77	41	59
Associate	106	101	51	49
Other staff	31	18	63	37

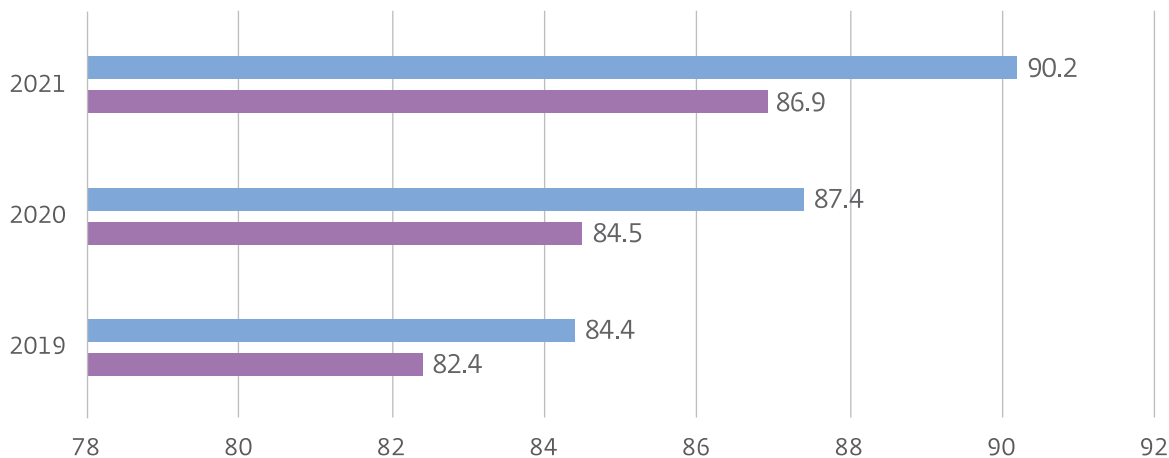
GRAPH 5.

Young persons not in employment, education, or training,  
% of population age 15-29



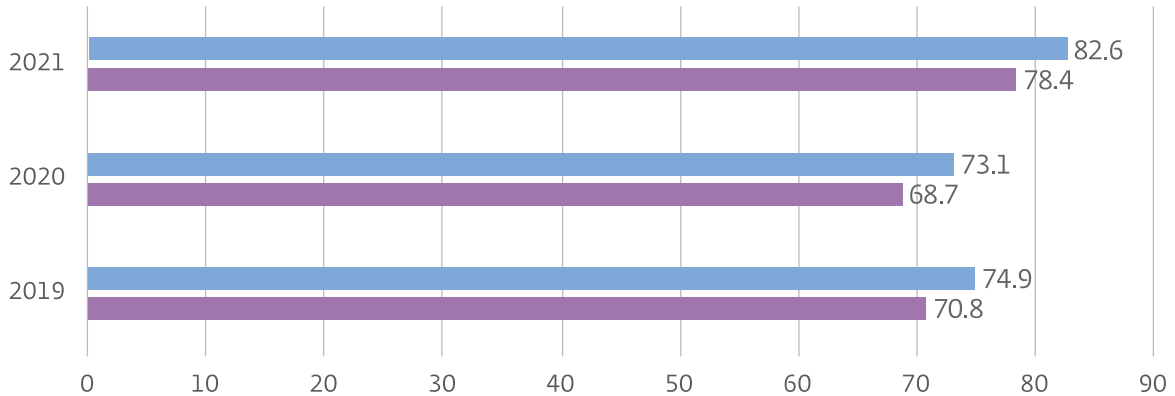
## Information and communication technologies

GRAPH 6. Internet users, %



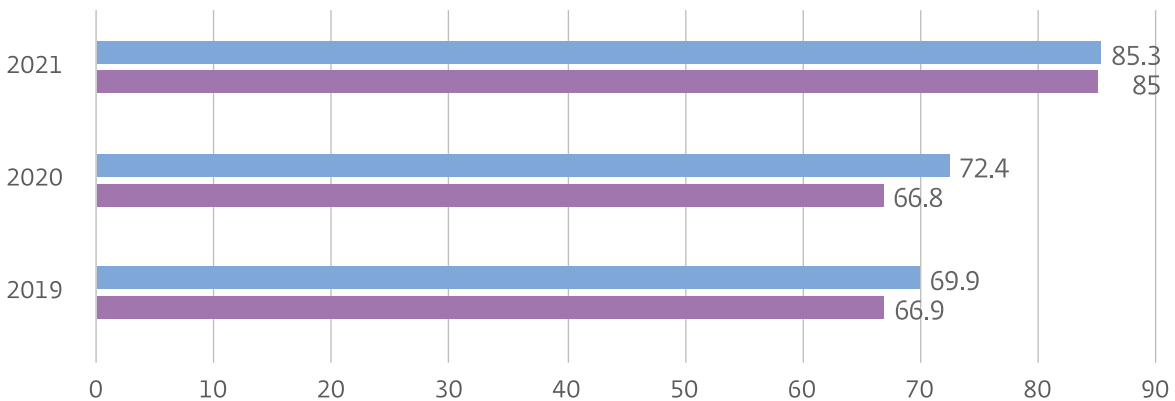
**GRAPH 7.**

**Frequency of using the Internet in the last 3 months, every day or almost every day, %**



**GRAPH 8.**

**Participation on social networks (creation of user profile, sending message or other posts on Facebook, Twitter, etc.), %**





## ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

The economically active population includes the labour force in the country, i.e., people who are employed, and also people who are unemployed but are actively seeking employment. Persons considered economically inactive, or outside the labour force, are persons who are unemployed and are not seeking work and are not available for employment.

In the Republic of North Macedonia, women are significantly less active on the labour market than men. The employment rate of women in North Macedonia in 2021 was 38.3%, i.e., 55.1% of women were economically inactive. Comparatively, in the same year, the rate of active participation of men in the labour market was 56.2%, while the inactivity rate was 32.8%. The differences in the participation rates of women and men in the labour market lead to a gender gap in the employment rate, which was 20.3% in 2021.

The employment rate is highest among women and men aged 35 to 44. The employment rate for the young population aged 15 to 29 was 33.4% in 2021. The employment rate for girls and women of the same age group was 27.6%, against 38.9% for boys and men.

Men are almost equally represented on the labour market in the rural and urban parts of the country, while the number of employed women in rural areas (37%) is significantly lower than the total number of employed women.

Both in the urban and in the rural parts of the country, the largest share of the employed population has completed a 4-year secondary education, that is, 45% of employed women and 53% of employed men. In 2021, the most significant difference was observed in the share of employed persons with completed tertiary education - 42% of women had completed higher education, and the same applies to 28% of employed men. Comparatively, in rural areas, 23% of employed women have completed higher education against 12% of employed men.

The largest share of the total number of inactive women on the labour market, that is 46%, have completed only primary education, and 58% of them live in the rural parts of the country. Most of the inactive men have completed 4-year secondary education, i.e. 39%, against 29% of the inactive women.

Women are generally less represented in formal employment - 41% and in informal employment - 33%.

Only 19% of the total number of employers in North Macedonia in 2021 were women.

Similarly, 78% of the own-account workers were men, while 22% were women.

In 2021, the largest number of unpaid family workers were women from rural areas, in a total number of 18,634. Additionally, 59% of inactive women aged 20-64 are inactive in the labour market due to their own obligations compared to 2.3% of men.

- 
- **EMPLOYMENT RATE:** participation of the number of employed in the working age population aged 15 to 79 years.
  - **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:** participation of the number of unemployed in the total labour force.
  - **ACTIVITY RATE:** participation of the labour force in the working age population aged 15 to 79 years.
  - **LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT:** unemployed persons for one year or more.

TABLE 1.

## Working age population (15+) by economic activity, sex and age

	2019									
	Total		Total labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	841 473	843 347	392 379	571 635	320 214	477 437	72 165	94 198	449 093	271 712
<b>15-19</b>	57 570	61 411	2 190	6 809	1 360	4 266	830	2 543	55 381	54 602
<b>20-24</b>	64 540	68 803	29 353	42 842	17 905	28 782	11 448	14 060	35 187	25 961
<b>25-29</b>	75 139	79 031	50 753	68 895	35 885	51 460	14 868	17 435	24 386	10 136
<b>30-34</b>	79 601	83 361	57 232	76 542	47 128	61 911	10 104	14 631	22 369	6 819
<b>35-39</b>	79 214	83 301	60 766	77 571	52 456	67 948	8 311	9 622	18 448	5 730
<b>40-44</b>	75 159	78 505	53 195	73 093	45 365	64 195	7 830	8 898	21 964	5 412
<b>45-49</b>	71 931	73 056	45 699	66 033	39 347	57 417	6 352	8 616	26 232	7 023
<b>50-54</b>	71 739	72 533	43 002	64 680	36 575	56 376	6 427	8 304	28 738	7 853
<b>55-59</b>	69 024	68 622	33 204	55 815	28 133	49 074	5 071	6 741	35 821	12 807
<b>60-64</b>	64 942	63 348	13 329	33 550	12 421	30 214	908	3 336	51 613	29 798
<b>65+</b>	132 615	111 377	3 659	5 806	3 641	5 793	:	:	128 956	105 571
<b>15-24</b>	122 110	130 215	31 543	49 651	19 265	33 048	12 278	16 603	90 567	80 564
<b>15-64</b>	708 859	731 971	388 721	565 830	316 573	471 644	72 148	94 186	320 137	166 142

	2020									
	Total		Total labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	841 881	843 707	384 680	566 178	323 344	471 564	61 335	94 614	457 201	277 529
<b>15-19</b>	56 400	60 015	3 513	6 855	1 837	3 688	1 677	3 167	52 887	53 160
<b>20-24</b>	62 546	66 737	24 152	41 288	15 162	28 079	8 990	13 209	38 394	25 449
<b>25-29</b>	73 890	77 734	49 955	63 416	35 910	48 530	14 045	14 886	23 935	14 317
<b>30-34</b>	78 693	82 673	57 578	74 854	48 534	61 532	9 044	13 322	21 115	7 819
<b>35-39</b>	79 788	83 519	58 062	76 399	50 795	65 978	7 267	10 421	21 726	7 119
<b>40-44</b>	75 678	79 463	53 431	74 166	47 693	65 384	5 739	8 782	22 247	5 296
<b>45-49</b>	72 537	73 898	46 449	66 380	41 320	56 653	5 129	9 727	26 088	7 518
<b>50-54</b>	71 261	71 917	41 139	63 229	36 448	54 208	4 691	9 020	30 122	8 688
<b>55-59</b>	69 185	68 866	32 544	55 150	28 706	48 001	3 839	7 150	36 641	13 715
<b>60-64</b>	65 706	63 893	14 405	36 972	13 489	32 042	915	4 930	51 301	26 921
<b>65+</b>	136 196	114 994	3 451	7 469	3 451	7 469	:	:	132 745	107 525
<b>15-24</b>	118 946	126 752	27 665	48 143	16 999	31 767	10 667	16 376	91 281	78 609
<b>15-64</b>	705 684	728 715	381 228	558 709	319 894	464 095	60 421	94 614	324 456	170 002

	2021									
	Total		Total labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	840 977	841 824	377 179	565 825	322 142	472 945	55 036	92 880	463 798	275 998
<b>15-19</b>	55 222	58 609	3 250	5 221	1 247	3 122	2 003	2 099	51 972	53 387
<b>20-24</b>	60 966	64 960	21 353	37 574	13 184	25 341	8 169	12 233	39 613	27 386
<b>25-29</b>	71 893	75 798	48 423	63 077	37 398	49 188	11 024	13 888	23 470	12 722
<b>30-34</b>	78 036	82 340	54 238	75 261	46 085	61 601	8 153	13 660	23 799	7 078
<b>35-39</b>	79 959	83 380	59 186	76 632	52 059	65 326	7 127	11 307	20 774	6 747
<b>40-44</b>	76 199	80 139	53 809	75 741	48 208	66 489	5 600	9 252	22 390	4 398
<b>45-49</b>	73 425	74 944	47 815	68 203	43 211	59 217	4 604	8 986	25 611	6 741
<b>50-54</b>	70 822	71 265	41 411	64 501	37 967	55 552	3 444	8 949	29 410	6 763
<b>55-59</b>	69 316	69 078	30 908	56 369	26 566	48 826	4 343	7 542	38 408	12 709
<b>60-64</b>	66 048	63 811	14 310	36 222	13 741	31 353	569	4 869	51 738	27 589
<b>65+</b>	139 089	117 501	2 477	7 023	2 477	6 929	:	:	136 613	110 477
<b>15-24</b>	116 188	123 569	24 603	42 795	14 431	28 463	10 172	14 332	91 585	80 773
<b>15-64</b>	701 886	724 324	374 703	558 801	319 666	466 015	54 467	92 785	327 185	165 520

Source: Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2.

## Working-age population by economic activity, sex, education, urban areas

	2019							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	481 303	463 408	196 390	254 050	39 062	49 442	245 852	159 916
No education	12 198	4 820	795	1 625	978	571	10 425	2 624
No completed primary and lower secondary education	22 397	9 198	1 680	2 565	1 053	1 357	19 664	5 276
Primary and lower secondary education	113 982	81 111	12 739	27 600	7 585	8 467	93 658	45 044
3 years upper secondary education	29 094	49 671	10 159	26 962	2 266	4 770	16 669	17 938
4 years upper secondary education	185 100	217 969	86 894	127 726	16 179	24 266	82 027	65 977
Higher education	14 431	13 527	6 093	5 695	792		7 546	7 430
Tertiary education	104 101	87 111	78 031	61 876	10 208	9 609	15 863	15 626

	2020							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	484 091	465 064	205 102	253 757	34 127	49 310	244 861	161 997
No education	8 493	3 681	962	668	:	704	7 212	2 309
No completed primary and lower secondary education	21 457	9 331	1 860	1 869	551	1 331	19 046	6 131
Primary and lower secondary education	105 439	77 700	10 790	24 395	4 177	8 797	90 471	44 508
3 years upper secondary education	24 958	42 744	8 380	22 553	2 411	4 428	14 167	15 763
4 years upper secondary education	192 935	221 559	90 309	127 936	14 155	24 716	88 471	68 906
Higher education	14 616	13 794	5 866	5 494	957	:	7 792	7 826
Tertiary education	116 194	96 256	86 935	70 842	11 558	8 859	17 701	16 555

	2021							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	478 258	464 874	201 599	256 170	30 625	48 764	246 034	159 940
No education	9 924	4 339	693	574	:	696	8 845	3 069
No completed primary and lower secondary education	16 826	6 960	1 429	1 607	548	1 138	14 849	4 215
Primary and lower secondary education	104 512	73 379	10 425	20 931	3 523	8 512	90 564	43 936
3 years upper secondary education	24 701	36 796	7 369	18 075	1 587	5 094	15 746	13 628
4 years upper secondary education	193 983	230 574	89 765	136 576	14 664	23 979	89 554	70 019
Higher education	14 846	14 246	6 451	5 414	605	594	7 790	8 238
Tertiary education	113 465	98 580	85 467	72 994	9 310	8 751	18 687	16 835

TABLE 3.

## Working-age population by economic activity, sex, education, rural areas

	2019							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	360 169	379 939	123 824	223 387	33 104	44 756	203 242	111 796
No education	10 740	4 705	903	1 529	549	555	9 288	2 622
No completed primary and lower secondary education	29 461	12 759	4 643	5 596	825	:	23 993	6 867
Primary and lower secondary education	147 589	123 770	26 978	54 827	8 308	12 269	112 303	56 675
3 years upper secondary education	20 970	36 729	12 010	24 478	1 305	3 327	7 655	8 924
4 years upper secondary education	114 163	161 340	55 325	106 109	13 989	23 129	44 849	32 101
Higher education	2 561	4 600	1 933	2 529	:	:	:	1 949
Tertiary education	34 685	36 036	22 032	28 318	7 916	5 059	4 737	2 659

	2020							
	total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	357 791	378 643	118 242	217 807	27 208	45 303	212 340	115 533
No education	11 648	3 762	1 087	971	:	:	10 421	2 711
No completed primary and lower secondary education	27 790	11 919	3 847	5 045	626	:	23 316	6 415
Primary and lower secondary education	148 743	123 052	25 917	53 867	3 499	15 093	119 328	54 092
3 years upper secondary education	18 317	32 848	8 994	20 935	1 018	3 375	8 306	8 538
4 years upper secondary education	111 671	164 155	53 369	105 134	13 558	20 611	44 744	38 410
Higher education	3 745	4 991	2 648	3 012	:	:	783	1 842
Tertiary education	35 877	37 916	22 379	28 843	8 055	5 550	5 442	3 523

	2021							
	total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	362 719	376 950	120 544	216 775	44 116	44 116	217 764	116 058
No education	9 518	3 574	527	525	:	:	8 935	3 022
No completed primary and lower secondary education	26 801	11 488	2 914	3 428	1 237	1 237	23 149	6 823
Primary and lower secondary education	152 236	116 910	24 545	49 775	14 443	14 443	124 379	52 692
3 years upper secondary education	17 735	30 440	7 229	19 071	3 277	3 277	8 871	8 093
4 years upper secondary education	114 945	17 3074	55 564	114 321	19 658	19 658	46 504	39 095
Higher education	3 885	4 857	2 356	2 443	:	:	1 192	2 117
Tertiary education	37 599	36 607	27 407	27 212	5 178	5 178	4 734	4 216

Source: Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4.

## Activity rates of population age 15+, by sex and age - urban areas

	2019					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	48.9	65.5	40.8	54.8	16.6	16.3
15-19	3.0	7.4	1.3	4.2	54.8	42.9
20-24	42.3	54.2	24.4	35.5	42.3	34.5
25-29	69.6	84.7	51.9	63	25.4	25.6
30-34	75.5	91.6	64.5	74.1	14.6	19.2
35-39	80.7	92.0	70.3	79.8	12.9	13.3
40-44	78.7	92.1	67.8	80.6	13.8	12.5
45-49	70.0	87.8	61	77.9	12.9	11.3
50-54	70.0	89.1	60.3	77.5	13.8	13
55-59	53.8	80.1	46.5	70.6	13.6	11.9
60-64	21.6	50.7	19.9	46	7.4	9.1
65 +	1.7	3.1	1.7	3.1	1.2	0.6
15-64	59.0	76.1	49.1	63.6	16.7	16.4

	2020					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	49.4	65.2	42.4	54.6	14.3	16.3
15-19	5.4	9.1	1.5	4.3	71.9	52.9
20-24	34.7	56.9	21.7	36.7	37.6	35.4
25-29	73.5	82.2	55.5	62.4	24.5	24.1
30-34	80.6	89.5	69.2	73.5	14.1	17.8
35-39	78.8	91.6	71.8	79.5	8.9	13.2
40-44	76.8	92.4	68.8	82.2	10.4	11
45-49	72	86.2	64	75.9	11.1	11.9
50-54	70.1	86.4	62.4	74	11.1	14.3
55-59	54.7	79.6	47.8	70.4	12.6	11.6
60-64	24	55.2	22.4	47.5	6.5	14
65 +	1.2	3.3	1.2	3.3	-	-
15-64	59.9	75.8	51.3	63.3	14.3	16.4

	2021					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	48.6	65.6	42.2	55.1	13.2	16
15-19	5.1	6.5	1.6	2.8	69.6	56.4
20-24	32.3	53.7	20.7	34.2	35.9	36.3
25-29	71.2	82.8	58.8	63.8	17.4	22.9
30-34	77.3	90.1	65	74.5	15.9	17.3
35-39	81.3	90.8	71.5	77.1	12	15.1
40-44	76.8	94.5	70.2	83.6	8.6	11.5
45-49	74.5	89.4	68.6	78.5	7.9	12.1
50-54	68.3	89.8	63.1	77.2	7.6	14.1
55-59	52.8	81.5	44.2	71.6	16.3	12.2
60-64	25.5	51.8	24.1	47.3	5.6	8.7
65 +	1.2	3.8	1.2	3.8	-	-
15-64	59.4	76.4	51.5	64.1	13.2	16.1

Source: Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5.

## Activity rates of population age 15+, by sex and age - rural areas

	2019					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	43.6	70.6	34.4	58.8	16.7	21.1
15-19	4.7	14.4	3.4	9.4	34.9	26.9
20-24	48.9	70.3	31.3	48.1	31.5	35.9
25-29	65.2	90.0	42.9	67.6	25.0	34.1
30-34	66.7	92.1	51.5	74.6	19.1	22.7
35-39	70.9	94.8	60.3	84.2	11.1	15.0
40-44	62.2	94.2	52.3	83.1	11.8	15.9
45-49	55.5	93.0	47.0	79.3	14.7	15.4
50-54	47.6	89.3	39.5	78.0	12.7	17.0
55-59	39.3	82.8	31.8	72.6	12.3	18.9
60-64	18.9	56.2	17.9	50.0	11.0	5.7
65 +	4.6	8.5	4.6	8.5	0.0	0.0
15-64	49.6	78.7	39.0	65.4	16.9	21.4

	2020					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	40.7	69.5	33.0	57.5	17.2	18.7
15-19	7.1	13.8	5.1	8.0	41.8	28.1
20-24	42.7	67.1	26.9	47.7	28.9	36.9
25-29	61.2	81.0	41.2	62.5	22.9	32.8
30-34	60.8	91.9	49.1	75.6	17.8	19.2
35-39	63.7	91.2	51.5	78.2	14.3	19.2
40-44	62.7	94.4	55.6	82.3	12.7	11.3
45-49	55.0	93.8	49.0	77.5	17.4	11.0
50-54	42.8	89.9	37.6	77.1	14.3	12.1
55-59	35.7	80.7	32.2	68.9	14.6	9.9
60-64	18.6	61.4	17.5	53.7	12.5	6.1
65 +	4.8	11.1	4.8	11.1	-	-
15-64	46.5	77.8	37.6	64.1	17.6	19.0

	2021					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	40.0	69.2	33.2	57.5	16.8	16.9
15-19	6.6	11.1	2.9	7.6	55.6	31.5
20-24	38.1	62.5	22.7	44.5	40.5	28.9
25-29	63.3	83.7	44.8	66.1	29.2	21.0
30-34	59.8	92.9	51.7	75.2	13.6	19.1
35-39	62.7	93.6	55.1	80.3	12.1	14.2
40-44	62.3	94.6	53.9	82.2	13.4	13.1
45-49	54.9	92.8	48.2	79.5	12.2	14.3
50-54	47.0	91.3	42.6	78.9	9.5	13.7
55-59	32.6	81.7	29.8	69.5	8.7	15.0
60-64	16.0	63.0	16.0	51.4	0.2	18.4
65 +	2.8	9.1	2.8	8.9	-	2.1
15-64	45.9	78.0	38.1	64.6	17.0	17.2

Source: Labor Force Survey

**TABLE 6.**  
**Activity rates of population, by sex and education**

	2019					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	46.6	67.8	38.1	56.6	18.4	16.5
No education	14.1	44.9	7.4	33.1	47.3	26.3
No completed primary and lower secondary education	15.8	44.7	12.2	37.2	22.9	16.8
Primary and lower secondary education	21.3	50.4	15.2	40.2	28.6	20.1
3 years upper secondary education	51.4	68.9	44.3	59.5	13.9	13.6
4 years upper secondary education	57.6	74.1	47.5	61.6	17.5	16.9
Higher education	53.1	48.3	47.2	45.4	11.1	6
Tertiary education	85.2	85.2	72.1	73.2	15.3	14

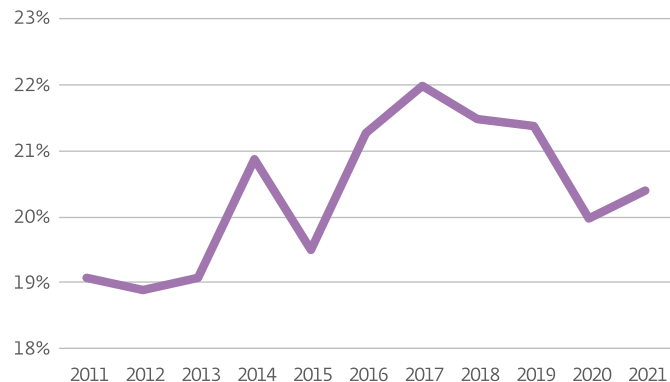
	2020					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	45.7	67.1	38.4	55.9	15.9	16.7
No education	12.4	32.5	10.2	22	18.2	32.3
No completed primary and lower secondary education	14	41	11.6	32.5	17.1	20.6
Primary and lower secondary education	17.5	50.9	14.4	39	17.3	23.4
3 years upper secondary education	48.1	67.9	40.1	57.5	16.5	15.2
4 years upper secondary education	56.3	72.2	47.2	60.4	16.2	16.3
Higher education	53.3	48.5	46.4	45.3	13	6.7
Tertiary education	84.8	85	71.9	74.3	15.2	12.6

	2021					
	activity rate		employment rate		unemployment rate	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	44.9	67.2	38.3	56.2	14.6	16.4
No education	8.5	23	6.3	13.9	26.6	39.7
No completed primary and lower secondary education	12.9	40.2	10	27.3	22.9	32.1
Primary and lower secondary education	16.3	49.2	13.6	37.2	16.3	24.5
3 years upper secondary education	42	67.7	34.4	55.2	18.1	18.4
4 years upper secondary education	56	73	47	62.2	15.9	14.8
Higher education	52	45.8	47	41.1	9.7	10.2
Tertiary education	84.5	84.4	74.7	74.1	11.6	12.2

Source: Labor Force Survey

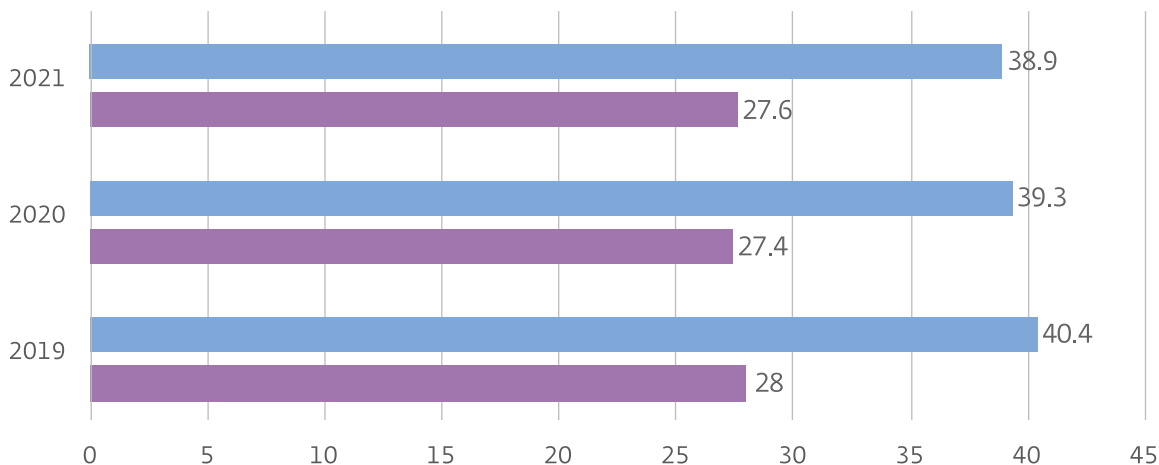
GRAPH 1.

### Gender gap in employment 2011-2021



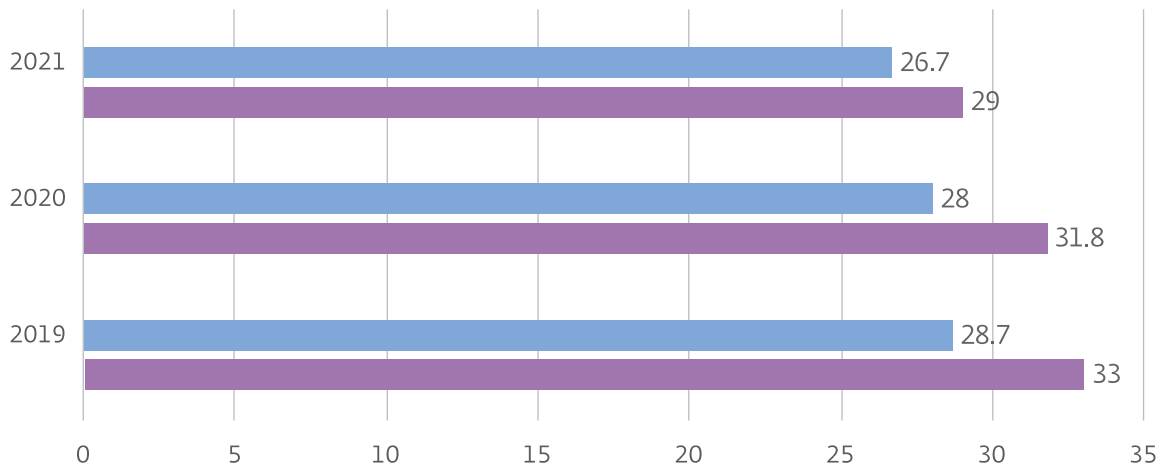
GRAPH 2.

Employment rates of population age 15-29, %



GRAPH 3.

Unemployment rate of population age 15-29, %



GRAPH 4.

## Employment rate of population age 20-64, 2011-2021, %



TABLE 7.

## Employed persons by economic status and sex, urban and rural areas

		2019				
		total	employee	employer	own account worker	unpaid family worker
Urban areas	women	196 390	178 247	6 749	8 816	2 578
	men	254 050	211 237	15 099	25 214	2 500
Rural areas	women	123 824	86 647	1 567	12 065	23 544
	men	223 387	153 352	7 718	48 655	13 662

		2020				
		total	employee	employer	own account worker	unpaid family worker
Urban areas	women	205 102	189 803	5 075	8 587	1 636
	men	253 757	214 671	16 070	20 362	2 654
Rural areas	women	118 242	85 999	1 355	10 867	20 021
	men	217 807	160 395	7 794	40 057	9 561

		2021				
		total	employee	employer	own account worker	unpaid family worker
Urban areas	women	201 599	186 069	5 327	8 263	1 940
	men	256 170	218 384	17 654	18 434	1 698
Rural areas	women	120 544	92 481	1 111	8 318	18 634
	men	216 775	160 160	9 475	38 449	8 691

Source: Labor Force Survey

**TABLE 8.**  
**Formal and informal employment, by sex and age groups**

	2019					
	total		formally employed		informally employed	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	320 214	477 437	278 566	391 059	41 648	86 378
<b>15-24</b>	19 265	33 048	16 336	23 159	2 929	9 889
<b>25-34</b>	83 013	113 371	76 809	91 337	6 204	22 034
<b>35-44</b>	97 820	132 144	87 586	113 045	10 234	19 099
<b>45-54</b>	75 921	113 794	65 585	96 234	10 337	17 560
<b>55-64</b>	40 554	79 288	31 275	64 921	9 279	14 366
<b>65 +</b>	3 641	5 793	976	2 363	2 665	3 431

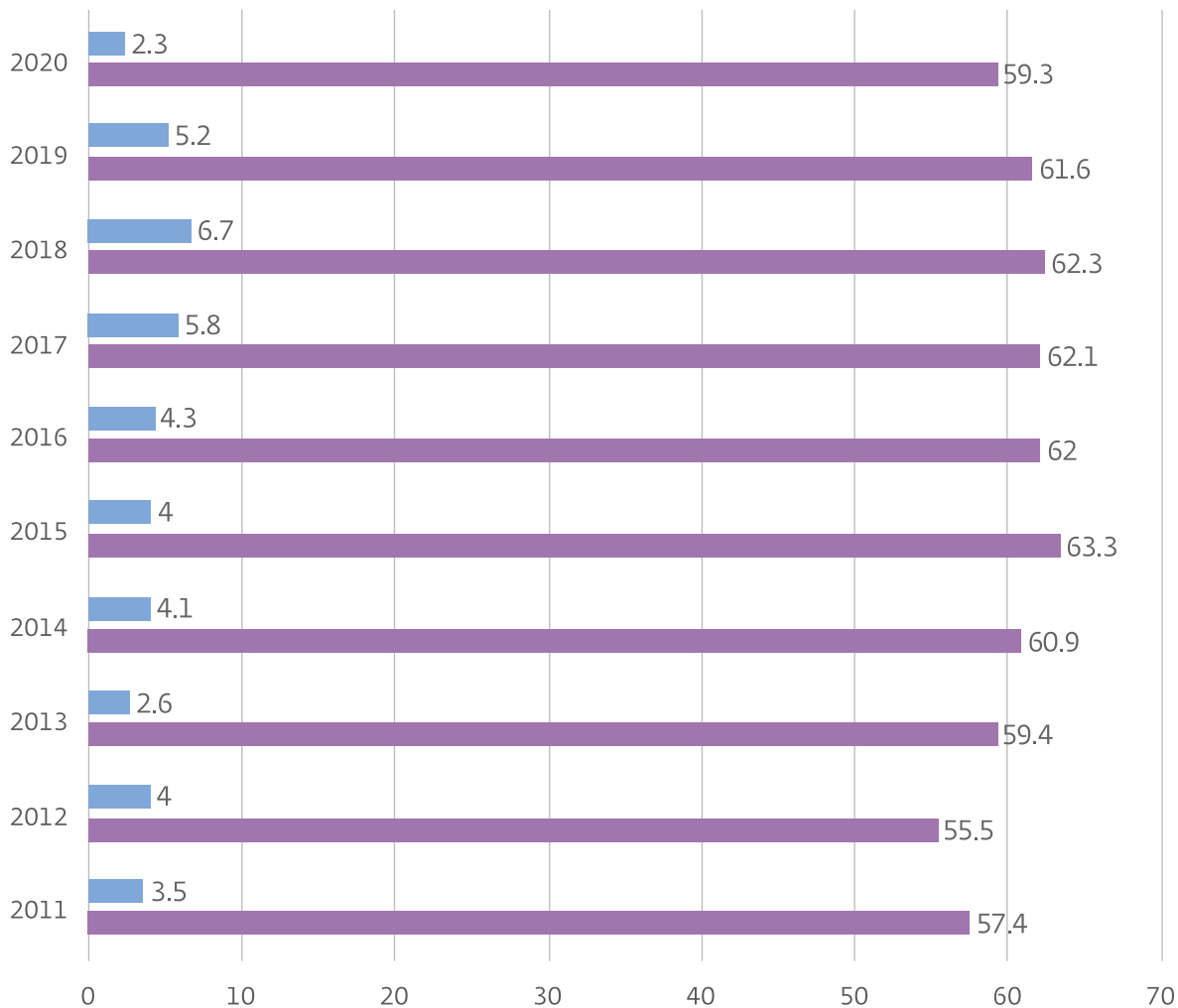
	2020					
	total		formally employed		informally employed	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	323 344	471 564	289 187	397 956	34 157	73 609
<b>15-24</b>	16 998	31 767	14 985	24 582	2 013	7 185
<b>25-34</b>	84 444	110 062	79 101	91 276	5 343	18 786
<b>35-44</b>	98 488	131 362	89 865	115 127	8 623	16 236
<b>45-54</b>	77 768	110 861	69 269	94 595	8 499	16 266
<b>55-64</b>	42 195	80 043	35 254	70 049	6 941	9 994
<b>65 +</b>	3 451	7 469	712	2 327	2 739	5 143

	2021					
	total		formally employed		informally employed	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
<b>Total</b>	322 142	472 945	290 019	408 917	32 123	64 028
<b>15-24</b>	14 431	28 464	12 945	22 658	1 486	5 806
<b>25-34</b>	83 483	110 789	77 853	97 649	5 630	13 140
<b>35-44</b>	100 267	131 815	92 075	116 000	8 192	15 815
<b>45-54</b>	81 178	114 769	72 955	100 033	8 223	14 736
<b>55-64</b>	40 306	80 179	33 571	70 409	6 736	9 770
<b>65 +</b>	2 477	6 929	620	2 168	1 856	4 761

Source: Labor Force Survey

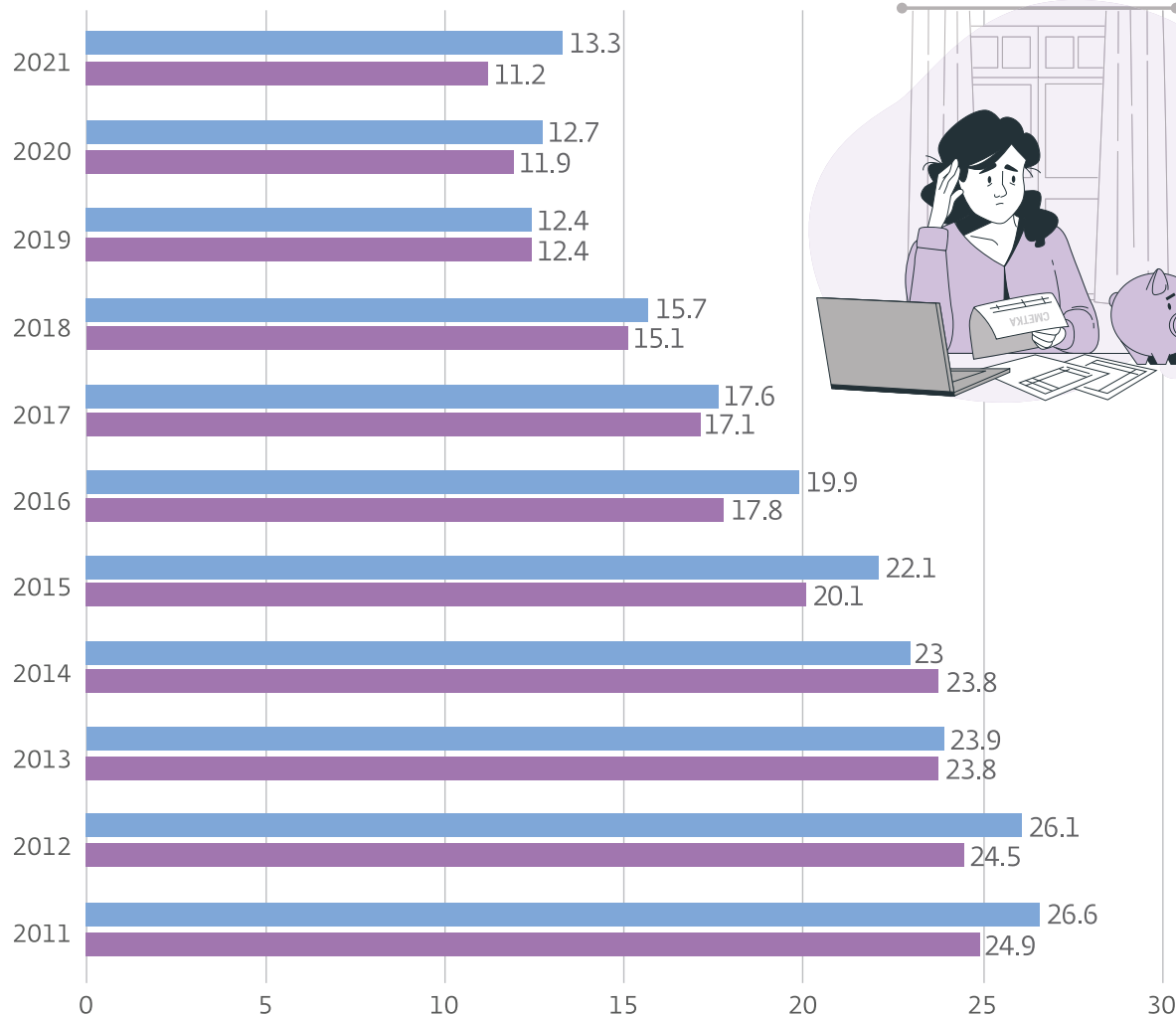
GRAPH 5.

Inactive population due to care obligations,  
% of inactive population age 20-64, 2011-2021



GRAPH 6.

Long-term unemployment rate,  
% of active population, 2011-2021





## SOCIAL PROTECTION

There are no significant gender differences among children in child care and education institutions, while women make up 92% of employees in public child care institutions and kindergartens. Institutions for care and education of children – kindergartens/centres for early childhood development – provide health care, meals and day care to children up to the age of 6, in accordance with their developmental needs.

As in previous years, in 2021, women were more likely to be users of adult care facilities, with 68% compared to 32% of men. In addition, in public adult and elderly care facilities, women are represented with a high 82% among carers and caregivers.

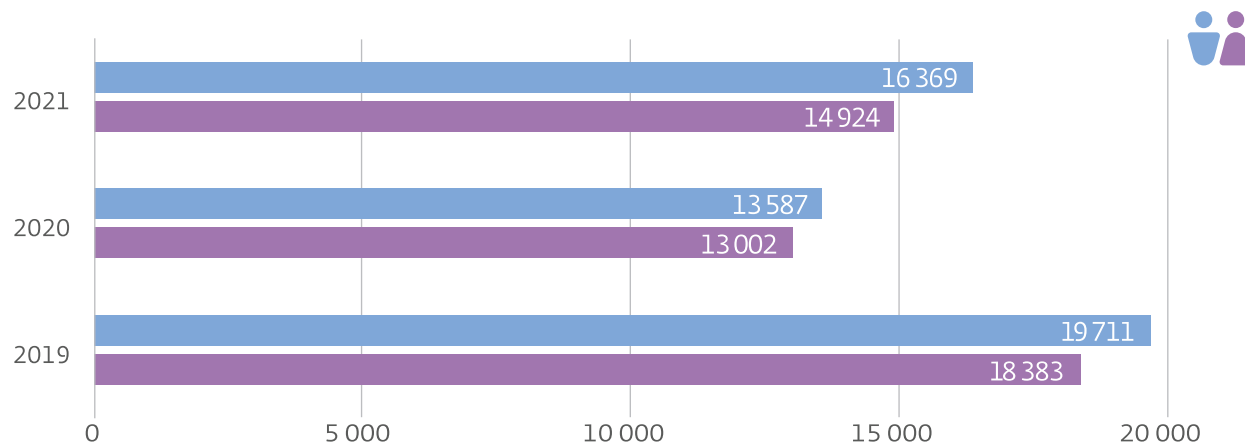
The number of students in dormitories and boarding schools does not show any significant difference. Student dormitories provide accommodation, meals and education of students in the course of their education outside the place of permanent residence of the parents/guardians.

Women are significantly less likely to be “heads” of households receiving guaranteed minimum cash assistance, so in 2021, 37% of beneficiaries were women against 63% men. The data on the guaranteed minimum assistance refer to households that are materially unsecured and do not own property and do not have any property rights from which they can be supported. The right to guaranteed minimum assistance can also be exercised by a household that is materially unsecured but owns property and has property rights from which it can support itself, in the event that the household member, who is the owner of the property, concludes a lifetime support agreement with the relevant Centre for Social Work.

The number of employed men with disabilities is higher than the number of women in companies that employ persons with disabilities.

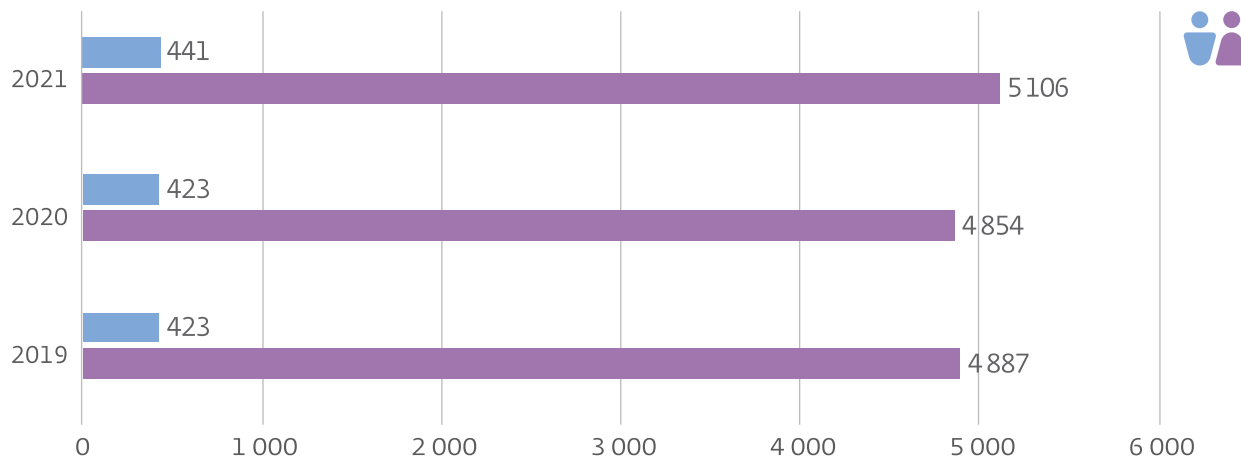
GRAPH 1.

Children in public institutions for care and education - kindergartens



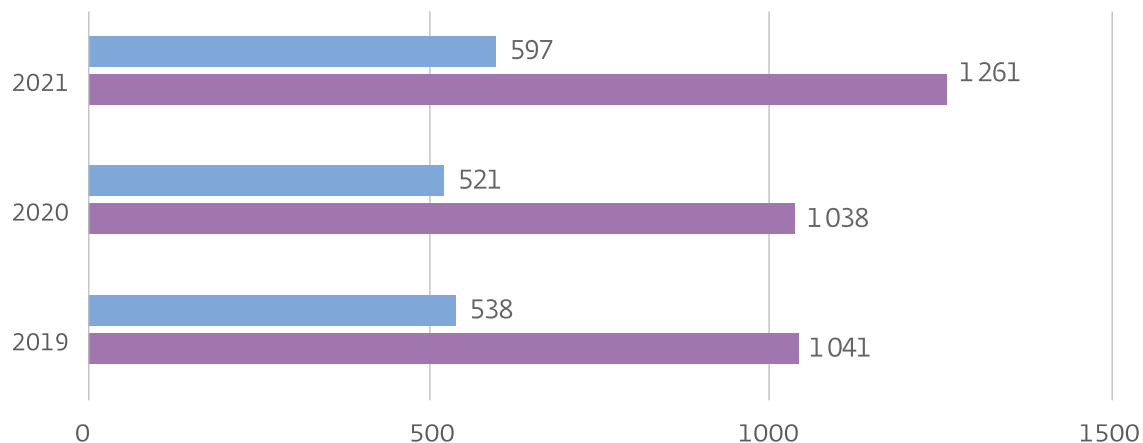
GRAPH 2.

Employed in public institutions for care and education - kindergartens



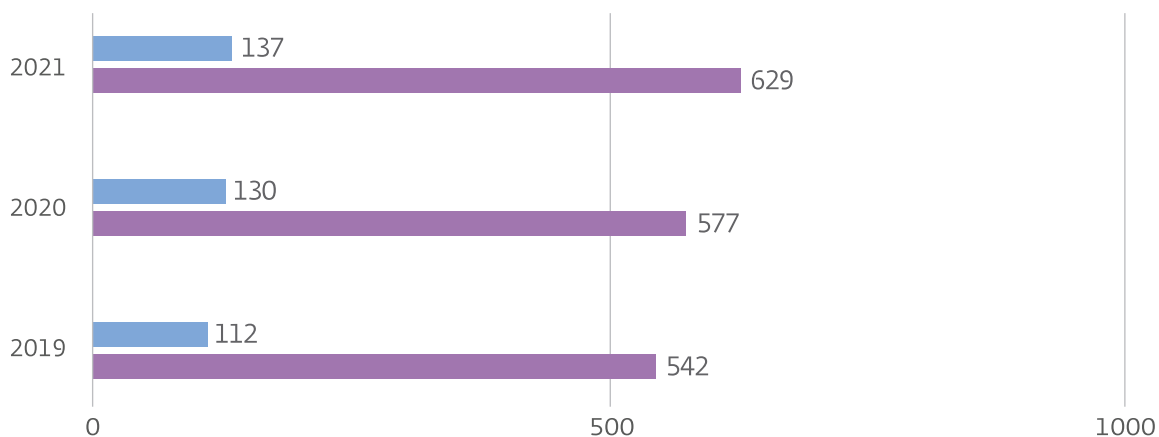
GRAPH 3.

## Persons in adult care institutions



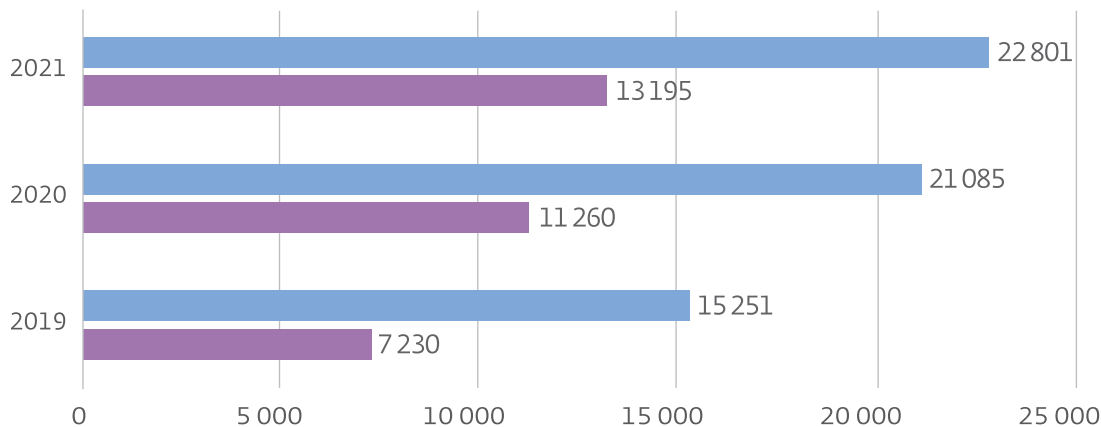
GRAPH 4.

## Employed in adult care institutions



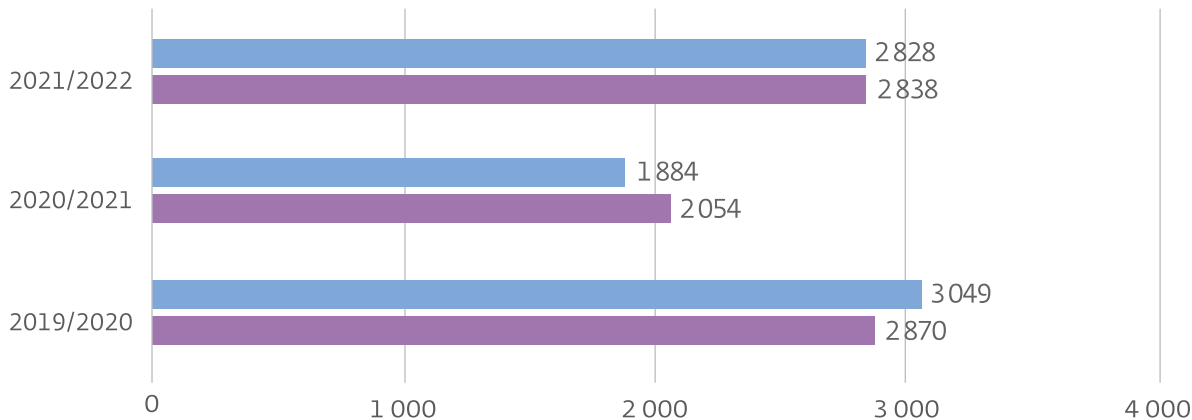
GRAPH 5.

Beneficiaries of guaranteed minimum assistance (households)



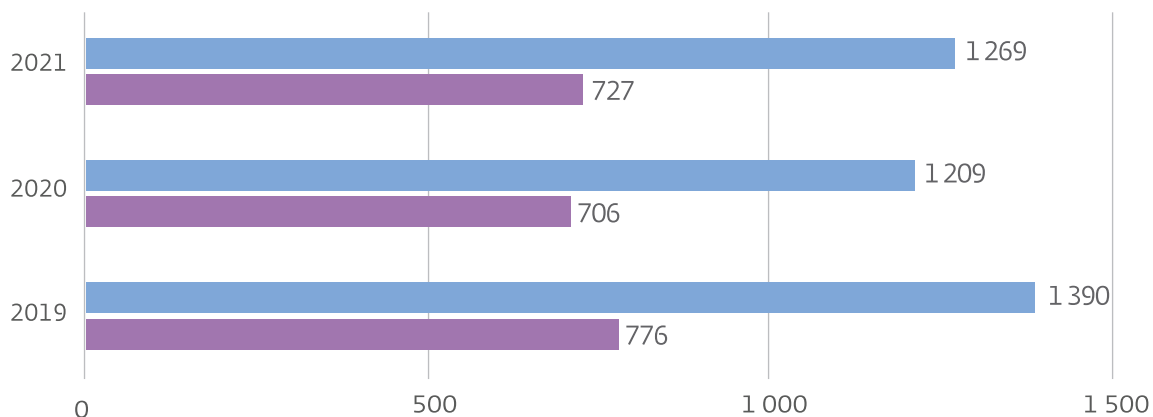
GRAPH 6.

Pupils-students in dormitories and boarding schools



GRAPH 7.

### Employed persons with disabilities in trade companies employing persons with disabilities





## POWER AND DECISION MAKING

The number of women parliamentarians in the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia has increased and is maintained due to affirmative legal measures. In 2021, 40.2% of elected women parliamentarians were women, while at the end of 2022, the participation of women in the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia reached 42.5%.

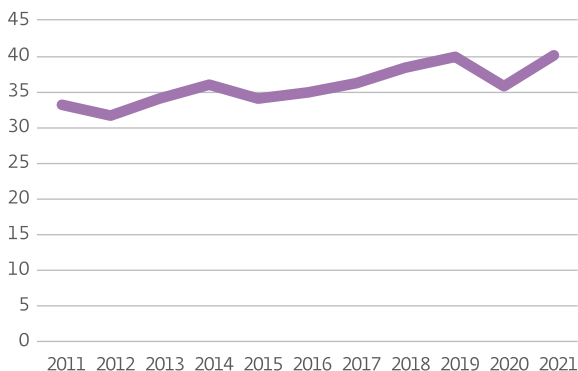
Women are underrepresented in ministerial positions of the executive power. In the last two Governments, elected in 2017 and in 2022, the number of female ministers increased to four, i.e. 16.7%.

The number of women decision-makers is the lowest at the local level. In 2021, of a total of 27 female candidates, only two women were elected mayors out of a total of 81 mayors of 80 municipalities and the City of Skopje.

Women are also almost four times less represented than men in decision-making positions in the companies in the country, and this situation is not improving, but worsening.

GRAPH 1.

Participation of women-parliamentarians in national Parliament, % of mandates, 2011-2021



GRAPH 2.

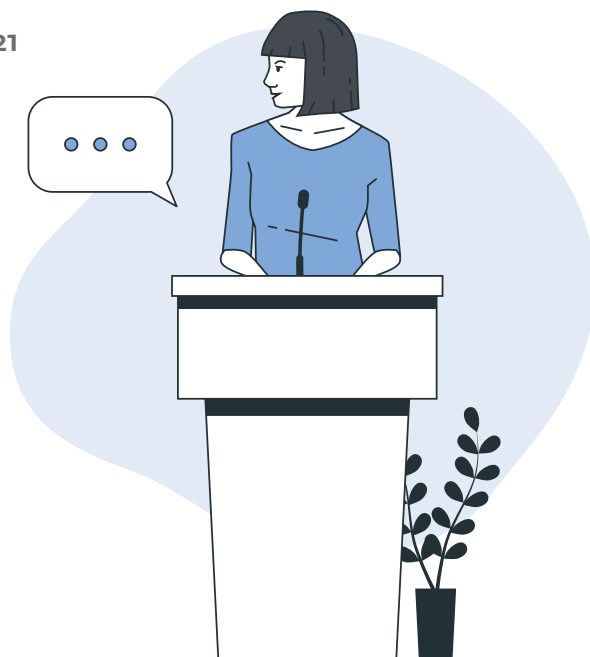
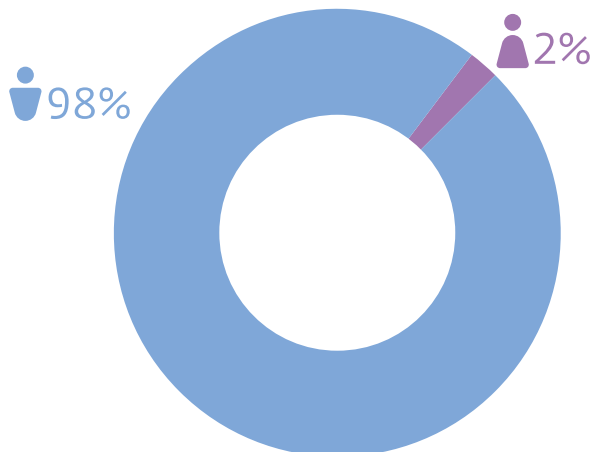
Participation of women in national government, % of mandates, 2011-2021



Source: State Electoral Commission

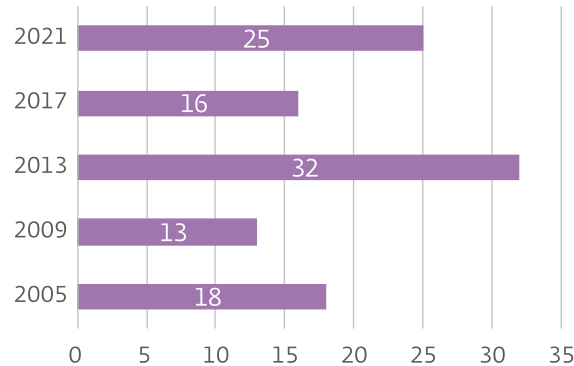
GRAPH 3.

Mayors in the Republic of North Macedonia, 2021



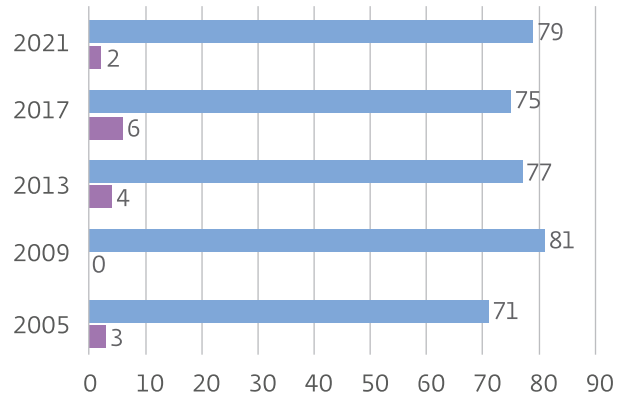
GRAPH 4.

Number of women candidates at local elections in North Macedonia



GRAPH 5.

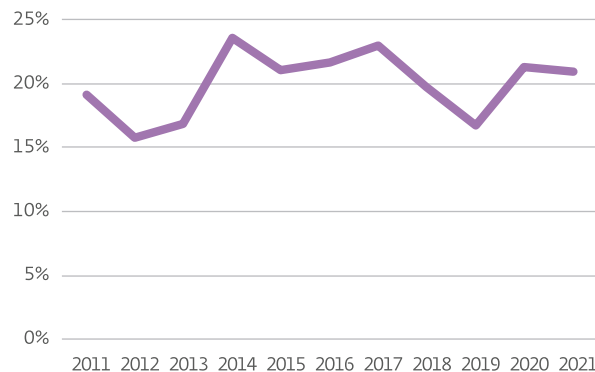
Elected mayors and mayoresses at local elections in North Macedonia



Source: State Electoral Commission

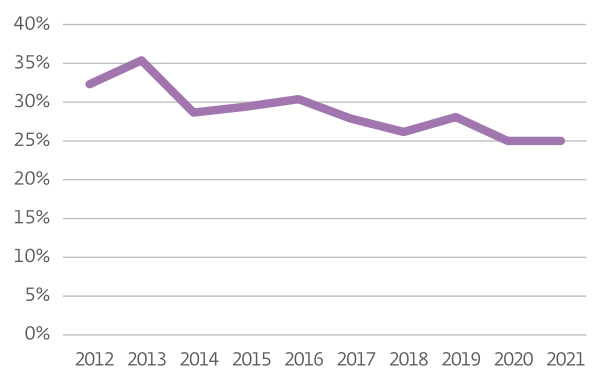
GRAPH 6.

Participation of women in senior management positions, in listed companies, board members, number of positions, 2012-2021



GRAPH 7.

Participation of women in senior management positions (board of directors/executive managers), 2012-2021





## CRIME AND JUSTICE

Women are significantly less likely to be involved in criminal activity and the criminal justice system than men. This also applies to the data for juveniles under the age of 18. In 2021, women represented 11% of the persons reported as perpetrators of crimes, 9% of the accused and the same proportion of the persons convicted of crimes. Girls are even less often involved in the criminal justice system than adult women. In 2021 the share of girls as perpetrators of crimes was 11%, accused 7% and convicted of crimes 8%.

Among the total of 7,634 convicted adult persons for criminal offenses, women are represented with only 9% against 91% of men. Women are the least represented among the perpetrators of homicide. Women are more careful drivers and endanger road traffic safety significantly less than men, i.e., 7% of women against 93% of men were convicted of committing this crime in 2021. Only 3% of the total number of persons convicted of aggravated theft are women.

Statistics on reported cases of crimes, misdemeanours and complaints related to domestic violence are collected by the Ministry of Interior and divided into crimes punishable on the basis of the Criminal Code and misdemeanours punishable on the basis of the Law on Misdemeanours against Public Order and Peace. In addition, the Ministry of Interior collects data on complaints that may refer to physical, psychological and economic abuse.

The total percentage of male perpetrators of crimes related to domestic violence in the three years subject to analysis is 91% against 9% of female perpetrators. The largest number of perpetrators of crimes are husbands of victims, followed by sons of victims and other male perpetrators. Most victims of crimes are women, usually wives of perpetrators.

According to the number of registered misdemeanours related to domestic violence, the most frequent misdemeanour is physical assault, followed by harassment of another in a dwelling. Men are again more represented among the perpetrators with 84%, while men and women are almost equally represented among the victims.

In 2022, the number of complaints related to domestic violence has increased sharply. The largest number of complaints refer to cases of psychological abuse in committing domestic violence, i.e. 84% of complaints. Again, most of the perpetrators are men, i.e. around 82%, while 66% of the victims are women, usually the perpetrators' wives.

TABLE 1.

## Reported, accused and convicted minors

	2019			2020			2021		
	total	boys	girls	total	boys	girls	total	boys	girls
<b>Reported</b>	525	495	30	610	575	35	589	531	58
<b>Accused</b>	470	447	23	481	463	18	553	509	44
<b>Convicted</b>	304	287	17	350	333	17	382	352	30

TABLE 2.

## Reported, accused and convicted adult offenders

	2019			2020			2021		
	total	men	women	total	men	women	total	men	women
<b>Reported</b>	12 255	10 871	1 384	13 704	12 347	1 357	12 233	10 848	1 385
<b>Accused</b>	5 370	4 885	485	6 965	6 339	626	8 580	7 793	787
<b>Convicted</b>	4 712	4 302	410	6 351	5 793	558	7 634	6 970	664



**TABLE 3.**  
**Convicted adults by type of crime and sex**

	2019			2020			2021		
	total	men	women	total	men	women	total	men	women
<b>Total</b>	4 712	4 302	410	6 351	5 793	558	7 634	6 970	664
<b>Homicide</b>	18	18	0	14	14	0	17	16	1
<b>Bodily injury</b>	258	230	28	291	255	36	306	276	30
<b>Serious bodily injury</b>	87	85	2	74	72	2	93	88	5
<b>Theft</b>	320	289	31	326	304	22	372	349	23
<b>Aggravated theft</b>	622	601	21	481	460	21	655	630	25
<b>Fraud</b>	110	95	15	93	84	9	125	108	17
<b>Abuse of official position and authority</b>	36	28	8	40	33	7	38	28	10
<b>Endangering safety in public traffic</b>	783	729	54	766	697	69	1 045	969	76
<b>Other criminal acts</b>	2 478	2 227	251	4 266	3 874	392	4 983	4 506	477

**TABLE 4.**  
**Homicide death rate (per 100,000 population)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Men</b>	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	1	1	0.9
<b>Women</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1

## Domestic violence<sup>11</sup>

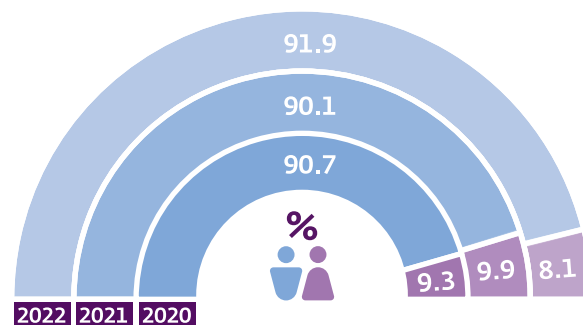
TABLE 5.

Total number of registered crimes related to domestic violence, according to articles of the Criminal Code

Crimes related to domestic violence, according to articles from Criminal Code	2020	2021	2022
Homicide in the course of domestic violence	4	5	7
Homicide attempt in the course of domestic violence	4	4	2
Bodily injury	594	656	675
Serious bodily injury	31	22	26
Coercion	9	7	15
Endangerment of safety	337	357	389
Unlawful deprivation of liberty	12	5	3
Sexual intercourse through abuse of position	0	0	0
Mediation in prostitution	1	0	0
<b>Total criminal acts</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 117</b>

GRAPH 1.

Number of perpetrators of crimes related to domestic violence, by sex



Perpetrators	2020	2021	2022
Perpetrators - men	930	988	1061
Perpetrators - women	95	109	93
<b>Total perpetrators</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>1 154</b>

<sup>11</sup> All data related to domestic violence is obtained from the Ministry of Interior

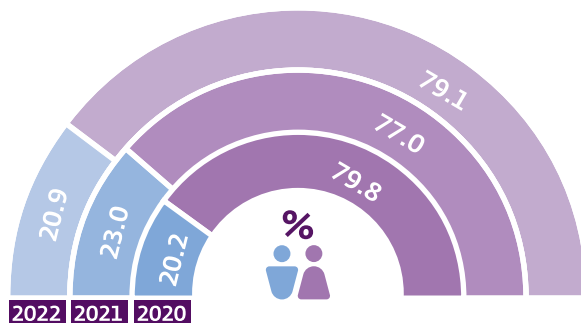
TABLE 6.

### Number of perpetrators of crimes related to domestic violence, by relationship/kinship

Relationship/kinship	2020	2021	2022
Perpetrator - husband	410	443	474
Perpetrator - wife	31	27	25
Perpetrator - son	179	177	171
Perpetrator - daughter	13	11	10
Perpetrator - daughter	9	18	19
Perpetrator - father	64	84	60
Perpetrator - ex-husband	51	60	74
Perpetrator - ex-wife	5	3	7
Perpetrator - man in extramarital union	73	87	119
Perpetrator - woman in extramarital union	2	5	3
Perpetrator - other men	153	137	163
Perpetrator - other women	35	45	29

GRAPH 2.

### Number of victims of crimes related to domestic violence, by sex



Victims	2020	2021	2022
Victims - men	212	266	249
Victims - women	839	889	942
Total victims	1 051	1 155	1 191

TABLE 7.

### Number of victims of crimes related to domestic violence, by relationship/kinship

Relationship/kinship	2020	2021	2022
Victim - husband	31	27	25
Victim - wife	410	443	474
Victim - son	42	62	58
Victim - daughter	45	59	44
Victim - mother	111	109	100
Victim - father	85	99	86
Victim - ex-wife	51	60	74
Victim - ex-husband	5	3	7
Victim - man in extramarital union	2	5	3
Victim - woman in extramarital union	72	87	119
Victim - other men and women	197	201	150

TABLE 8.

### Number of registered offenses related to domestic violence, according to articles from the Law on Misdemeanors against the Public Order

	2020	2021	2022
Harassment of another person in a dwelling	138	113	72
Physical assault	136	119	128
Participating in a fight	72	53	65
Arguing and shouting in a public place	87	67	64
Drunkenness in a public place	24	11	18
Other offenses	29	16	19
<b>Total offenses for the Ministry of Interior</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>366</b>

TABLE 9.

## Number of perpetrators of registered offenses related to domestic violence, by sex

Perpetrators	2020	2021	2022
Perpetrators - men	471	348	341
Perpetrators - women	87	74	59
<b>Total perpetrators</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>400</b>

TABLE 10.

## Number of victims of registered offenses related to domestic violence, by sex

Victims	2020	2021	2022
Victims - men	284	210	179
Victims - women	274	215	231
<b>Total - victims</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>410</b>

TABLE 11.

## Number of victims of offenses related to domestic violence, by relationship/kinship

Relationship/kinship	2020	2021	2022
the victim is wife of the perpetrator	70	67	51
the victim is husband of the perpetrator	14	16	8
the victim is a child of the perpetrator	39	33	29
the victims is a parent of the perpetrator	88	75	58
the victim is ex-spouse of the perpetrator	9	9	24
the victim is in extramarital union with the perpetrator	10	6	7
victims - other (men and women)	328	219	232

TABLE 12.

### Total number of complaints related to domestic violence, by types of reported violence

Type of violence	2020	2021	2022
Physical abuse	497	470	394
Psychological abuse	3 207	3 200	3 912
Economic violence	55	91	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 759</b>	<b>3 761</b>	<b>4 421</b>

TABLE 13.

### Total number of perpetrators in complaints related to domestic violence, by sex

Perpetrators	2020	2021	2022
Perpetrators - men	3 150	3 111	3 624
Perpetrators - women	707	660	871
<b>Total number of perpetrators</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>3 771</b>	<b>4 495</b>

TABLE 14.

### Number of victims in complaints related to domestic violence, by sex

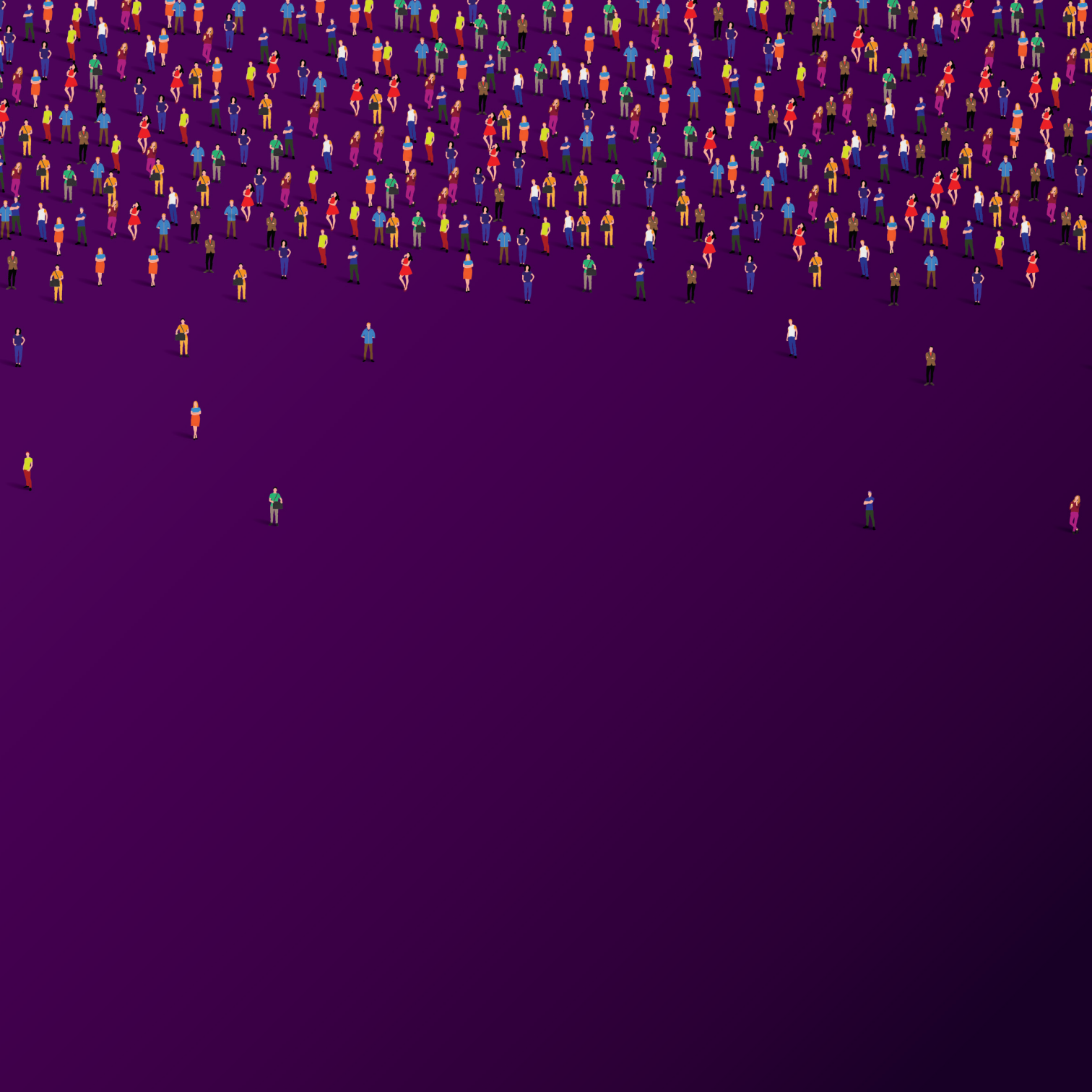
Victims	2020	2021	2022
Victims - men	1 320	1 321	1 437
Victims - women	2 519	2 484	3 057
<b>Total - victims</b>	<b>3 839</b>	<b>3 805</b>	<b>4 494</b>

TABLE 15.

### Number of victims in complaints related to domestic violence, by relationship/kinship

Relationship/kinship	2020	2021	2022
the victim is wife of the perpetrator	1 178	1 165	1 333
the victim is husband of the perpetrator	205	216	215
the victim is a child of the perpetrator	380	372	385
the victims is a parent of the perpetrator	886	807	927
the victim is ex-spouse of the perpetrator	321	342	489
the victim is in extramarital union with the perpetrator	148	132	209
victims - other (men and women)	721	771	936









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State Statistical Office

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