

WOMEN AND MEN IN NORTH MACEDONIA **2025**

A light purple, irregularly shaped graphic resembling a map of North Macedonia, centered on the page. It has a darker purple background.

WOMEN AND MEN

IN NORTH MACEDONIA, **2025**

In the bottom right corner, there are several concentric, curved lines in shades of purple and white, creating a dynamic, abstract design.

Women and Men in North Macedonia, 2025

Publisher: State Statistical Office

Dame Gruev 4, Skopje
Republic of North Macedonia
tel.: +389 (0)2/3295-600
fax: +389 (0)2/3111-336
P.O. Box 506

Person responsible: Dejan Stankov, director

Editor: Tatjana Gjorgjievska

Title of the original: Жените и мажите во Северна Македонија, 2025

Translation from Macedonian to English language: Marija Mladenovikj

Design: Nita Hadjihamza Gashi

Printed in: Polyesterday, Skopje

Circulation: 100 copies

Number of pages: 103

Publication year: 2025

When using the data, please cite the source as follows:

State Statistical Office of the Republic of North Macedonia (2025) Women and Men in North Macedonia

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

31:314.117-055.1/.2(4977)"2025"
314.117-055.1/.2(4977)"2025"

WOMEN and Men in North Macedonia : 2025 / [editor Tatjana Gjorgjievska ; Translation from Macedonian to English language Marija Mladenovikj]. - Skopje : State statistical office, 2025. - 103 стр. ; 20x 20 cm

Превод на делото: Жените и мажите во Северна Македонија : 2025

ISBN 978-608-227-360-0

а) Население -- Полова структура -- Македонија -- 2025 -- Статистика

COBISS.MK-ID 66045445



The development and printing of this publication were supported as part of the UN Women's programme "Promoting Gender Responsive Governance in the Republic of North Macedonia" funded by 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, or Sweden as a donor.

CONTENTS

Abbreviations	4
Preface	5
Milestones in gender equality legislation and policy in North Macedonia	6
1. POPULATION	11
2. HEALTH	33
3. EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	41
4. ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	63
Structure of earnings of employees	79
5. SOCIAL PROTECTION	83
6. POWER AND DECISION MAKING	89
7. CRIME AND JUSTICE	95

ABBREVIATIONS

LFS	Labour Force Survey
SSO	State Statistical Office
EU	European Union
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
NAP	National Action Plan
UN	United Nations
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
GREVIO	The expert body of the Council of Europe responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

PREFACE

Dear Users,

Gender statistics are instrumental in the development of policies and initiatives that are designed to promote gender equality. They offer empirical evidence that informs decision-making, emphasizes disparities, and allows monitoring of the progress over time. The State Statistical Office (SSO) has been at the forefront of the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data in our country, thereby promoting a more profound understanding of the dynamics between women and men in various sectors.

“Women and Men in North Macedonia” has been a cornerstone publication since its inception in 2000, providing a comprehensive understanding of the demographic, educational, and economic characteristics of the population. The fourteenth edition of this publication continues the tradition of providing comprehensive and up-to-date statistical data, demonstrating the SSO’s commitment to ensuring data continuity, while also incorporating new indicators that capture emerging trends and challenges.

The quality and scope of gender statistics in the country have been significantly enhanced as a result of the collaboration between the SSO and UN Women. This partnership guarantees that the data not only comply with international standards but also meet the unique requirements of the country’s political landscape. The indicators provided enable stakeholders to monitor the effectiveness of gender equality initiatives and identify areas that require additional intervention.

This publication provides a nuanced perspective on the progress and setbacks in the pursuit of gender equality by analysing trends in education, employment, health, and decision-making. It is a critical tool for policymakers, researchers, and advocates who are dedicated to the creation of a society that is equitable, with opportunities and outcomes that are not predetermined by gender.

We encourage readers to engage with the data presented, reflect on the actions taken, and recognize the activities that remain to be implemented. Only through informed analysis and collaborative efforts can we continue to progress toward a future in which gender equality is a tangible reality for all our citizens.

Director
Dejan Stankov, PhD

MILESTONES IN GENDER EQUALITY LEGISLATION AND POLICY IN NORTH MACEDONIA

1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Macedonia 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.
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Macedonia signed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Decision on establishing a Unit for the Promotion of Gender Equality in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy was adopted.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first National Action Plan for Gender Equality was adopted.
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender quota was introduced, requiring that 30% of candidates on electoral lists at the national and local level belong to the under-represented sex.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Women Parliamentarians' Club was established, as an informal and cross-party group of Women Parliamentarians from the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Labour Relations was adopted, including provisions for protection against discrimination and equal opportunities for women and men.
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men was adopted. • The Commission for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men was established in the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia. • The gender quota for elections was expanded to require that every third person on candidate lists belong to the under-represented sex.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Unit for Promotion of Gender Equality in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (1997) was reorganized and transformed into the Department for Equal Opportunities, thus enhancing its status and giving it overall responsibility for the advancement of the status of women and men in all areas of social life. • Coordinators for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in all institutions at central and local level were appointed. • The second National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2007-2012 was adopted.

2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination was adopted. • The Strategy for Safe Motherhood 2010-2015 and the NAP for its implementation were adopted.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2011-2020 and the NAP for its implementation were adopted.
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy on Gender Responsive Budgeting 2012-2017 was adopted. • The first NAP for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2013-2015) was adopted. • The Law on Minimum Wage was introduced for the first time in North Macedonia – it does not explicitly address women but covers low-paid jobs in which women predominate.
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Strategy on Gender Equality 2013-2020 was adopted. • The Law on Termination of Pregnancy (Law on Abortion) – restricting women's access to abortion adopted.
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Prevention of and Protection from Domestic Violence was adopted. • The concept of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) was introduced and applied for the first time in state institutions and local self-government units.
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Electoral Code was amended to increase the gender quota from 30% to 40% of the under-represented sex for candidates on electoral lists. • The Law on Labour Relations was amended, 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.
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 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) was adopted. • The Law on Minimum Wage was amended, equalizing the minimum wage with the national average for workers in the textile, leather, and apparel industries, in which the majority of employees are women.

2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2018-2020 was adopted. • The NAP 2018-2023 for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention was adopted - covering harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, as well as fulfilment of obligations on the prevention of gender-based violence, ensuring effective protection of victims, and prosecution and punishment of perpetrators. • The Methodology for strategic planning and preparation of the Annual Work Programme of the Government was amended, which contributed to the establishment of mechanism for gender mainstreaming in the strategic plans and annual programmes and monitoring of their implementation. • The Strategy for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship 2019-2023 was adopted, aimed at developing an entrepreneurial ecosystem 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. • The Law on Textbooks for Primary and Secondary Education was amended, aiming at limiting discriminatory and stereotypical content of textbooks and ensuring their quality. • Amendments to the Law on Primary Education were adopted, introducing an anti-discrimination clause.
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Law on Termination of Pregnancy (Law on Abortion) was adopted, abolishing provisions on the mandatory period for counselling and other administrative barriers to the exercise of the right to abortion. • The new Law on Social Protection was adopted, aiming to reform the entire social protection system to more effectively address the needs of citizens, with particular focus on women and girls from vulnerable categories.
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination was adopted, recognising gender identity and sexual orientation as grounds for discrimination and introducing the concept of intersectional discrimination. • The second National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2020 – 2025) was adopted.

2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on the Prevention and Protection from Violence against Women and Domestic Violence was adopted, in line with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention.
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Strategy on Gender Equality 2022-2027 was adopted, including clearly stated general and specific goals, expected results, and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. • The first report of North Macedonia was submitted to GREVIO - the expert body of the Council of Europe responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. • The Law on Budgets was adopted, for the first time regulating the principle of gender responsible budgeting and the obligation to include gender indicators and a gender budget statement at the central and local level. • Draft Law amending the Law on Value Added Tax was prepared, reducing the rate on sales of menstrual products. • A Resource Center for Gender Responsive Policy Making and Budgeting has been opened by the Ministry of Social Policy, Demographics and Youth, in partnership with the UN Women Office in North Macedonia.
2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to the Criminal Code were adopted to recognize several different types of gender-based violence, such as stalking, sexual harassment, economic violence, etc. • Ratification of the International Labour Organization's Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work, No. 190.
2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gordana Siljanovska - Davkova was elected as the first woman President of the Republic of North Macedonia. • The Commission for Monetary Compensation of Victims of a Violent Crime was established, offering enhanced protection to victims of violence related to domestic and gender-based violence, crimes violating sexual integrity, human trafficking and other types of violence.



POPULATION

According to the data from the last Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2021, the Republic of North Macedonia has 1,836,713 inhabitants, which is 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 of the number of men per 1000 women, which is 984.3 men per 1000 women.

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. One interesting fact is that the Census in North Macedonia recorded 51 individuals aged 100 years or older, including 33 women and 18 men.

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, while men make up 39.3% of the total number of men.

According to the 2021 Census, the number of persons with disabilities in the total resident population is 94,412, of which 55.3% are women.

Based on the 2021 Census, single mothers with children account for 10.1% of the total 538,348 families, while single fathers with children make up 3.2%.

According to the most recent Population Estimate, the Republic of North Macedonia has 922,015 women and 905,801 men as of 30 June 2023, with a nearly equal proportion of women and men, 50.4% and 49.6%, respectively. In other words, there are 982.4 men for every 1,000 women.

In terms of the age structure, the Macedonian population is increasingly aging and the country currently finds itself in the stage of demographic aging. The nation's aging is confirmed by the data distributed by age group, showing a rising number of elderly population, along with their growing share in the overall population. According to the Population Estimate, in 2023 the share of the population aged 0-14 is 16.7 %, aged 15-64 years - 65.4 %, and the share of the elderly population aged 65 and over is 17.9 %.

The regional demographic indicators reveal variations that highlight disproportions in the population's territorial distribution. The most densely populated is the Skopje region, and the least populated is the Vardar region.

Regarding the share of the male population compared to the female population by region, only three regions exhibit a greater percentage of males: the Vardar region with 50.3 %, the Southeastern region with 50.1 % and the Northeastern region with 50.2 %.

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 declining, as is the share of young people in the overall population structure, the number of elderly people is steadily increasing.

In 2023, the average age of the population was 41.2 years (42.1 years for women and 40.3 years for men). As regards life expectancy, in the Republic of North Macedonia women live 77.6 years, that is, 4.4 years longer than men, who live 73.2 years.

According to the value of the total fertility rate (TFR) for 2023, which is 1.5 live births per woman, women in North Macedonia increasingly decide to have only one child.

In 2023, the mean age of mothers for all live births is 29.6 years, while the mean age of mothers at first birth is 28.1 years. In the same year, 14 live births of mothers under the age of 15 were also registered.

According to birth order, 7387 or 44.1 % are first-born, 6191 or 37 % are second-born, 2099 are third-born (12.5 %), and there are also 11 registered cases of live-born children as the ninth or 0.1 % and more.

According to the sex structure of live births, males have a larger share of 50.9%, i.e. for every 100 live-born female children, there are 103.6 male.

The unfavourable age structure also has an impact on the number of deaths. In 2023, out of 20 187 deceased persons, 47.3 % are women and 52.7 % are men. The average age of death is 72.1 years for men and 76.5 years for women, which means that women outlive men by 4.4 years on average.

In 2023, in the total number of cases of violent death (412), “accidents” ranked first with 69.9 %, of which 28.59 % cases were women, followed by “suicides” with 25.2 %, of which 25 % were women, and “homicides” with 4.9 % of which 20.0 % women. In the total number of persons who lost their lives in transport accidents, the greater share of men – 80.0 % is evident.

As a result of postponement of marriage to later ages, in 2023 the largest number of marriages were concluded in the age group from 25 to 29 years old, i.e. 4,228 marriages or 33.4 % of women and 4 450 marriages or 35.1 % of men.

The average age at first marriage is 27.5 years for bride and 30.1 for groom. Most marriages are first marriages, with 93.2 % share of women and 92.2 % of men. Men enter more often into second marriage, accounting for 7.0 %, and third marriage, accounting for 0.8 % of the total number of marriages.

According to the age, the highest number of divorces by age of women, 310 or 17.6 %, and by age of men, 295 or 17.6 %, was recorded in the age group of 35-39 years. According to the duration of marriage, most divorces, 393 or 22.3 %, took place 5 to 9 years following the conclusion of the marriage.

The data on internal migrations show that the largest share – 48.0 % is made up of women in the age group of 30-64 years. According to the data on citizens of North Macedonia who moved to other countries in 2023, the share of women is 47.5 % of a total of 2034 people.

DEFINITIONS

Natural increase - the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths for a specified period of time.

Crude birth rate - crude birth rate is the ratio between the number of live births in the calendar year and the same midyear population, multiplied by 1000.

Rate of natural increase - the rate of natural increase shows the difference between live births and deaths during the year divided by the midyear population, multiplied by 1000.

Total fertility rate (TFR) - is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages (15-49) and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified reference year.

Crude mortality rate - is the ratio between the number of deaths in the calendar year and the midyear population of the same period, multiplied by 1000.

Perinatal mortality rate is the ratio of stillbirths and deaths of children within one week of birth per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Neonatal mortality rate is defined as the ratio of the number of neonatal deaths in the infancy period, i.e. in the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Perinatal mortality and **neonatal mortality** rates are used to measure the quality of healthcare, i.e. antenatal care, perinatal and postnatal care, which are provided at the three levels of healthcare (primary, secondary and tertiary).

Marriage is a legally regulated union of life between a man and a woman in which the interests of the spouses, the family and society are realized.

Divorce is the final dissolution of a marriage by a valid decision of a competent court.

Internal migration covers the changes of the place of permanent residence or stay within the Republic of North Macedonia.

International migration covers the movement of citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia to and from other countries, as well as the movement of foreigners.

Net migration of population is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants to a particular area or country in a given period of time.

Nuptiality rate is the ratio between the number of marriages concluded during a given year and the midyear population of the same period, multiplied by 1000.

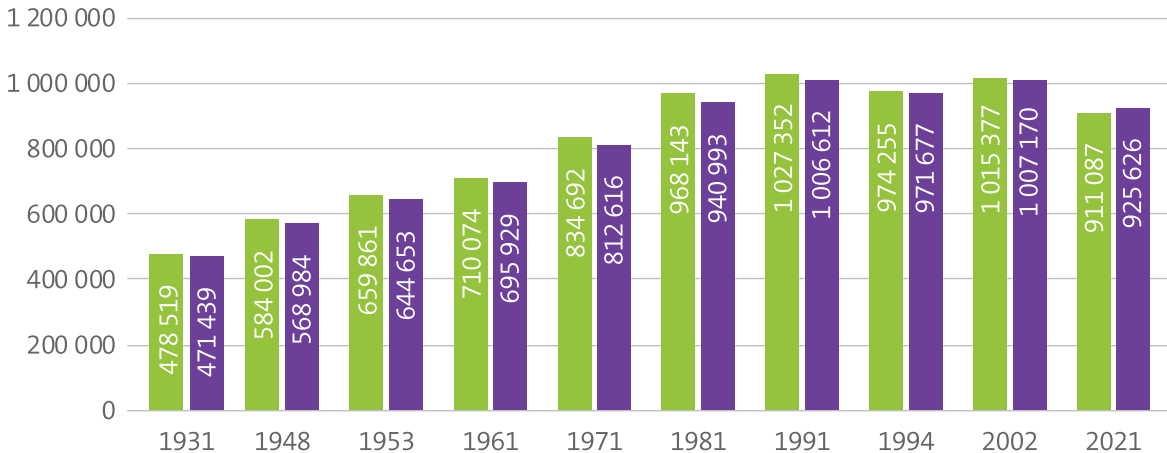
Divorciality rate is the ratio between the number of divorces during a given year and the midyear population of the same period, multiplied by 1000.

Population estimate: The size and age-sex distribution of the population are determined through population censuses. However, the decade-long interval between censuses presents a considerable span during which substantial changes may take place due to both natural and migratory movements within the population, affecting both its total numbers and age-sex structure. Consequently, utilizing census data alongside information regarding natural and mechanical population movements, population estimates are prepared for the years between censuses.

Old-age dependency ratio shows the ratio between the number of children (0-14 years) and the persons aged 65 and over, in relation to the persons of working age (15-64). The indicator presents the ratio between the total number of persons aged 0-14 years, when they are mainly economically inactive, and the number of persons aged 65+.

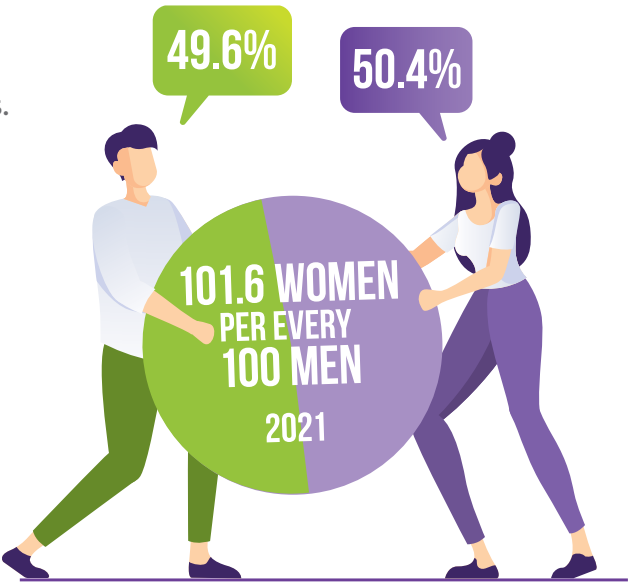
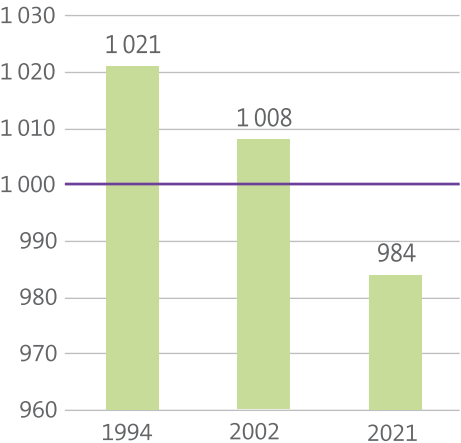
GRAPH 1.

Some indicators by sex, Population Censuses 1931-2021



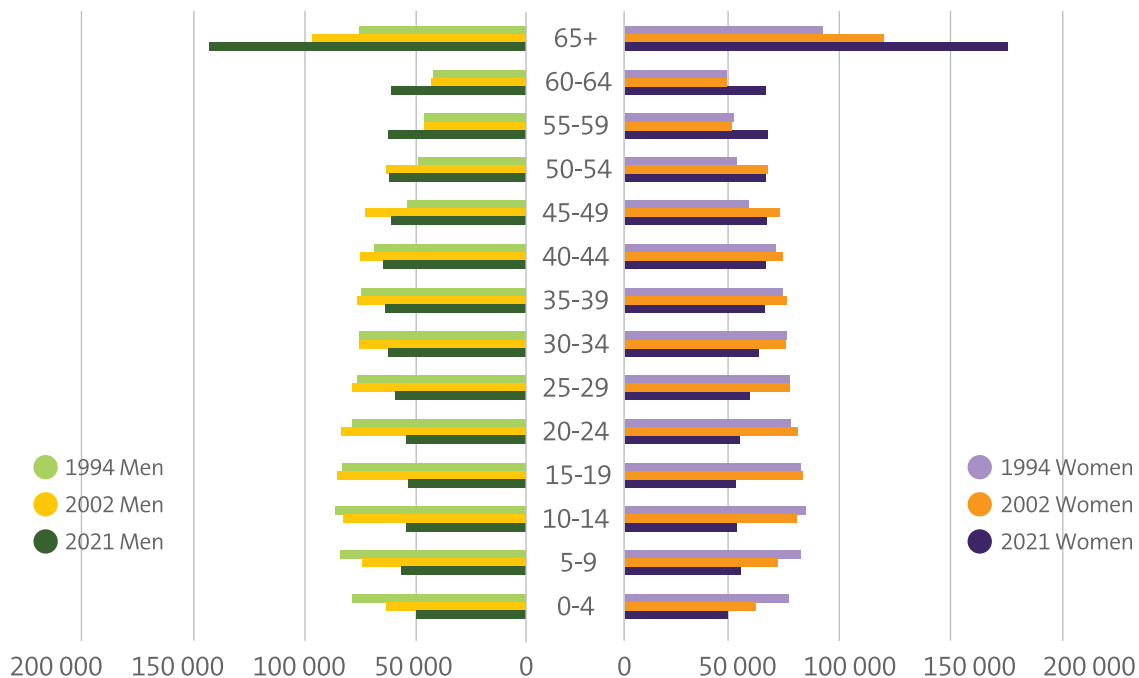
GRAPH 2.

Number of men per 1000 women across the 1994, 2002 and 2021 Censuses.



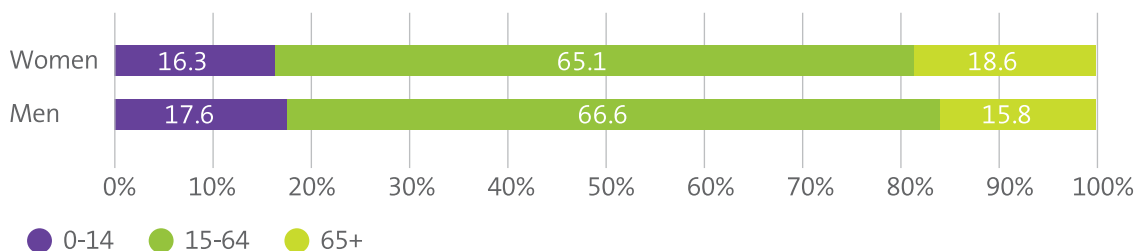
GRAPH 3.

Population by age and sex, Census 1994, 2002 and 2021

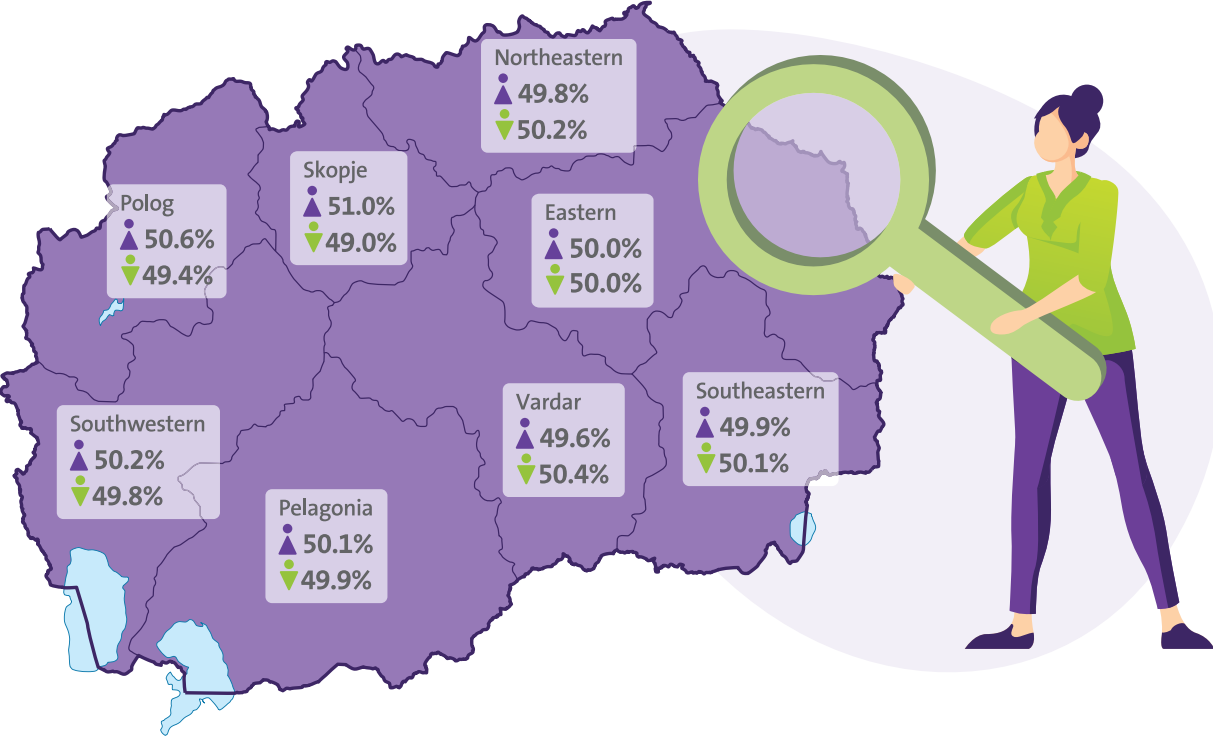


GRAPH 4.

Participation of women and men by basic age groups, Census 2021



GRAPH 5.
Population by region, by sex, Census 2021



Region	Sex	Total	%
Vardar Region	Total	138 722	100
	Women	68 847	49.6
	Men	69 875	50.4
Eastern Region	Total	150 234	100
	Women	75 123	50.0
	Men	75 111	50.0
Southwestern Region	Total	177 398	100
	Women	89 033	50.2
	Men	88 365	49.8
Southeastern region	Total	148 387	100
	Women	73 982	49.9
	Men	74 405	50.1

Region	Sex	Total	%
Pelagonia Region	Total	210 431	100
	Women	105 449	50.1
	Men	104 982	49.9
Polog Region	Total	251 552	100
	Women	127 37 5	50.6
	Men	124 177	49.4
Northeastern Region	Total	152 982	100
	Women	76 140	49.8
	Men	76 842	50.2
Skopje Region	Total	607 007	100
	Women	309 677	51.0
	Men	297 330	49.0

GRAPH 6.

Population estimate, by age and sex, as of 30.06.2023

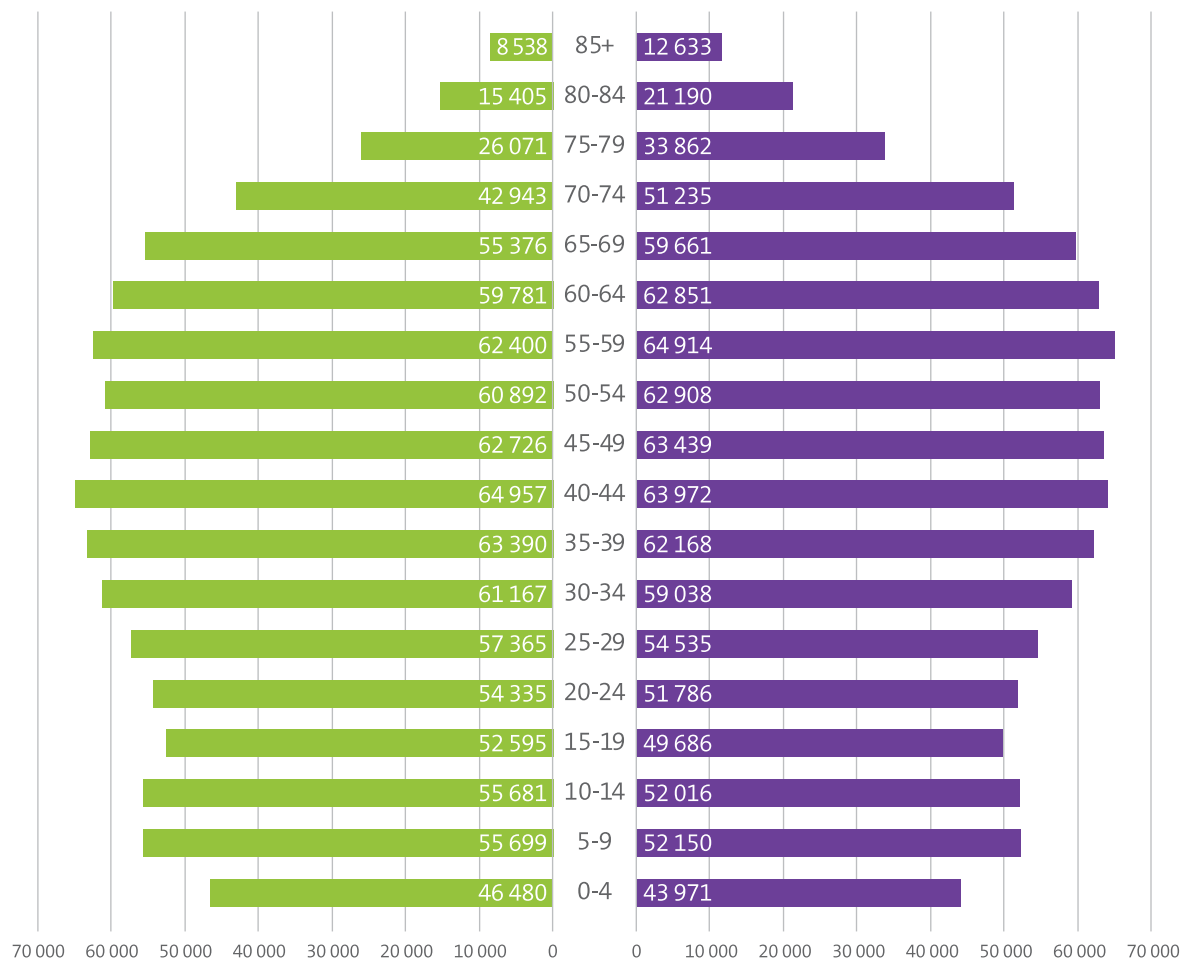


TABLE 1.
Average age of the population

Men		Women
39.9	2021	41.7
40	2022	41.9
40.3	2023	42.1



TABLE 2.
Life expectancy

Men		Women
72.4	2019-2021	76.8
72.2	2020-2022	76.7
73.2	2021-2023	77.6

TABLE 3.
Total resident population by type of disability, by age group and sex, Census 2021

Type of disability	Sex	Age group			
		Total	0-14	15-65	65+
Total	Total	94 412	1 674	40 985	51 753
	Women	52 203	661	20 415	31 127
	Men	42 209	1 013	20 570	20 626
Mobility	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
Communication	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 4.

Live births by age and marital status of the mother

	2021		2022		2023	
	In marriage	Outside marriage	In marriage	Outside marriage	In marriage	Outside marriage
Total	16 102	2 546	15 775	2 298	14 681	2 056
Under 15	-	20	-	17	-	14
15-19	311	480	272	433	215	369
20-24	2 645	670	2 636	587	2 291	498
25-29	5 685	649	5 432	571	5 026	491
30-34	4 992	454	4 894	405	4 609	385
35-39	2 074	207	2 091	204	2 087	226
40-44	376	61	410	72	414	61
45-49	13	3	34	6	34	9
50 +	6	2	6	3	5	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1

GRAPH 7.

Structure of live births by age of mother

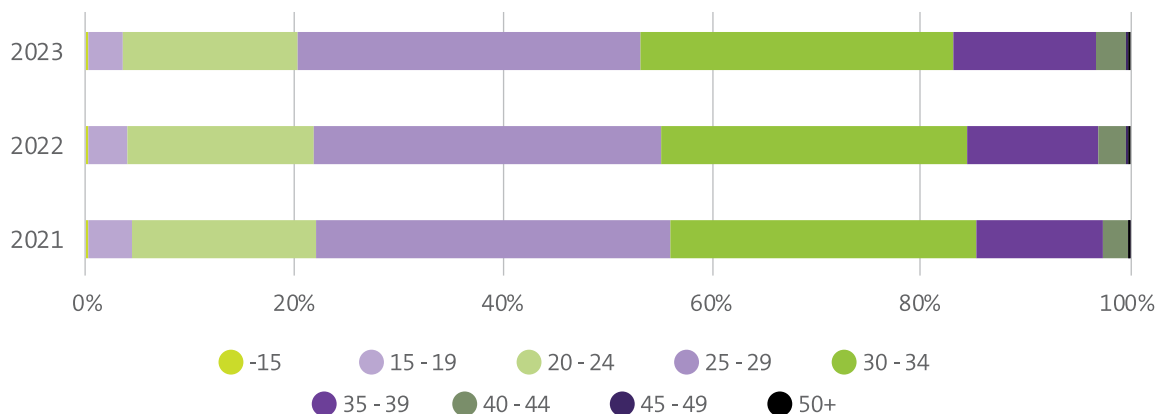


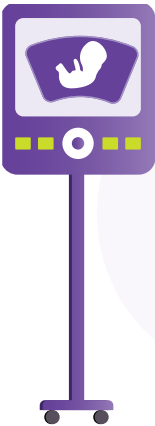
TABLE 5.
Live births by age of mother, urban/rural

	2021		2022		2023	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	11 772	8 073	10 866	7 207	10 171	6 566
Under 15	15	1	12	5	7	7
15-19	511	387	428	277	351	233
20-29	5 442	4 890	4 904	4 322	4 443	3 863
30-39	5 454	2 665	5 148	2 446	4 966	2 341
40-49	343	130	368	154	397	121
50 +	7	-	5	3	5	1
Unknown	-	-	1	0	2	-

TABLE 6.
Average age of mother at birth,
Total and First birth

Total births		First birth
29.2	2021	27.5
29.4	2022	27.7
29.6	2023	28.1

GRAPH 8.
Total fertility rate



GRAPH 9. Vitality Index – Live births per 100 deaths

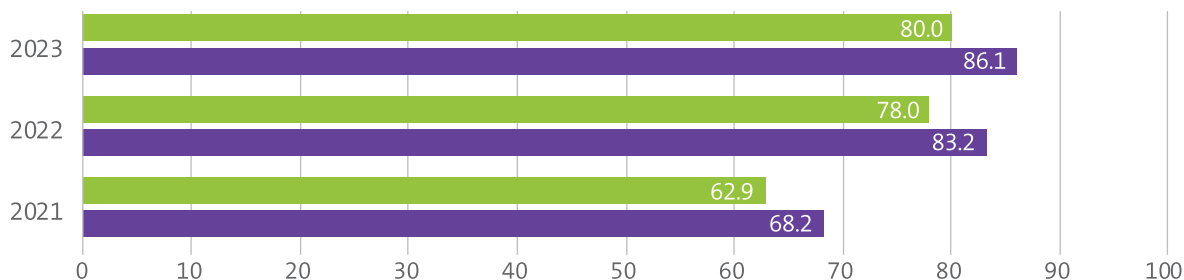


TABLE 7. Mortality

Mortality rate	
2021	15.5
2022	12.3
2023	11.0

Neonatal mortality rate	
2021	2.9
2022	1.4
2023	0.9

Perinatal mortality rate	
2021	9.3
2022	6.9
2023	7.6

Infant mortality rate	
2021	4.6
2022	3.2
2023	1.8

Under-5 mortality rate	
2021	4.9
2022	3.8
2023	2.4

TABLE 8.
Infant deaths by age

	Total	Up to 24 hours	1-6 days	7 - 29 days	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-11 months
2021	85	12	19	23	17	8	6
2022	58	9	6	12	16	10	5
2023	30	3	5	7	7	5	3

TABLE 9.
Deaths, urban/rural

	2021			2022			2023		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	28 516	13 361	15 155	22 459	11 868	10 591	20 187	10 640	9 547
Urban	17 955	8 259	9 696	14 354	7 514	6 840	12 724	6 657	6 067
Rural	10 561	5 102	5 459	8 105	4 354	3 751	7 463	3 983	3 480

GRAPH 10.
Average age at death



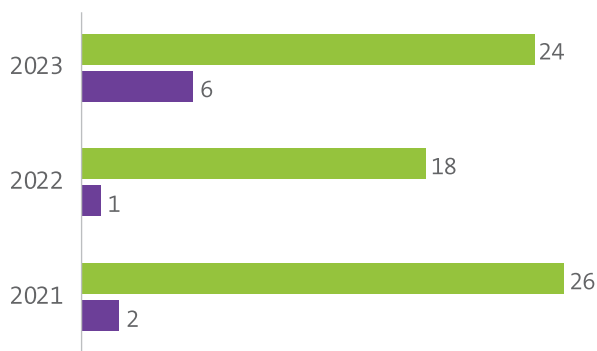
TABLE 10.

Violent deaths

	2021		2022		2023	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	258	419	132	354	112	300
Accidents	225	339	107	275	82	206
Suicides	32	73	24	74	26	78
Homicides	1	7	1	5	4	16
In %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Accidents	87.2	80.9	81.1	77.7	73.2	68.7
Suicides	12.4	17.4	18.2	20.9	23.2	26
Homicides	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.4	3.6	5.3

GRAPH 11.

Deaths in transport accidents



GRAPH 12.
Marriages by age

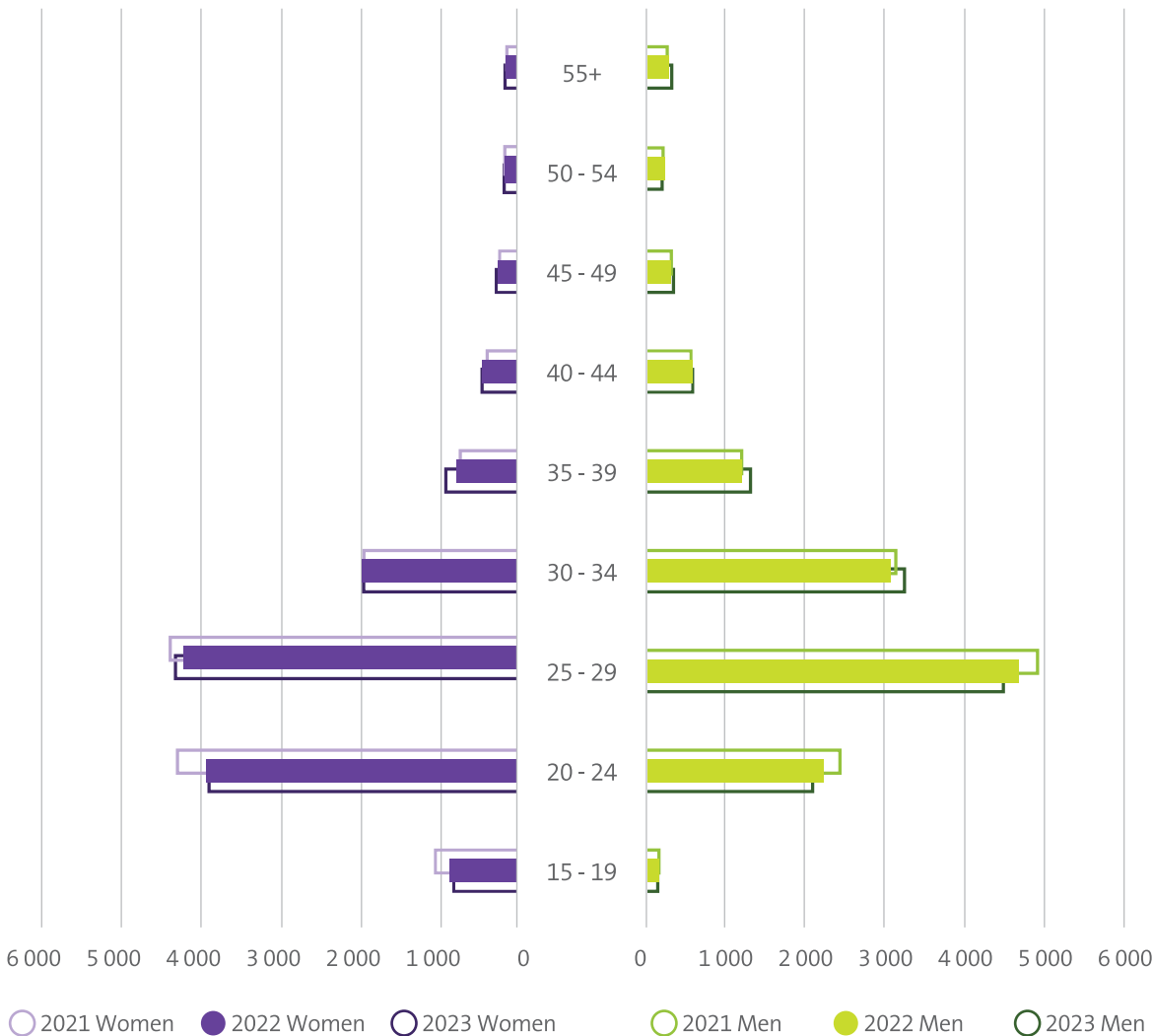


TABLE 11.

First marriage of the bride,
by age, under 20 years old

Age of the bride	First marriage		
	2021	2022	2023
16	23	32	26
17	46	40	39
18	447	349	336
19	519	443	391
Total	1 035	864	792

TABLE 12.

First marriage of the groom,
by age, under 20 years old

Age of the groom	First marriage		
	2021	2022	2023
16	2	1	2
17	6	3	2
18	54	50	47
19	109	120	102
Total	171	174	153

TABLE 13.

Average age at first marriage

Women		Men
27.0	2021	29.8
27.1	2022	29.9
27.5	2023	30.1



TABLE 14.

Marriages by former marital status

Former marital status	Women	Men
2021		
Never married	12 531	12 437
Widowed	59	89
Divorced	747	811
2022		
Never married	12 065	12 001
Widowed	71	109
Divorced	746	772
2023		
Never married	11 813	11 687
Widowed	85	136
Divorced	774	849

TABLE 15.

Marriages by marriage order

Marriage order	Women	Men
2021		
First	12 531	12 437
Second	777	825
Third and more	29	75
2022		
First	12 065	12 001
Second	785	811
Third and more	32	70
2023		
First	11 813	11 687
Second	813	882
Third and more	46	103

TABLE 16.
Divorces by age of spouses

	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
	2021		2022		2023	
Total	1 964		1 613		1 765	
Under 20	14	1	14	3	14	2
20 – 24	160	72	126	52	151	68
25 – 29	307	207	252	178	262	211
30 – 34	354	330	298	281	314	289
35 – 39	364	365	269	268	310	295
40 – 44	274	308	239	273	273	268
45 – 49	199	242	183	205	189	235
50 +	292	439	232	353	252	397

TABLE 17.
Divorces by duration of marriage

Duration in years	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Total	1 964	1 613	1 975
Under 1	91	72	79
1	137	113	143
2	149	90	114
3	115	98	111
4	102	110	121
5-9	451	360	393
10-14	276	230	248
15+	643	540	556

GRAPH 13.
Divorces by child custody after divorce (%)

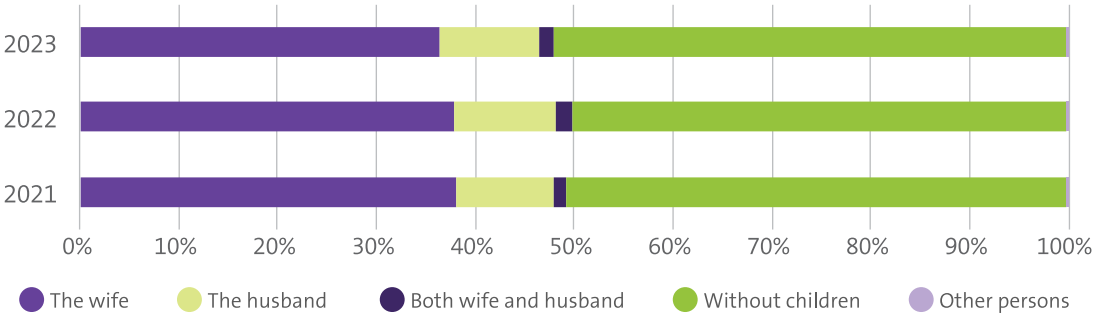


TABLE 18.

Basic indicators for marriages and divorces

Year	Nuptiality rate (marriages per 1000 inhabitants)	Divorciability rate (divorces per 1000 inhabitants)	Divorces per 1000 marriages
2021	7.3	1.1	147.3
2022	7.0	0.9	125.2
2023	6.9	1.0	139.3

GRAPH 14.

Families by family type, Census 2021

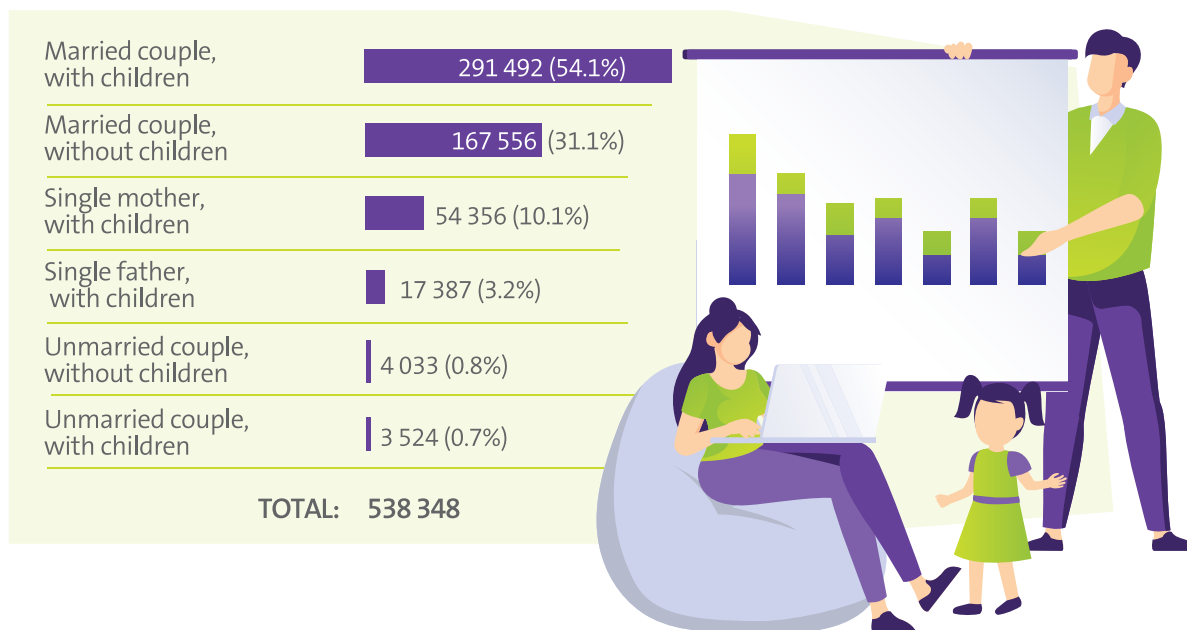


TABLE 19.
Internal migration

Immigrated citizens, by sex and age

	North Macedonia	Skopje	North Macedonia	Skopje	North Macedonia	Skopje
	2021		2022		2023	
Total	6 407	1 999	6 377	2 342	6 220	2 005
0-14	2	0	8	2	23	2
15-29	2 786	591	2 609	698	2 372	543
30-64	3 182	1 279	3 288	1 461	3 350	1 321
65+	437	129	472	181	475	139
Women	4 593	1 167	4 554	1 393	4 412	1 231
0-14	2	0	4	2	9	0
15-29	2 409	409	2 230	487	2 039	390
30-64	1 976	696	2 087	820	2 114	765
65+	206	62	233	84	250	76
Men	1 814	832	1 823	949	1 808	774
0-14	0	0	4	0	14	2
15-29	377	182	379	211	333	153
30-64	1 206	583	1 201	641	1 236	556
65+	231	67	239	97	225	63

TABLE 20.
Immigrated citizens by sex, by region

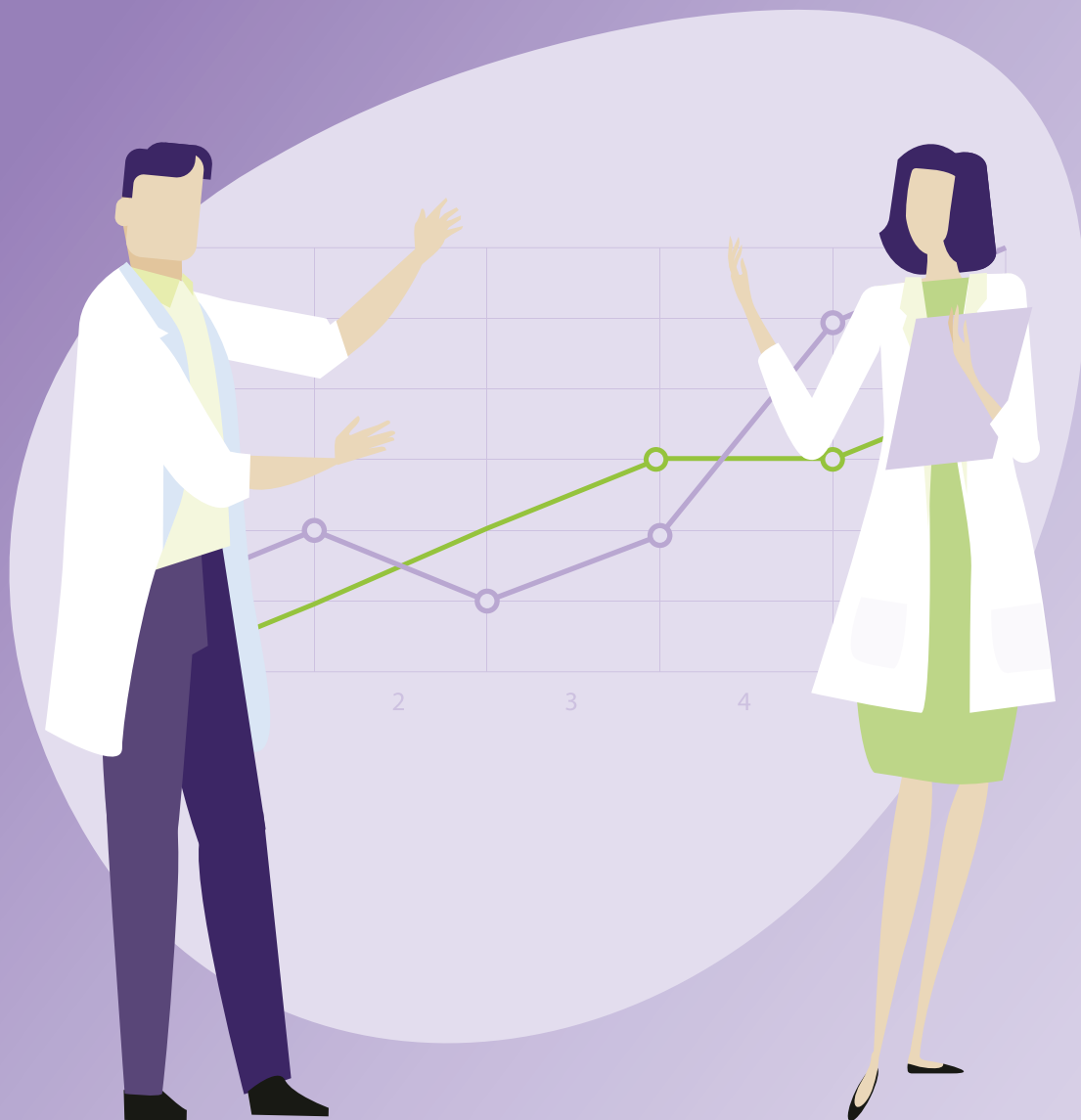
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	2021			2022			2023		
North Macedonia	3 381	1 019	2 362	3 628	1 133	2 495	3 542	1 094	2 448
Vardar	262	53	209	244	48	196	236	45	191
Eastern	272	57	215	241	57	184	284	71	213
Southwestern	314	94	220	359	116	243	381	132	249
Southeastern	263	73	190	252	55	197	248	66	182
Pelagonia	240	55	185	208	49	159	258	62	196
Polog	258	44	214	224	48	176	238	39	199
Northeastern	220	45	175	197	38	159	180	30	150
Skopje	1 552	598	954	1 903	722	1 181	1 717	649	1 068

Note: The data refer to Total immigrants-emigrants in the Republic of North Macedonia, but do not include immigrants-emigrants in the same region.

TABLE 21.

Migrated to other countries by gender and age, by region

		RNM		Vardar		Eastern		Southwestern		Southeastern		Pelagonia		Polog		Northeastern		Skopje	
		Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners	Citizens of RNM	Foreigners
2021																			
0-14	M	60	6	7	0	14	0	3	0	1	2	1	3	5	0	6	0	23	1
	F	61	4	6	0	14	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	6	1	20	2
15-29	M	218	33	33	1	20	0	54	3	13	1	7	7	26	2	5	0	60	19
	F	176	19	31	0	15	0	40	2	16	0	3	6	34	6	4	0	33	5
30-64	M	321	100	56	2	22	0	45	20	24	0	25	19	63	0	7	2	79	57
	F	334	17	46	0	15	0	43	0	37	1	17	5	64	1	13	1	99	9
65+	M	26	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	10	1
	F	34	2	2	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	5	2
2022																			
0-14	M	79	31	3	0	28	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	7	1	0	0	37	25
	F	86	33	4	0	26	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	39	32
15-29	M	248	92	27	5	26	0	53	11	7	0	1	6	41	5	2	0	91	65
	F	220	36	29	0	18	0	47	0	6	1	1	1	34	7	2	1	83	26
30-64	M	624	231	83	7	62	0	76	39	23	12	3	6	117	3	6	0	254	164
	F	488	41	55	0	29	1	82	1	21	2	0	1	88	3	4	1	209	32
65+	M	84	3	1	0	1	0	20	2	1	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	31	1
	F	76	2	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	23	2
2023																			
0-14	M	104	6	32	0	26	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	32	3
	F	113	10	27	0	42	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	3	0	36	2
15-29	M	285	80	61	2	23	0	74	3	11	3	0	17	44	0	2	3	70	52
	F	242	14	59	0	21	0	70	0	13	1	0	2	27	2	1	1	51	8
30-64	M	624	201	116	7	46	0	114	29	39	4	0	27	131	4	2	0	176	130
	F	541	30	119	0	38	0	124	2	40	1	0	12	87	3	3	0	130	12
65+	M	55	2	11	0	3	0	8	1	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	23	1
	F	70	0	8	0	3	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	36	0



In 2023, 47.3% of the total number of deceased persons were women. The largest number of persons died from diseases of the circulatory system, or 8,836 persons, of whom 50.6% were women, followed by cases of neoplasm as the cause of death, of which 40 % were women. The mortality rate from chronic diseases is significantly higher for men than for women. The total number of suicides is nearly the same, but they are a more frequent cause of death among men.

Data related to sexual and reproductive health show that the abortion rate decreased from 17.1 abortions per 100 live births in 2021 to 13.2 in 2023. During the same period, the number of abortions among women over the age of 35 has also significantly decreased.

Between 2013 and 2022, the Republic of North Macedonia saw 7,217 new cancer cases each year, or 374.78 cases per 100,000 persons. 53.8% refer to men, whereas 46.2% to women. Women account for 61.8% of the population up to the age of 50, while men account for 38.2%. Men account for 55.9% of those over the age of 50, compared to 44.1% for women.

Cancer affects approximately 88% of the population over the age of 50, with 18.23% falling between the ages of 50 and 60. Children and adolescents under the age of 15 account for around 0.1% of cancer cases. Malignant breast neoplasm is the most common diagnosis among the female population, accounting for 25.1%.

DEFINITIONS

A deceased person is every live-born person who showed permanent disappearance of all evidence of vital functions.

Abortion is termination of pregnancy.

Cancer is the inclusive name given to more than a hundred different diseases that occur from the uncontrollable growth of cells due to defects in the normal working mechanisms of a patient's body.

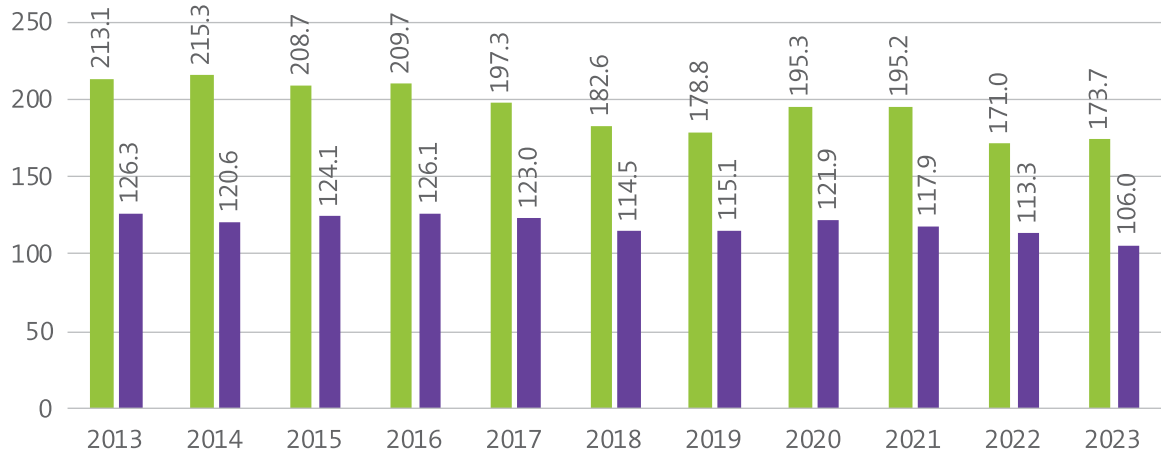
TABLE 1.
Deaths by causes of death¹

	2021			2022			2023		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	28 516	15 155	13 361	22 459	11 868	10 591	20 187	10 640	9 547
Diseases of the circulatory system	10 238	5 054	5 184	9 284	4 555	4 729	8 836	4 369	4 467
Neoplasms	3 931	2 336	1 595	3 809	2 227	1 582	3 747	2 249	1 498
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings, not elsewhere classified	2 521	1 335	1 186	2 960	1 582	1 378	2 804	1 497	1 307
COVID-19	5 888	3 384	2 504	1 532	944	588	1 449	637	812
Diseases of the respiratory system	1 192	663	529	1 002	558	444	943	560	383
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1 661	694	967	1 507	693	814	909	374	535
Diseases of the nervous system	1 074	466	608	958	416	542	515	275	240
Diseases of the genitourinary system	517	279	238	463	250	213	350	252	98
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	677	419	258	486	354	132	119	77	42
Diseases of the digestive system	600	398	202	311	213	98	412	300	112
Other	217	127	90	147	76	71	103	50	53

¹ International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision

GRAPH 1.

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



GRAPH 2.

New cases of cancer in the Republic of North Macedonia 2013-2023

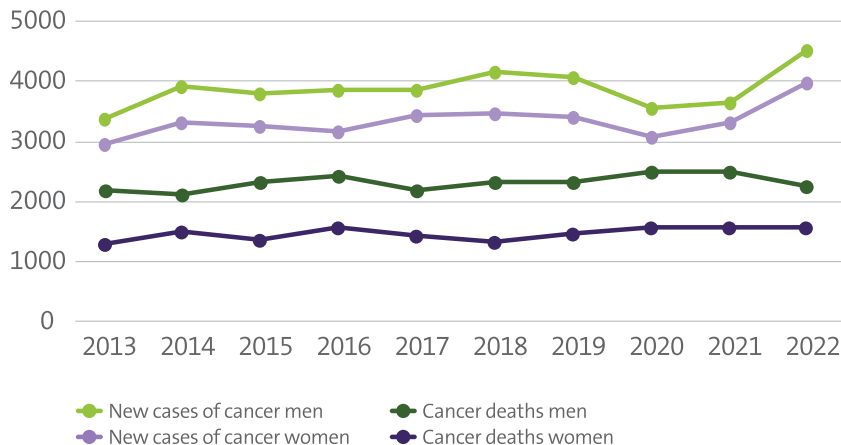


TABLE 2.

Cancer deaths

Men		Women
2 324	2020	1 588
2 324	2021	1 598
2 223	2022	1 586

Source: Institute of Public Health

TABLE 3.

Age distribution of cancer cases over 10 years, 2013 - 2022

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
>=0 - <5	Men	4	3	6	8	4	6	6	4	6	5
	Women	5	1	1	4	5	3	4	3	2	2
>=5 - <10	Men	7	6	8	3	4	2	10	5	0	3
	Women	2	5	2	1	3	1	4	5	2	7
>=10 - <15	Men	2	6	9	5	2	4	9	3	3	3
	Women	2	8	4	2	4	1	7	3	4	5
>=15 - <20	Men	5	10	8	9	12	13	13	10	10	10
	Women	11	12	8	7	11	6	11	4	5	9
>=20 - <25	Men	14	15	21	21	18	10	14	11	16	12
	Women	11	15	11	20	17	14	9	15	10	21
>=25 - <30	Men	31	25	17	25	20	22	18	21	28	31
	Women	27	24	25	18	22	10	24	23	36	27
>=30 - <35	Men	26	32	43	42	21	29	33	23	34	42
	Women	52	38	56	37	61	43	55	55	46	47
>=35 - <40	Men	42	44	42	45	40	42	55	38	46	61
	Women	75	92	81	89	85	80	96	97	90	110
>=40 - <45	Men	67	64	66	82	66	65	70	61	62	81
	Women	124	125	134	124	128	146	131	120	145	177
>=45 - <50	Men	133	140	103	120	109	126	130	121	120	123
	Women	194	208	208	199	207	199	209	186	208	262
>=50 - <55	Men	234	295	259	222	217	263	219	184	197	227
	Women	259	289	303	289	309	320	264	244	264	341
>=55 - <60	Men	419	448	445	434	410	417	372	337	317	423
	Women	398	416	400	373	418	416	403	329	350	434
>=60 - <65	Men	521	658	605	642	620	644	650	567	558	617
	Women	447	469	504	487	505	519	465	439	455	578
>=65 - <70	Men	531	659	769	719	776	819	765	689	737	881
	Women	415	513	490	501	552	548	554	491	569	641
>=70 - <75	Men	511	606	548	570	597	675	731	616	685	884
	Women	324	416	407	402	453	459	444	434	485	571
>=75 - <80	Men	448	528	484	468	511	523	481	418	439	596
	Women	310	371	305	307	336	347	368	309	302	399
>=80	Men	378	392	378	438	427	505	497	450	408	516
	Women	304	308	324	302	329	348	351	329	336	346

Source: Institute of Public Health

TABLE 4.

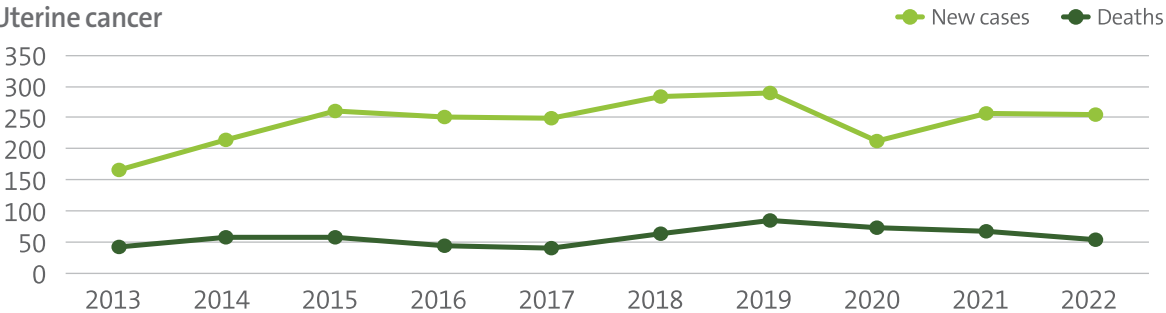
Age distribution of cancer mortality over 10 years, 2013 - 2022

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
>=0 - <5	Men	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2
	Women	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
>=5 - <10	Men	3	2	5	1	4	1	0	4	1	0
	Women	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	2	0	1
>=10 - <15	Men	1	0	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	2
	Women	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
>=15 - <20	Men	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	0
	Women	3	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
>=20 - <25	Men	4	2	2	1	5	2	2	3	5	4
	Women	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	3	2	2
>=25 - <30	Men	8	7	4	6	9	5	5	1	3	8
	Women	6	5	8	7	6	2	4	3	2	2
>=30 - <35	Men	13	5	8	17	5	9	6	10	6	8
	Women	9	6	8	11	15	12	2	8	10	13
>=35 - <40	Men	12	10	16	13	12	12	12	18	12	16
	Women	25	18	22	29	24	19	14	17	10	8
>=40 - <45	Men	29	27	28	27	26	17	19	26	24	23
	Women	33	35	30	31	27	31	33	33	33	30
>=45 - <50	Men	80	60	44	55	51	55	53	50	40	48
	Women	72	59	54	70	50	52	48	58	58	54
>=50 - <55	Men	119	145	142	123	101	129	103	96	92	79
	Women	97	116	104	97	93	92	79	91	96	92
>=55 - <60	Men	254	231	237	252	220	213	196	191	201	188
	Women	148	143	146	147	152	148	147	153	145	132
>=60 - <65	Men	344	339	367	357	340	335	339	345	351	294
	Women	205	198	202	223	218	220	213	194	190	215
>=65 - <70	Men	343	337	414	415	417	435	423	461	491	372
	Women	214	255	231	280	253	241	255	278	276	269
>=70 - <75	Men	342	378	329	356	332	362	414	433	438	478
	Women	207	233	206	211	230	233	248	266	285	264
>=75 - <80	Men	326	333	329	314	327	304	320	294	301	339
	Women	203	250	197	230	201	200	234	216	210	226
>=80	Men	308	284	314	351	330	360	356	390	353	362
	Women	236	241	281	247	252	235	263	264	270	275

Source: Institute of Public Health

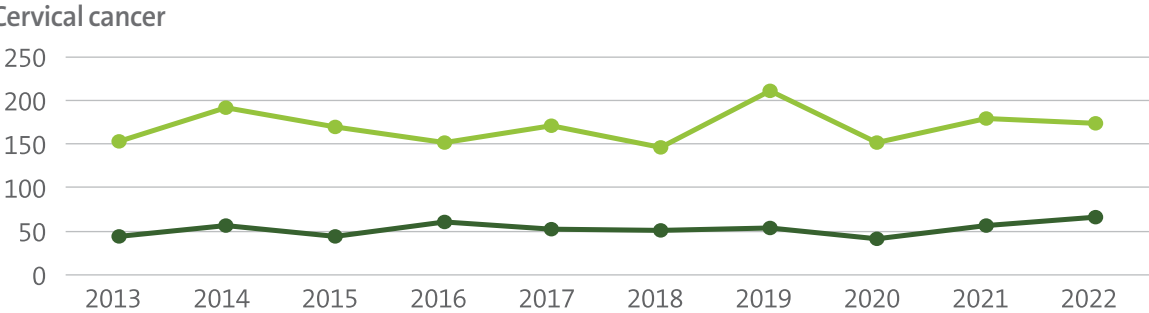
GRAPH 3.

Uterine cancer



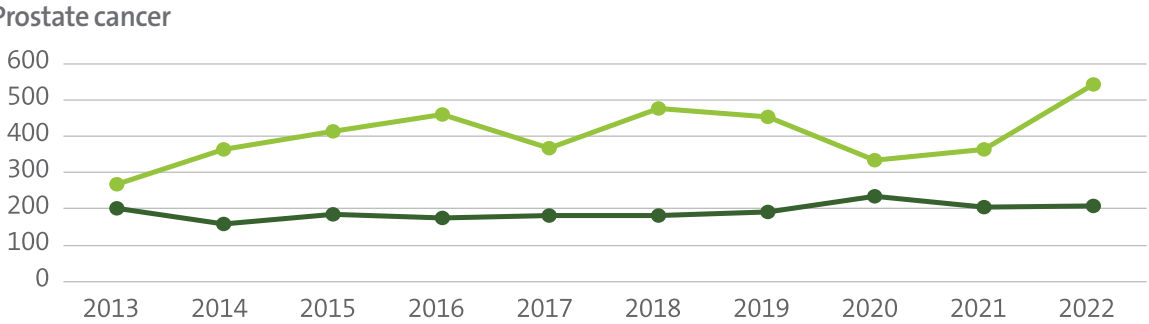
GRAPH 4.

Cervical cancer



GRAPH 5.

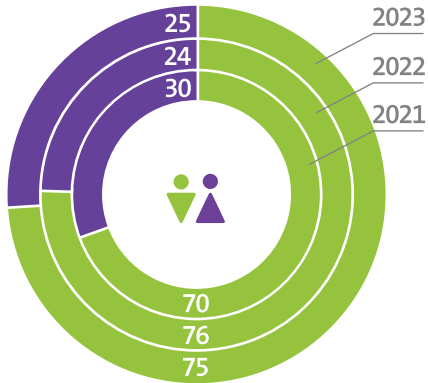
Prostate cancer



Source: Institute of Public Health

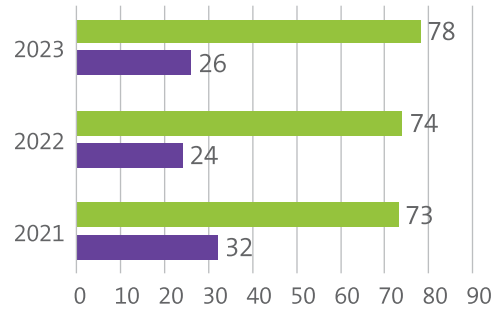
GRAPH 6.

Intentional self-harm (suicide), %



GRAPH 7.

Number of suicides



GRAPH 8. Abortion rate, per 100 live births



TABLE 5.

Number of abortions, all ages

(number of abortions, women under 20 years of age and over 35 years of age, 2012-2022)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of abortions, all ages	5387	4983	4738	4587	4251	4236	3992	3784	3308	3168	2602	2207
Number of abortions, women under 20 years of age	236	237	217	217	161	142	144	127	76	78	107	74
Number of abortions, women over 35 years of age	1897	1756	1558	1530	1493	1471	1406	1388	1213	1112	960	716

Source: Institute of Public Health



EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The situation in the field of education does not differ depending on the level of education. Thus, the number of new pupils in both primary and lower and upper secondary education decreases from year to year. In addition, the same sex structure can be observed among pupils in primary and lower and upper secondary education over the years. The number of female pupils enrolled in primary and lower secondary education in the 2023/2024 and 2022/2023 school years is 48%. The number of female pupils enrolled in upper secondary education in the 2023/2024 and 2022/2023 school years is 49%.

The number of enrolled female students showed a slight increase, reaching 59% in the 2022/2023 school year, and increasing to 60% in the 2023/2024 year.

The number of enrolled pupils who continue from primary education and lower secondary to upper secondary education is on the decline.

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

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

In upper secondary education, female pupils tend to show more interest in gymnasium education, whereas male pupils typically prefer vocational education.

The net rates of enrolled pupils (of both sexes) in primary and lower secondary education and in upper secondary education record a slight decrease.

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 cycles of studies.

DEFINITIONS

Pupil is a person who has completed school and obtained a degree in a certain area.

Students are persons that are continuing with their education at the tertiary education institutions in the Republic of North Macedonia as full-time or part-time students, after completing their upper secondary education and fulfilling the conditions for enrolling at the tertiary education institutions.

The title **Master of Science** (of Science, Arts, etc.) is obtained by the person who has completed university education, postgraduate studies and has passed the master's thesis.

The title **Specialist** is obtained by the person who has completed university education, postgraduate studies of at least one year of duration and has passed the specialist's thesis. The specialization in the field of medical sciences is not considered as specialization, because it does not involve the acquisition of the professional title of specialist, but rather specialization in the profession.

The title **Doctor of Science** (of Philosophy, Science, etc.) is obtained by the person who has completed university education, first and second cycle, and has passed the doctoral dissertation.

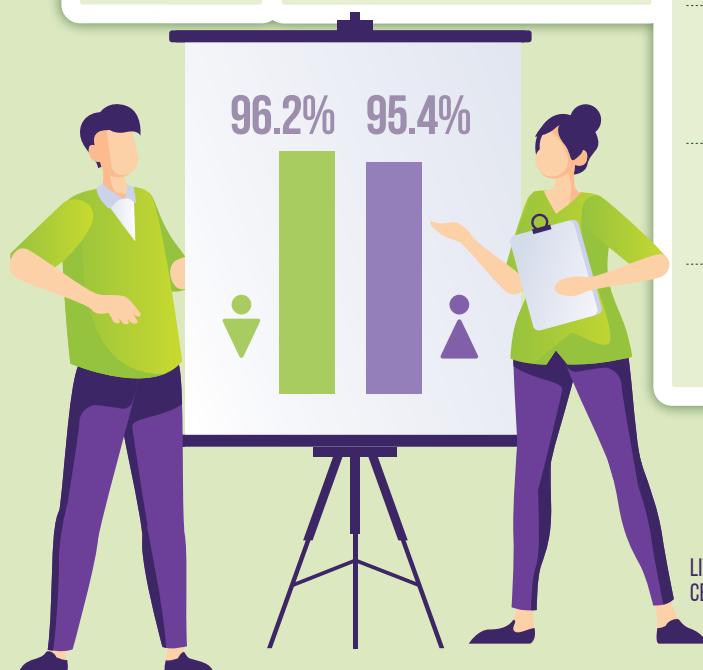
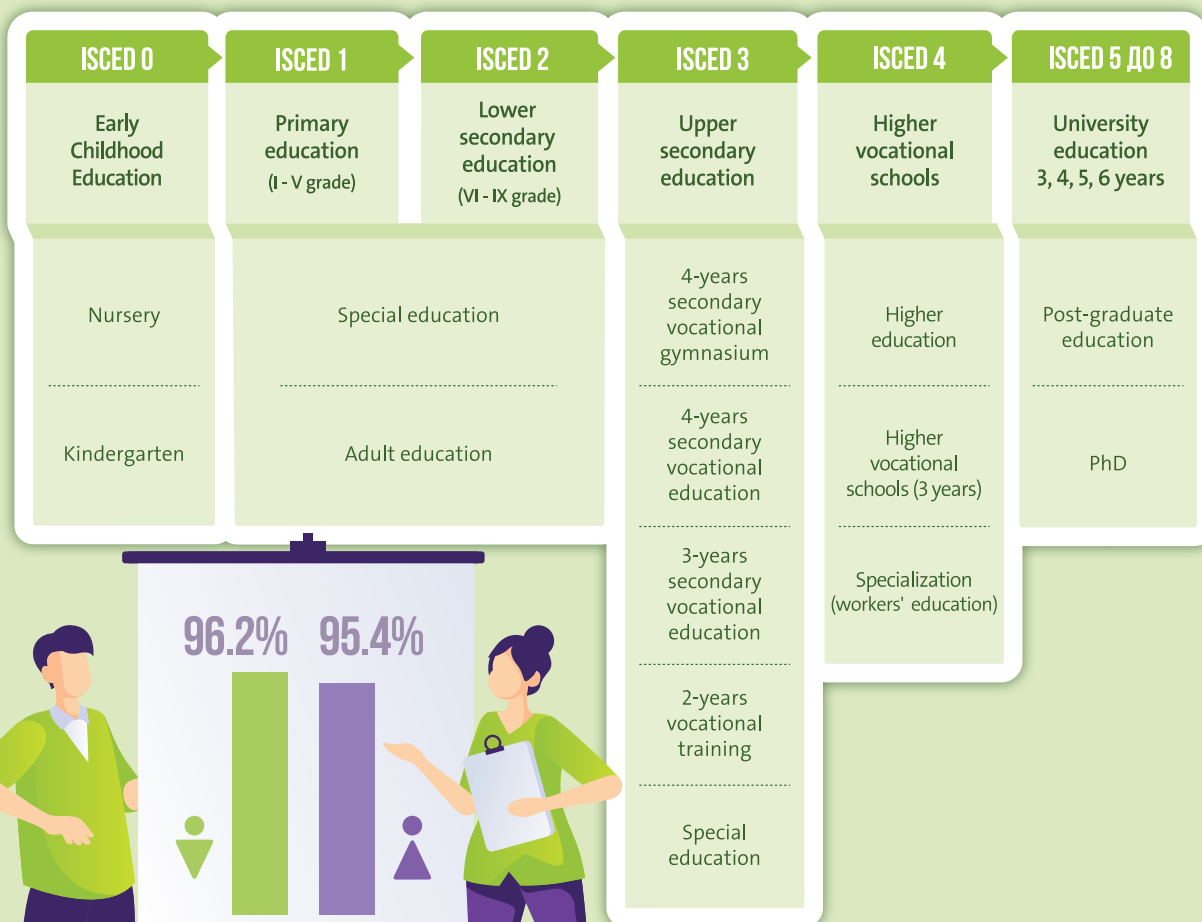
Teacher is a person who carries out educational work in a school, according to a curriculum.

Teachers and associates in the tertiary education institutions are the persons who perform educational activities. According to the academic titles they can be full professors, associate professors, assistant professors (at faculties), senior lecturers, lecturers and professors at a higher education school (at higher education schools).

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).

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).



LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15+
CENSUS 2021

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+
No education	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	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	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	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	Women	140 391	-	7 200	19 861	93 327	20 003
	Men	122 958	-	4 392	13 641	77 353	27 572
Master's degree	Women	16 796	-	259	2 977	13 226	334
	Men	12 858	-	144	1 662	10 279	773
Doctoral degree	Women	2 923	-	-	32	2465	426
	Men	3 114	-	-	26	2221	867
Unknown	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 1.

Participation in early childhood education, % of children aged 4+

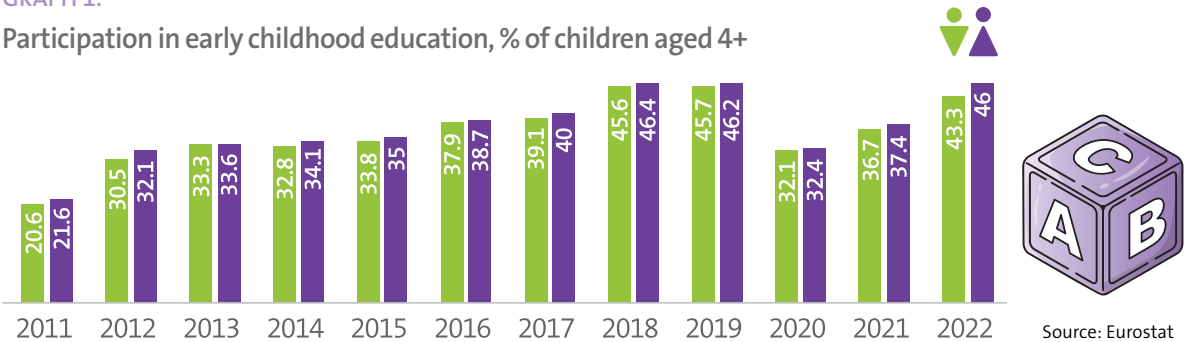


TABLE 2.

Students in the educational process, number and net-enrolment rates

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %		Net enrolment rate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
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 ¹⁾	28 287	19 540	59	41	36	24
2022/2023						
Primary and lower secondary education	89 676	95 423	48	52	95	94
Upper secondary education	33 825	35 402	49	51	82	81
Tertiary education ¹⁾	28 755	19 849	59	41	37	31
2023/2024						
Primary and lower secondary education	88 277	93 847	48	52	93	92
Upper secondary education	33 058	34 220	49	51	81	79
Tertiary education ¹⁾	28 408	19 018	60	40	37	29

1) 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

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Students who completed primary and lower secondary education				
2020/2021	9 337	9 836	49	51
2021/2022	9 239	9 773	49	51
2022/2023	9 172	9 619	49	51
Students enrolled in 1 year of upper secondary education				
2021/2022	8 615	9 457	48	52
2022/2023	8 670	9 243	48	52
2023/2024	8 441	9 076	48	52

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Students who completed upper secondary education				
2020/2021	9 476	10 014	49	51
2021/2022	9 691	9 710	50	50
2022/2023	9 243	9 632	49	51
Students who completed upper secondary education				
2021/2022	6 603	5 266	56	44
2022/2023	6 738	5 553	55	45
2023/2024	6 971	5 092	58	42

TABLE 4.

Students who completed regular upper secondary education, according to qualification, 2021/2022

Education	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gymnasium education	3 781	3 173	54	46
Philological gymnasium	381	176	68	32
Gymnasium of natural sciences and mathematics	1 582	1 309	55	45
General gymnasium	1 818	1 688	52	48
Vocational education	5 767	6 365	48	52
Agriculture and veterinary medicine	93	192	33	67
Forestry and wood processing	40	130	24	76
Geology, mining and metallurgy	13	23	36	64
Textile and leather processing	162	79	67	33
Architecture and geodesy	134	264	34	66
Economics, law and trade	845	664	56	44
Agriculture	5	16	24	76
Food production	-	-	-	-
Mining and extraction	1	7	13	88
Mechanical engineering	73	1 096	6	94
Electrical engineering	335	1 434	19	81
Chemical engineering	271	204	57	43
Wood processing	-	-	-	-
Veterinary medicine	11	14	44	56
Textile	-	-	-	-
Graphics	41	33	55	45
Personal services	393	184	68	32
Geodesy	-	-	-	-
Architecture	14	8	64	36
Transport	239	219	52	48
Trade	-	-	-	-
Travel, tourism, hotel and catering services	174	396	31	69
Economics	270	310	47	53
Law	93	110	46	54
Health	2 494	779	76	24
Physical education	66	203	25	75
Manufacturing and processing	-	-	-	-
Art education	143	172	45	55
Fine arts	48	33	59	41
Music	81	134	38	62
Ballet	14	5	74	26
Total	9 691	9 710	50	50

TABLE 5.

Students who completed regular upper secondary education, according to qualification, 2022/2023

Education	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gymnasium education	3 643	3 095	54	46
Philological gymnasium	333	155	68	32
Gymnasium of natural sciences and mathematics	1 462	1 144	56	44
General gymnasium	1 848	1 796	51	49
Vocational education	5 450	6 398	46	54
Agriculture and veterinary medicine	84	141	37	63
Forestry and wood processing	54	117	32	68
Geology, mining and metallurgy	4	32	11	89
Textile and leather processing	142	110	56	44
Architecture and geodesy	142	224	39	61
Economics, law and trade	898	718	56	44
Agriculture	9	21	30	70
Food production	-	-	-	-
Mining and extraction	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineering	62	1 038	6	94
Electrical engineering	327	1 666	16	84
Chemical engineering	278	168	62	38
Wood processing	-	-	-	-
Veterinary medicine	11	22	33	67
Textile	7	-	100	-
Graphics	31	47	40	60
Personal services	388	121	76	24
Geodesy	-	-	-	-
Architecture	-	6	-	100
Transport	220	261	46	54
Trade	-	-	-	-
Travel, tourism, hotel and catering services	166	397	29	71
Economics	215	245	47	53
Law	102	63	62	38
Health	2 272	907	71	29
Physical education	38	94	29	71
Manufacturing and processing	-	-	-	-
Art education	150	139	52	48
Fine arts	66	36	65	35
Music	69	96	42	58
Ballet	15	7	68	32
Total	9 243	9 632	49	51

GRAPH 2.

Students who continued their education, %

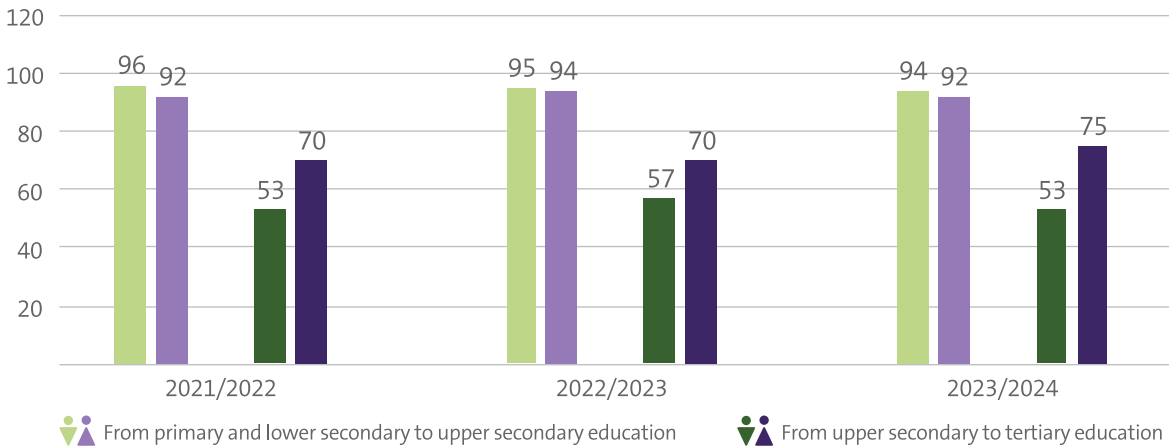


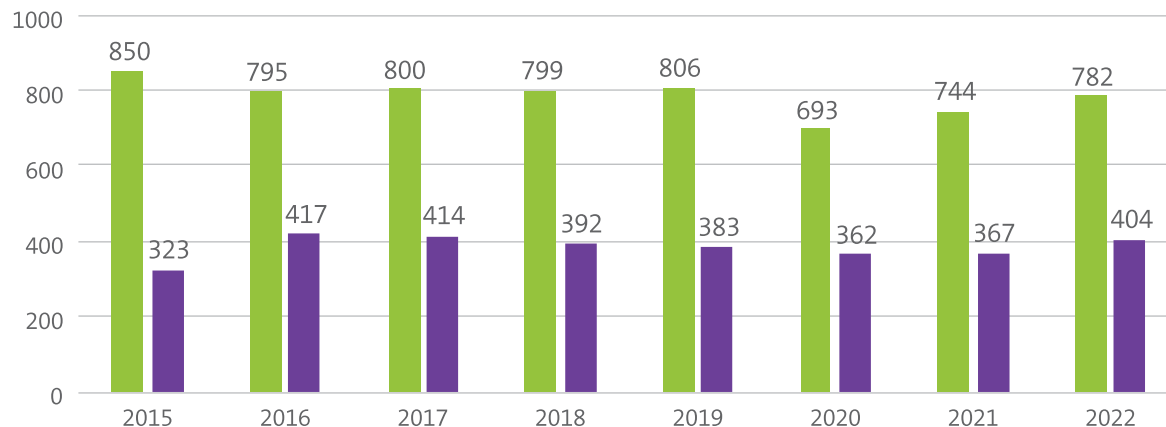
TABLE 6.

Students who terminated their education, number and drop-out rates

	Number of students		Sex distribution, %		Drop-out rates	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2020/2021						
Primary and lower secondary education	86	97	47	53	0.1	0.1
Upper secondary education	52	129	29	71	0.2	0.4
2021/2022						
Primary and lower secondary education	131	119	52	48	0.1	0.1
Upper secondary education	170	421	29	71	0.5	1.2
2022/2023						
Primary and lower secondary education	199	151	57	43	0.2	0.2
Upper secondary education	105	236	31	69	0.3	0.7

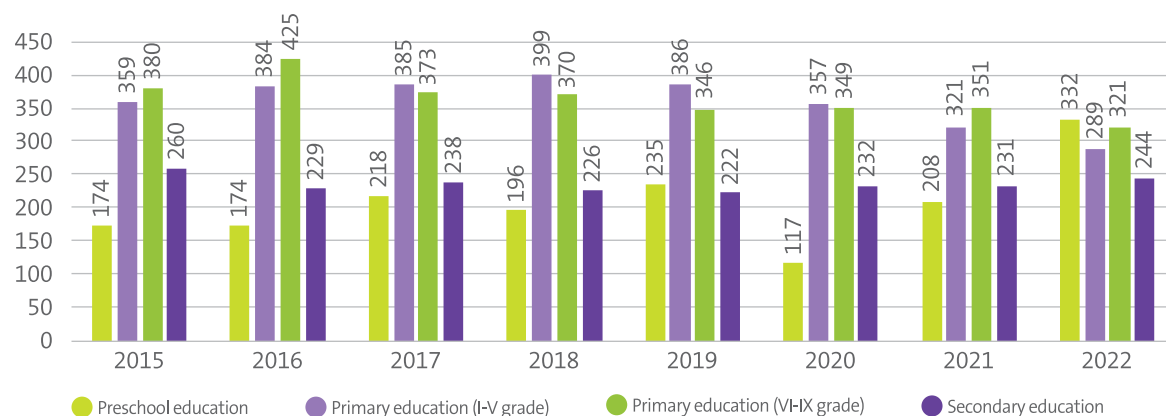
GRAPH 3.

Number of children with disabilities in formal education, by sex, by year



GRAPH 4.

Number of students with disabilities included in the educational process according to the ISCED classification



Profile of the child population in the Republic of North Macedonia:

Results of the analysis of data on children from the 2021 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings and administrative data

TABLE 7.

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

	Number		Sex distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	2021/2022			
Primary and lower secondary education	13 374	5 764	70	30
Upper secondary education	4 461	2 697	62	38
	2022/2023			
Primary and lower secondary education	13 591	5 459	71	29
Upper secondary education	4 447	2 600	63	37
	2023/2024			
Primary and lower secondary education	13 570	5 261	72	28
Upper secondary education	4 509	2 542	64	36

TABLE 8.

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

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Enrolled students			
2021/2022	29 858	21 724	58	42
2022/2023	30 969	22 852	58	42
2023/2024	30 704	21 612	59	41
	Graduated students			
2021	4 564	3 189	59	41
2022	4 270	3 213	57	43
2023	4 814	2 608	65	35

TABLE 9.

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

2022	Graduated students		Sex distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	4 078	2 901	58	42
Education	247	34	88	12
Arts and Humanities	478	226	68	32
Social sciences, journalism and information	450	300	60	40
Business, administration and law	940	830	53	47
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	166	44	79	21
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	246	391	39	61
Engineering, production and construction	368	382	49	51
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	51	67	43	57
Health and social protection	948	257	79	21
Services	184	370	33	67

2023	Graduated students		Sex distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	4 607	2 396	66	34
Education	206	29	88	12
Arts and Humanities	525	214	71	29
Social sciences, journalism and information	663	128	84	16
Business, administration and law	1 145	629	65	35
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	156	41	79	21
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	279	391	42	58
Engineering, production and construction	380	346	52	48
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	62	70	47	53
Health and social protection	971	254	79	21
Services	220	294	43	57

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
	2022/2023			
Total	1 553	1 137	58	42
Education	163	32	84	16
Arts and Humanities	114	65	64	36
Social sciences, journalism and information	241	147	62	38
Business, administration and law	555	396	58	42
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	51	8	86	14
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	106	134	44	56
Engineering, production and construction	214	261	45	55
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	19	20	49	51
Health and social protection	40	13	75	25
Services	50	61	45	55
	2023/2024			
Total	1 386	1 005	58	42
Education	90	19	83	17
Arts and Humanities	133	69	66	34
Social sciences, journalism and information	187	115	62	38
Business, administration and law	461	317	59	41
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	130	31	81	19
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	102	153	40	60
Engineering, production and construction	166	205	45	55
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	13	10	57	43
Health and social protection	53	14	79	21
Services	51	72	41	59



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
	2022/2023			
Total	215	104	67	33
Arts and Humanities	1	3	25	75
Social sciences, journalism and information	3	6	33	67
Business, administration and law	28	36	44	56
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	-	-	-	-
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	-	1	-	100
Engineering, production and construction	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	1	2	33	67
Health and social protection	181	54	77	23
Services	1	2	33	67
	2023/2024			
Total	307	214	59	41
Arts and Humanities	6	1	86	14
Social sciences, journalism and information	2	12	14	86
Business, administration and law	82	95	46	54
Engineering, production and construction	2	2	50	50
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	-	-	-	-
Health and social protection	213	80	73	27
Services	2	24	8	92

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
	2022			
Total	862	552	61	39
Education	32	6	84	16
Arts and Humanities	75	28	73	27
Social sciences, journalism and information	107	104	51	49
Business, administration and law	372	207	64	36
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	17	7	71	29
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	29	33	47	53
Engineering, production and construction	158	132	54	46
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	9	3	75	25
Health and social protection	33	7	83	18
Services	30	25	55	45
	2023			
Total	865	626	58	42
Education	23	4	85	15
Arts and Humanities	70	46	60	40
Social sciences, journalism and information	93	79	54	46
Business, administration and law	369	242	60	40
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	31	13	70	30
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	20	30	40	60
Engineering, production and construction	187	157	54	46
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	6	3	67	33
Health and social protection	43	12	78	22
Services	23	40	37	63

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
	2022			
Total	162	126	56	44
Arts and Humanities	4	9	31	69
Social sciences, journalism and information	16	31	34	66
Business, administration and law	55	70	44	56
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	3	-	100	-
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	1	6	14	86
Engineering, production and construction	-	1	-	100
Health and social protection	81	7	92	8
Services	2	2	50	50
	2023			
Total	126	72	64	36
Education	1	-	100	-
Arts and Humanities	2	3	40	60
Social sciences, journalism and information	7	13	35	65
Business, administration and law	28	38	42	58
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	2	-	100	-
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	2	4	33	67
Health and social protection	82	11	88	12
Services	2	3	40	60

TABLE 14.

Persons enrolled in postgraduate studies, citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia, by scientific branch of doctoral studies, number and structure

	Students		Sex distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	2021/2022			
Total	223	187	54	46
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
	2022/2023			
Total	294	249	54	46
Education	14	6	70	30
Arts and Humanities	36	11	77	23
Social sciences, journalism and information	32	36	47	53
Business, administration and law	37	34	52	48
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	22	19	54	46
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	11	21	34	66
Engineering, production and construction	28	26	52	48
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	6	10	38	63
Health and social protection	92	62	60	40
Services	16	24	40	60

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
	2022			
Total	70	63	53	47
Education	1	1	50	50
Arts and Humanities	7	4	64	36
Social sciences, journalism and information	6	4	60	40
Business, administration and law	10	6	63	38
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	5	2	71	29
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	3	6	33	67
Engineering, production and construction	6	6	50	50
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	-	-	-	-
Health and social protection	32	25	56	44
Services	-	9	-	100
	2023			
Total	66	45	59	41
Education	6	-	100	0
Arts and Humanities	9	2	82	18
Social sciences, journalism and information	4	6	40	60
Business, administration and law	11	13	46	54
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	3	1	75	25
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	1	5	17	83
Engineering, production and construction	6	3	67	33
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine	2	1	67	33
Health and social protection	23	9	72	28
Services	1	5	17	83

TABLE 16.

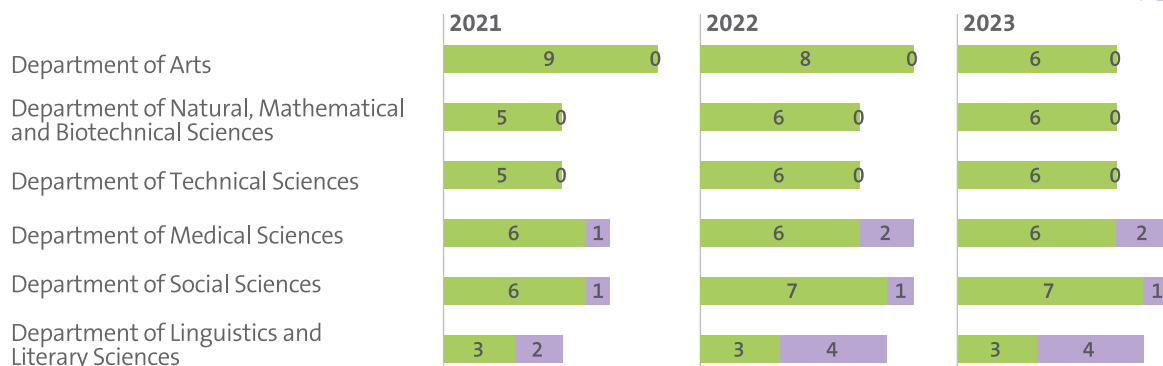
Teachers and associates in tertiary education, number and sex distribution

		Number		Sex distribution, %	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
2021/2022	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
2022/2023	Professor	620	809	43	57
	Associate professor	454	439	51	49
	Docent	427	310	58	42
	Senior lecturer at faculty	26	17	60	40
	Lecturer at faculty	11	8	58	42
	Professor at higher vocational school	18	7	72	28
	Lecturer at higher vocational school	13	7	65	35
	Assistant	423	350	55	45
	Junior assistant	4	10	29	71
	Lector	37	2	95	5
	Teacher for practical work	1	3	25	75
	Expert associate	65	89	42	58
	Associate	84	71	54	46
	Other staff	69	122	36	64

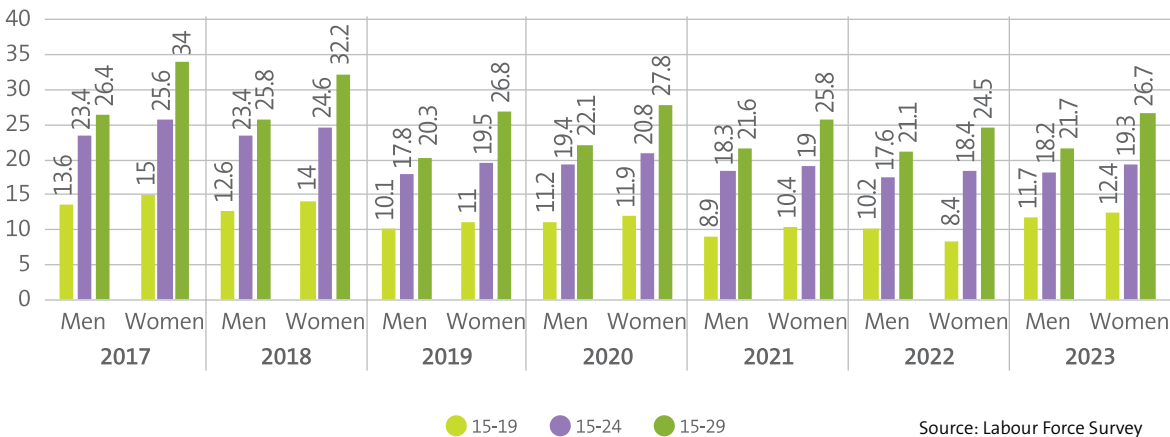
		Number		Sex distribution, %	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
2023/2024	Professor	726	873	45	55
	Associate professor	418	416	50	50
	Docent	407	335	55	45
	Senior lecturer at faculty	15	6	71	29
	Lecturer at faculty	4	12	25	75
	Professor at higher vocational school	14	2	88	13
	Lecturer at higher vocational school	19	17	53	47
	Assistant	446	359	55	45
	Junior assistant	4	5	44	56
	Lector	30	4	88	12
	Teacher for practical work	-	-	-	-
	Expert associate	63	69	48	52
	Associate	108	96	53	47
	Other staff	107	101	51	49

GRAPH 5.

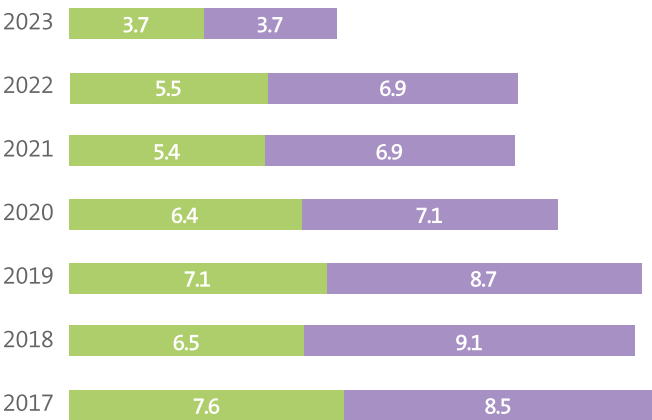
Members of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, by department 2021 - 2023



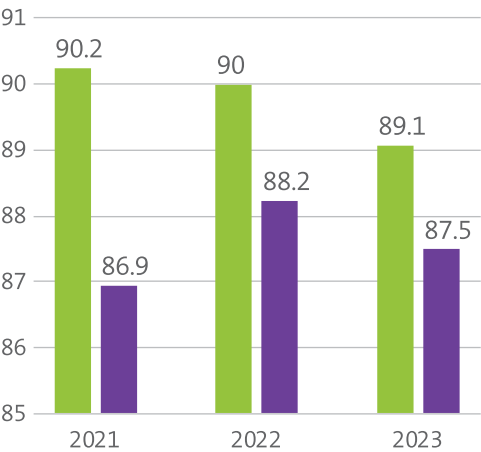
GRAPH 6.
Persons Not in Education, Employment, or Training - NEET rates



GRAPH 7.
Early school leavers, % of population aged 18-24

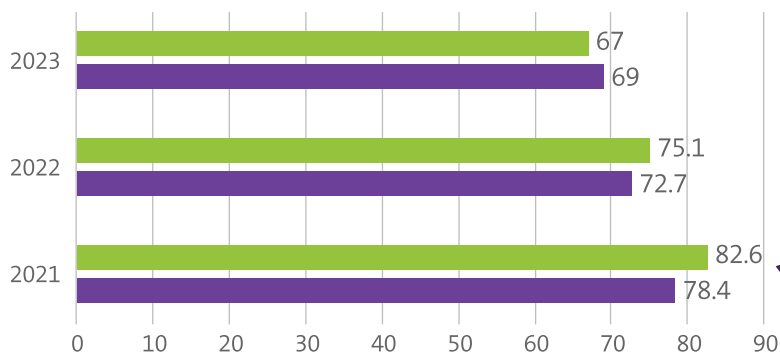


GRAPH 8.
Internet users, by sex, %



GRAPH 9.

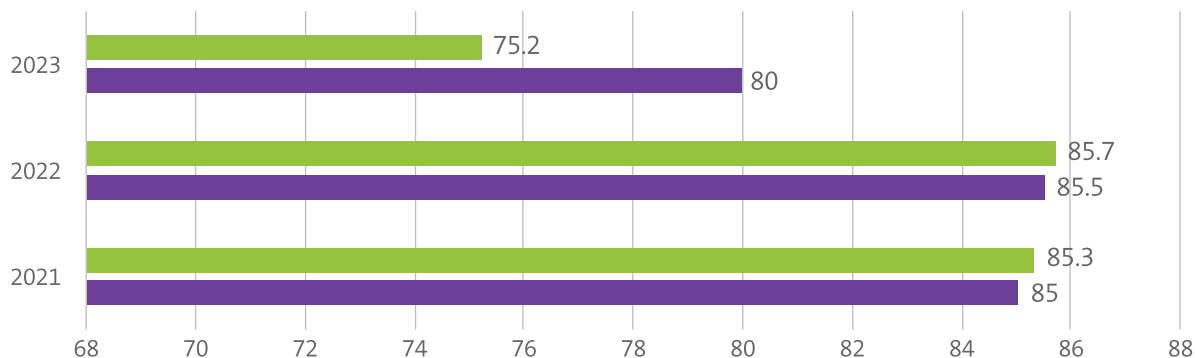
Frequency of using the Internet in the last 3 months / Several times during the day, %



*Note: In 2022 and 2023, the question was somewhat amended compared to prior years, when it read "Frequency of using the internet in the last three months/ every day or almost every day"

GRAPH 10.

Participation in social networks (creating a user profile, sending messages or posting on Facebook, Twitter/X, etc.), by sex, %





ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

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 2023 was 37.9%, i.e. 57.2% of women were economically inactive. Comparatively, in the same year, the rate of active participation of men in the labour market was 53.2%, while the inactivity rate was 38.0%. 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 18.0% in 2023.

The employment rate is highest among women and men aged 25 to 49. The employment rate for the young population aged 15 to 29 was 33.6% in 2023. The employment rate for girls and women of the same age group was 27.6%, against 39.3% for boys and men.

Both in the urban and in the rural part of the country, the largest share of the employed population has completed a 4-year secondary education, that is, 44.4% of employed women and 50.5% of employed men. In 2023, the most significant difference was observed in the share of employed persons with completed tertiary education – 38.8% of employed women had completed tertiary education, and the same applies to 30.0% of employed men. Comparatively, in rural areas, 22.7% of employed women have completed tertiary education against 12.6% of employed men.

The largest share of the total number of inactive women on the labour market, that is 37.4%, have completed only primary education, and 48.5% of them live in the rural parts of the country. Most of the inactive men have completed 4-year secondary education, i.e. 37.5%, against 33.9% of the inactive women.

Women are generally less represented in formal employment – 44.1% and in informal employment – 28.2%.

Only 27.2% of the total number of employers in North Macedonia in 2023 were women. Similarly, 78.5% of the own-account workers were men, while 21.5% were women. In 2023, the largest number of unpaid family workers were women from rural areas, in a total number of 9387.

DEFINITIONS

Employment rate - participation of the number of employed in the working age population aged 15 to 89 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 89 years.

The **economically active population** includes the labour force in the country, i.e., persons who are employed, as well as persons 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

Long-term unemployment - unemployed persons for one year or more.

Long-term unemployment rate - participation of unemployed persons for one year or more in the total labour force.

TABLE 1.

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

	2021									
	Total		Total labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	742 306	726 429	334 826	485 066	289 132	404 362	45 695	80 704	407 479	241 362
15-19	50 713	53 373	3 110	5 772	1 155	3 507	1 955	2 266	47 604	47 601
20-24	51 984	54 556	19 630	33 377	12 576	22 309	7 055	11 068	32 354	21 179
25-29	56 854	59 429	39 184	51 957	31 002	40 405	8 182	11 552	17 670	7 472
30-34	60 408	62 582	41 795	58 229	35 461	48 285	6 333	9 945	18 613	4 353
35-39	63 275	64 333	48 413	60 342	43 566	51 501	4 847	8 841	14 862	3 992
40-44	63 580	64 483	46 734	61 749	42 466	54 103	4 268	7 646	16 846	2 734
45-49	63 918	62 354	43 725	57 466	39 519	49 770	4 207	7 696	20 193	4 888
50-54	63 742	62 158	39 001	57 070	35 435	48 462	3 567	8 608	24 741	5 088
55-59	64 782	62 843	33 258	52 983	28 759	45 353	4 500	7 630	31 523	9 860
60-64	63 931	61 179	17 236	37 347	16 454	32 119	782	5 228	46 695	23 831
65+	139 119	119 138	2 740	8 773	2 740	8 549	-	-	136 379	110 365

	2022									
	Total		Total labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	740 298	724 194	328 237	479 841	287 360	404 673	40 877	75 167	412 061	244 354
15-19	50 122	52 902	1 594	4 577	816	2 404	778	2 173	48 528	48 325
20-24	51 865	54 408	19 294	34 018	12 099	24 807	7 194	9 211	32 571	20 390
25-29	55 589	58 313	38 802	50 552	31 915	39 292	6 887	11 260	16 787	7 762
30-34	59 919	62 122	41 127	58 798	34 578	47 978	6 549	10 819	18 792	3 324
35-39	62 707	63 775	47 628	59 660	43 321	52 261	4 307	7 399	15 079	4 116
40-44	63 781	64 803	46 999	61 177	43 084	54 110	3 915	7 067	16 782	3 626
45-49	63 656	62 493	42 772	58 825	37 816	50 189	4 957	8 636	20 883	3 668
50-54	63 353	61 373	38 457	55 177	35 411	48 854	3 047	6 323	24 896	6 196
55-59	64 787	62 493	32 880	52 670	30 119	45 773	2 761	6 896	31 907	9 823
60-64	63 121	60 227	15 934	36 926	15 452	31 576	:	5 350	47 186	23 300
65+	141 399	121 284	2 750	7 461	2 750	7 428	-	:	138 649	113 824

	2023									
	Total		Total labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	770 000	745 107	329 547	462 100	292 168	396 127	37 379	65 972	440 453	283 007
15-19	49 875	52 724	1 840	4 553	838	2 875	1 003	1 679	48 035	48 170
20-24	51 904	54 448	17 304	32 506	12 453	23 554	4 851	8 951	34 599	21 942
25-29	55 087	57 861	37 508	50 368	30 020	38 467	7 489	11 901	17 579	7 493
30-34	59 669	61 832	41 686	56 247	35 360	46 454	6 326	9 793	17 983	5 585
35-39	62 475	63 602	45 534	58 844	41 502	50 937	4 032	7 906	16 941	4 758
40-44	63 913	64 948	46 922	59 021	43 077	52 276	3 845	6 745	16 991	5 926
45-49	63 473	62 534	44 939	57 036	41 196	52 136	3 742	4 900	18 534	5 498
50-54	63 220	61 057	39 858	53 021	36 754	47 250	3 105	5 771	23 362	8 035
55-59	64 893	62 390	33 957	51 884	31 205	46 650	2 752	5 234	30 936	10 506
60-64	62 711	59 773	17 291	33 124	17 057	30 114	:	3 010	45 420	26 648
65+	172 782	143 939	2 708	5 495	2 708	5 414	-	:	170 073	138 444

TABLE 2.

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

	2021							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	443 571	418 526	189 020	230 312	26 923	42 776	227 628	145 439
No education	9 864	4 066	631	913	:	777	8 890	2 376
No completed primary and lower secondary education	16 683	7 262	1 448	1 993	:	853	14 770	4 416
Primary and lower secondary education	92 944	66 122	9 917	17 867	3 468	7 595	79 559	40 660
3 years upper secondary education	24 894	35 020	7 389	16 630	1 531	5 019	15 974	13 372
4 years upper secondary education	177 321	201 512	82 661	120 405	13 187	20 485	81 472	60 622
Higher education	16 044	13 624	6 499	4 924	591	559	8 954	8 141
Tertiary education	105 821	90 920	80 475	67 580	7 338	7 488	18 008	15 852

	2022							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	441 160	417 372	188 528	232 090	22 763	39 936	229 869	145 346
No education	10 938	2 815	1 383	924	:	:	9 061	1 523
No completed primary and lower secondary education	13 583	7 284	917	2 166	:	655	12 317	4 462
Primary and lower secondary education	95 636	65 331	10 141	18 700	3 237	6 193	82 258	40 437
3 years upper secondary education	28 213	35 119	8 714	16 618	1 054	3 935	18 445	14 566
4 years upper secondary education	173 810	207 314	78 948	122 853	11 819	21 890	83 043	62 571
Higher education	14 345	11 767	6 683	4 773	:	870	7 522	6 124
Tertiary education	104 636	87 742	81 743	66 055	5 670	6 023	17 223	15 663

	2023							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	494 205	461 850	208 416	243 617	23 507	41 145	262 283	177 089
No education	8 876	4 142	2 022	1 193	:	1 033	6 457	1 916
No completed primary and lower secondary education	15 832	10 018	1 912	3 012	775	1 170	13 144	5 836
Primary and lower secondary education	98 352	74 022	16 394	22 670	3 706	6 590	78 252	44 762
3 years upper secondary education	33 923	36 050	11 437	17 338	1 590	2 560	20 896	16 152
4 years upper secondary education	203 493	218 540	92 530	122 910	11 537	21 694	99 426	73 937
Higher education	8 183	7 432	3 281	3 361	-	:	4 902	3 596
Tertiary education	125 547	111 646	80 838	73 133	5 503	7 624	39 206	30 889



TABLE 3.

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

	2021							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	298 734	307 902	100 112	174 051	18 771	37 928	179 852	95 923
No education	7 618	2 653	549	603	:	:	7 020	1 994
No completed primary and lower secondary education	23 827	11 749	3 013	3 585	647	1 256	20 168	6 908
Primary and lower secondary education	128 651	98 905	22 182	42 040	2 925	12 943	103 544	43 922
3 years upper secondary education	15 704	25 860	6 576	16 166	1 458	2 791	7 670	6 904
4 years upper secondary education	92 757	137 277	45 417	89 078	10 091	17 129	37 248	31 069
Higher education	3 025	4 772	1 912	2 274	:	:	809	2 287
Tertiary education	27 152	26 686	20 462	20 305	3 296	3 543	3 394	2 838

	2022							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	299 138	306 822	98 832	172 583	18 114	35 232	182 192	99 007
No education	8 452	2 509	:	:	:	:	7 803	1 995
No completed primary and lower secondary education	20 928	9 585	2 171	3 655	:	721	18 426	5 209
Primary and lower secondary education	126 289	96 014	19 229	38 828	2 734	10 682	104 327	46 504
3 years upper secondary education	15 044	25 907	5 499	15 829	1 077	1 900	8 468	8 178
4 years upper secondary education	95 060	137 945	47 586	88 735	8 627	17 508	38 847	31 703
Higher education	2 920	4 868	1 456	1 865	517	:	947	2 561
Tertiary education	30 444	29 994	22 540	23 332	4 530	3 805	3 375	2 857

	2023							
	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	275 795	283 256	83 753	152 511	13 872	24 828	178 170	105 918
No education	8 660	4 142	515	776	:	:	7 840	3 203
No completed primary and lower secondary education	16 951	11 860	2 872	4 100	:	873	13 710	6 887
Primary and lower secondary education	105 295	90 457	16 383	36 256	2 478	7 225	86 435	46 976
3 years upper secondary education	16 116	23 279	6 305	12 986	649	1 523	9 162	8 769
4 years upper secondary education	100 246	121 716	42 542	78 014	7 976	11 598	49 728	32 103
Higher education	1 681	1 873	801	698	-	:	880	1 035
Tertiary education	26 845	29 929	14 335	19 679	2 094	3 305	10 415	6 945



TABLE 4.

Activity rates of the population aged 15 and over, by sex and age - urban areas

	Activity rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2021						
15-19	5.5	8.0	1.6	3.6	71.7	54.7
20-24	35.6	56.3	23.7	36.9	33.6	34.4
25-29	71.0	87.4	58.8	68.6	17.1	21.5
30-34	77.2	92.1	65.3	77.5	15.4	15.9
35-39	84.1	93.1	75.8	79.7	9.8	14.4
40-44	80.1	95.9	74.2	85.8	7.4	10.5
45-49	79.1	91.0	72.6	80.6	8.3	11.4
50-54	70.2	91.6	64.3	77.7	8.4	15.2
55-59	59.7	84.8	50.6	72.9	15.3	14.0
60-64	31.6	56.7	29.7	50.5	6.0	11.0
65 +	1.3	4.5	1.3	4.5	-	-
15-64	61.3	77.9	53.6	65.6	12.5	15.9
2022						
15-19	3.2	9.8	1.6	5.7	48.7	42.0
20-24	35.0	57.8	23.5	42.3	32.8	26.8
25-29	70.7	86.3	60.9	69.1	13.9	19.9
30-34	74.8	93.9	63.5	78.6	15.2	16.3
35-39	83.3	94.1	77.2	82.2	7.3	12.6
40-44	80.3	93.9	73.6	82.6	8.3	12.1
45-49	75.3	94.0	67.7	81.4	10.1	13.4
50-54	70.0	89.0	65.0	79.7	7.1	10.5
55-59	61.0	85.1	55.4	75.0	9.2	11.9
60-64	29.3	58.4	28.6	50.8	2.7	13.1
65 +	1.2	3.2	1.2	3.2	-	-
15-64	60.5	78.1	53.9	66.6	10.8	14.8
2023						
15-19	2.9	9.2	1.5	5.4	51.5	41.6
20-24	31.2	52.9	21.0	38.8	29.1	29.1
25-29	70.1	83.3	60.4	66.7	16.6	23.0
30-34	69.3	88.8	58.8	74.3	11.8	20.4
35-39	76.6	92.4	71.0	80.8	8.5	11.9
40-44	76.2	83.8	69.9	73.7	8.9	12.2
45-49	66.6	86.1	59.9	74.6	8.7	7.6
50-54	62.9	79.1	58.4	70.8	7.1	11.2
55-59	59.3	80.8	53.8	71.1	7.0	11.0
60-64	26.7	54.3	26.0	47.2	1.5	9.2
65 +	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	-	3.5
15-64	56.0	72.9	50.0	62.1	10.2	14.5

TABLE 5.

Activity rates of the population aged 15 and over, by sex and age - rural areas

	Activity rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2021						
15-19	6.8	13.7	3.1	9.7	54.7	29.8
20-24	40.4	67.0	24.8	45.6	38.6	31.9
25-29	66.2	87.4	48.9	67.1	26.2	23.2
30-34	58.4	94.3	49.8	76.7	14.7	18.7
35-39	63.5	95.0	56.8	80.7	10.5	15.1
40-44	63.1	95.6	55.2	81.4	12.6	14.9
45-49	55.4	93.7	48.8	78.9	12.0	15.8
50-54	50.2	92.1	45.0	78.3	10.4	15.0
55-59	37.9	83.7	34.5	71.2	9.1	15.0
60-64	19.8	67.1	19.6	55.3	0.8	17.5
65 +	3.3	11.7	3.3	11.2	:	4.1
15-64	46.4	79.1	39.0	64.7	16.0	18.3
2022						
15-19	3.2	7.2	1.6	3.1	49.0	57.1
20-24	39.9	67.7	23.1	49.1	42.1	27.4
25-29	68.4	87.3	52.1	65.0	23.9	25.6
30-34	60.5	95.7	50.1	75.4	17.2	21.3
35-39	63.4	92.7	55.3	81.5	12.9	12.1
40-44	63.2	95.1	57.9	84.9	8.4	10.8
45-49	57.1	94.3	49.1	78.8	14.0	16.4
50-54	49.0	90.9	44.4	79.5	9.4	12.5
55-59	36.0	83.2	33.7	71.0	6.4	14.6
60-64	19.2	65.0	18.5	54.5	3.8	16.1
65 +	3.4	10.4	3.4	10.4	-	0.6
15-64	45.9	78.6	38.7	65.0	15.7	17.4
2023						
15-19	4.5	10.3	1.9	7.1	57.1	31.7
20-24	33.9	67.3	25.0	49.9	26.3	25.9
25-29	63.4	86.1	46.9	64.8	26.0	24.7
30-34	57.9	92.2	44.9	80.5	22.4	12.7
35-39	56.4	89.7	50.8	75.0	9.8	16.4
40-44	62.9	90.6	58.7	81.6	6.7	9.9
45-49	54.8	90.0	50.7	80.8	7.5	10.2
50-54	46.2	86.6	41.8	77.6	9.5	10.4
55-59	34.5	80.6	30.6	73.6	11.3	8.7
60-64	17.8	55.6	17.6	50.6	0.9	8.9
65 +	2.6	6.1	2.6	6.1	:	:
15-64	43.3	75.4	37.1	64.6	14.4	14.3

TABLE 6.

Activity rates of population, by sex and education

	Activity rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2021						
No education	9.0	34.9	6.8	22.6	24.9	35.4
No completed primary and lower secondary education	13.8	40.4	11.0	29.3	20.0	27.4
Primary and lower secondary education	17.4	48.7	14.5	36.3	16.6	25.5
3 years upper secondary education	41.8	66.7	34.4	53.9	17.6	19.2
4 years upper secondary education	56.0	72.9	47.4	61.8	15.4	15.2
Higher education	48.8	43.3	44.1	39.1	9.6	9.7
Tertiary education	83.9	84.1	75.9	74.7	9.5	11.2
2022						
No education	13.0	33.9	8.9	23.7	31.4	30.1
No completed primary and lower secondary education	10.9	42.7	8.9	34.5	18.0	19.1
Primary and lower secondary education	15.9	46.1	13.2	35.7	16.9	22.7
3 years upper secondary education	37.8	62.7	32.9	53.2	13.0	15.2
4 years upper secondary education	54.7	72.7	47.1	61.3	13.9	15.7
Higher education	50.9	47.8	47.1	39.9	7.5	16.5
Tertiary education	84.8	84.3	77.2	75.9	8.9	9.9
2023						
No education	18.5	38.2	14.5	23.8	21.6	37.8
No completed primary and lower secondary education	18.1	41.8	14.6	32.5	19.3	22.3
Primary and lower secondary education	19.1	44.2	16.1	35.8	15.9	19.0
3 years upper secondary education	39.9	58.0	35.5	51.1	11.2	11.9
4 years upper secondary education	50.9	68.8	44.5	59.1	12.6	14.2
Higher education	41.4	50.2	41.4	43.6	-	13.2
Tertiary education	67.4	73.3	62.5	65.6	7.4	10.5

TABLE 7.

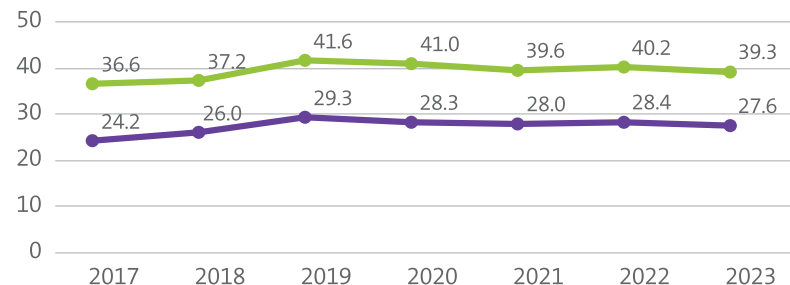
Gender gap in
employment, %

2023	18.0
2022	20.1
2021	19.2
2020	18.9
2019	20.1
2018	19.6
2017	20.0



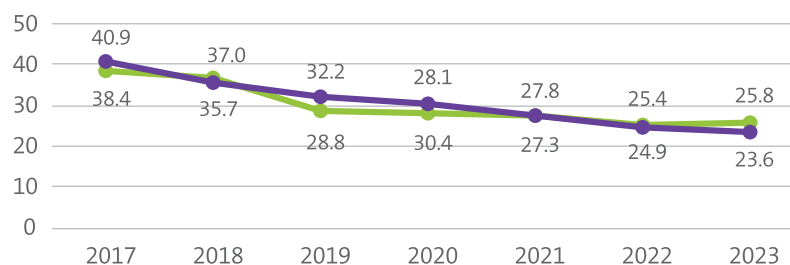
GRAPH 1.

Employment rates of population aged 15-29



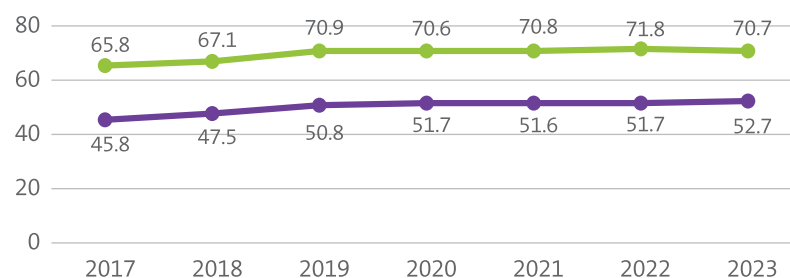
GRAPH 2.

Unemployment rate of population aged 15-29



GRAPH 3.

Employment rate, % of population aged 20-64



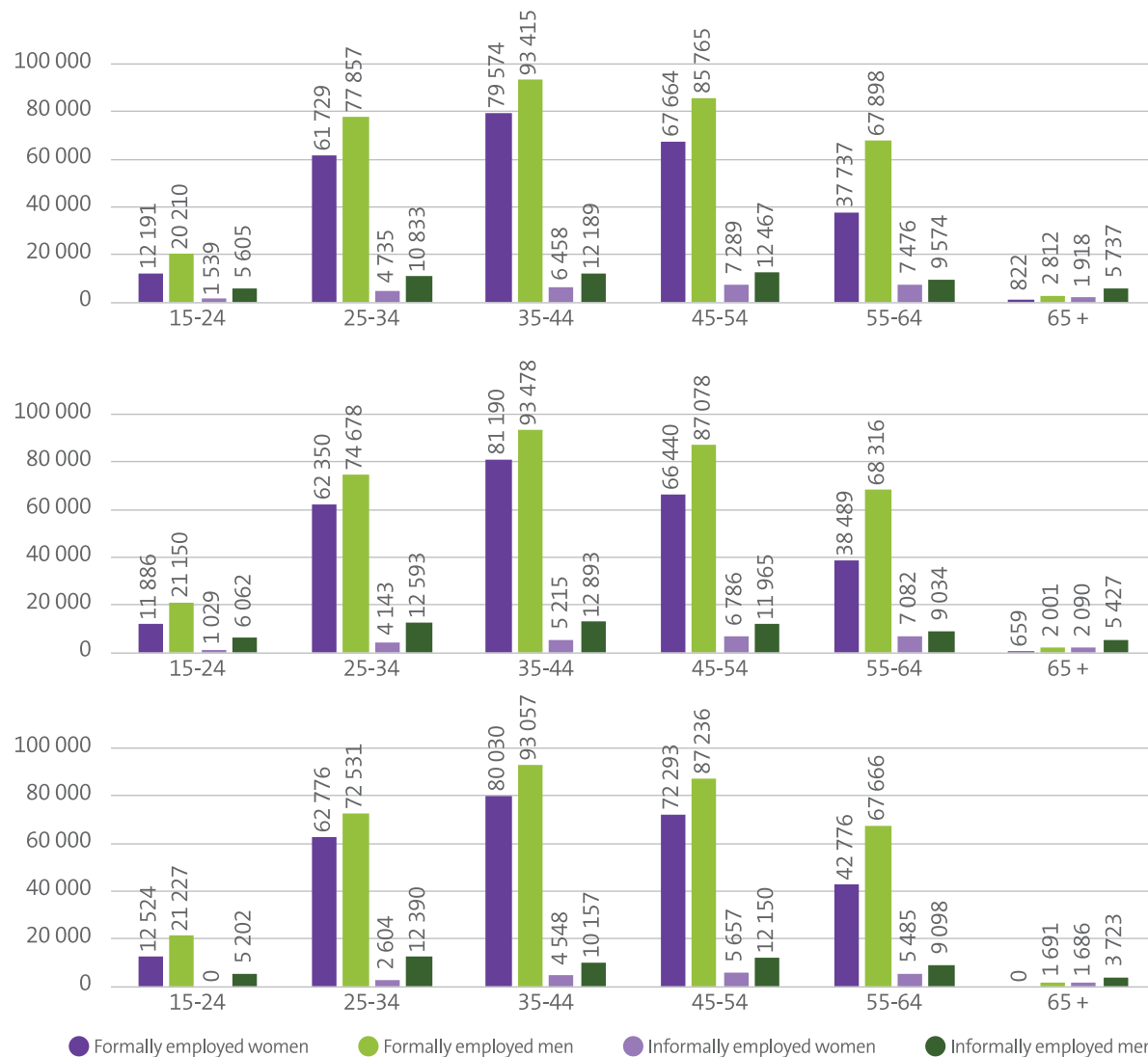
GRAPH 4.

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



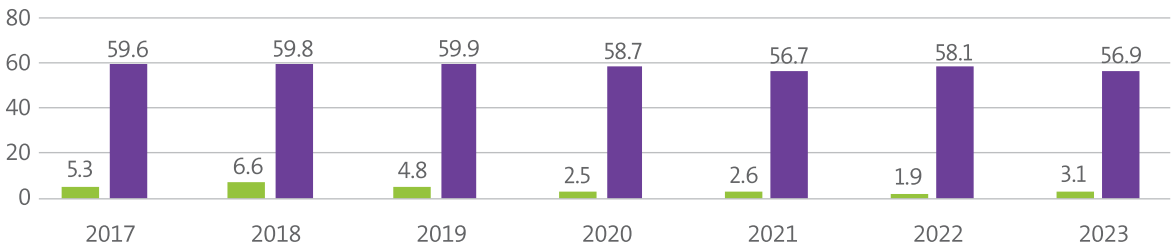
GRAPH 5.

Formal and informal employment, by gender and age groups



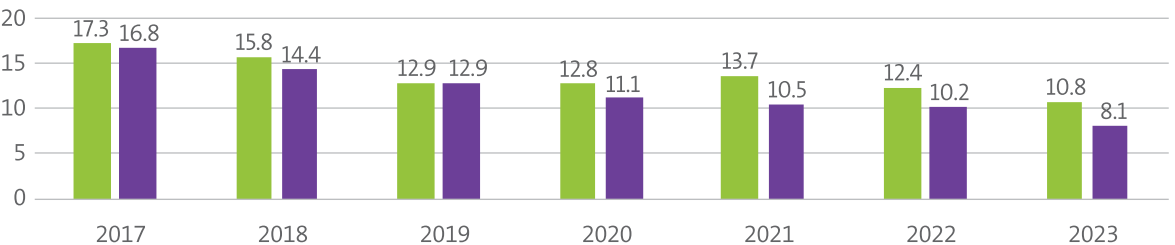
GRAPH 6.

Inactive population due to care obligations, % of inactive population aged 20-64



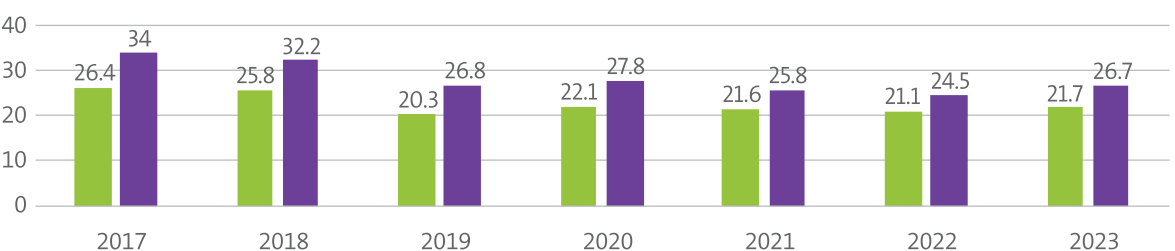
GRAPH 7.

Long-term unemployment rate, % of the active population



GRAPH 8.

Young people not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), % of population aged 15-29



STUCTURE OF EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

The data from the Structure of Earnings Survey refer to the employment and structure of earnings of employees in the country according to their individual characteristics (sex, age, occupation, length of service, level of education, etc.) and the characteristics of their employer (economic activity, size of the business entity, region, etc.).

In the Republic of North Macedonia, the average gross annual earnings for 2022 were 576,298 denars. The amount is more pronounced for men, totalling 615,725 denars, while for women 532,625 denars. The greatest difference in the average gross annual earnings between men and women occurs among employees aged 45-49. In terms of education level, the largest gender gap is observed among employees with tertiary education.

The average gross monthly earnings for October 2022 amounted to 48,344 denars. For men, the amount is 51,470 denars, whereas for women, it stands at 44,881 denars. The greatest difference in the average gross monthly earnings for October 2022 between men and women occurs among employees aged 45-49. In this category, the largest gender gap is observed among employees with tertiary education.

The highest average gross hourly earnings are 335 denars and are observed among men aged 35-39, whereas for women, they are 296 denars for those aged 60 and above. According to the level of education, the highest average gross hourly earnings are observed among employees with tertiary education, specifically 429 denars for men and 349 denars for women.

DEFINITIONS

The average gross annual earnings, besides the gross monthly earnings, include all non-standard payments that are not paid regularly in some of the pay periods (example: 13th salary, holiday bonuses, quarterly and annual bonuses, etc.)

The average gross monthly earnings for the reference month (October) include all payments in cash paid to the employees before the deductions for social contributions and taxes that are paid by the employer on behalf of the employee. Bonuses, payments for overtime work, special payments for shift work for the reference month are also included in the gross monthly income.

The average gross hourly earnings are the average gross monthly earnings divided by the number of paid hours for the reference month.

TABLE 8.

Average gross earnings, social contributions and taxes by age group and sex (in MKD)

	Annual gross earnings		Gross earnings (October)		Social contributions and taxes paid by the employer on behalf of the employee (October)		Average gross hourly earnings (October)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2014								
15-19	199 514	148 602	18 098	13 846	5 315	3 962	104	93
20-24	252 032	226 362	20 806	20 041	6 267	5 962	116	114
25-29	322 718	300 737	25 980	24 563	8 092	7 458	144	137
30-34	418 771	374 734	32 030	29 464	10 189	9 082	176	164
35-39	439 785	383 940	35 311	31 231	11 104	9 756	194	173
40-44	432 306	378 698	34 296	31 439	10 921	9 650	189	174
45-49	447 946	357 573	34 451	28 591	10 614	9 093	189	158
50-54	429 858	377 816	32 965	30 294	10 490	9 661	181	167
55-59	435 409	391 356	33 816	31 868	10 790	10 169	185	175
60+	475 764	455 217	37 425	37 561	11 738	12 053	205	206
2018								
15-19	367 541	348 169	24 848	24 099	7 656	7 493	133	130
20-24	365 414	340 540	28 516	26 125	8 977	8 155	152	141
25-29	438 847	386 966	35 647	31 357	11 381	9 934	191	171
30-34	472 017	406 044	38 342	33 220	12 304	10 573	206	181
35-39	506 828	418 917	41 652	34 458	13 382	11 019	223	187
40-44	501 231	405 959	41 529	33 499	13 385	10 706	222	182
45-49	512 058	392 216	41 631	32 738	13 192	10 452	223	178
50-54	470 200	377 834	39 093	31 650	12 542	10 061	210	172
55-59	466 467	395 372	38 832	33 069	12 327	10 571	209	180
60+	519 928	467 732	43 225	39 226	13 477	12 307	234	213
2022								
15-19	391 347	372 659	34 327	32 516	11 244	10 645	211	211
20-24	486 096	452 437	41 747	38 811	13 840	12 817	250	237
25-29	591 927	544 856	50 256	46 285	16 829	15 443	299	282
30-34	651 531	562 293	54 817	47 300	18 343	15 791	328	289
35-39	669 347	559 771	55 742	47 212	18 682	15 761	335	287
40-44	669 956	558 674	55 443	46 816	18 547	15 530	332	283
45-49	637 957	521 883	52 642	43 790	17 535	14 511	317	265
50-54	596 983	494 176	49 738	41 599	16 397	13 735	301	254
55-59	552 809	481 656	46 183	40 657	15 311	13 458	280	250
60+	577 722	560 676	47 914	46 781	15 859	15 608	297	296

TABLE 9.

Average gross earnings, social contributions and taxes by level of education and sex (in MKD)

	Annual gross earnings		Gross earnings (October)		Social contributions and taxes paid by the employer on behalf of the employee (October)		Average gross hourly earnings (October)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2014							
No completed primary and lower secondary education	281 081	211 577	24 654	19 062	7 547	5 966	138	119
Primary and lower secondary education	304 290	221 909	23 356	18 629	7 278	5 770	129	104
Upper secondary education	341 918	291 304	27 816	23 738	8 724	7 292	153	131
Higher education	556 783	416 431	36 705	31 924	11 712	10 178	200	175
Tertiary education	645 841	510 876	49 749	41 309	15 798	13 116	273	228
	2018							
No completed primary and lower secondary education	315 031	294 270	25 473	23 339	7 925	7 217	135	125
Primary and lower secondary education	372 427	296 586	30 358	24 169	9 536	7 482	163	131
Upper secondary education	433 499	337 550	35 800	27 870	11 421	8 759	191	150
Higher education	500 209	414 158	42 059	34 951	13 614	11 192	228	190
Tertiary education	695 324	530 546	56 638	43 847	18 166	14 205	306	240
	2022							
No completed primary and lower secondary education	582 175	445 941	48 735	37 983	16 224	12 523	293	231
Primary and lower secondary education	526 119	423 078	44 003	35 864	14 553	11 772	264	218
Upper secondary education	552 910	459 115	46 421	38 774	15 450	12 768	276	233
Higher education	611 476	505 955	51 748	43 245	17 183	14 356	313	263
Tertiary education	842 345	674 679	69 870	56 610	23 460	19 026	429	349



SOCIAL PROTECTION

There are no significant gender differences among children in childcare and education institutions, while women make up 93% of employees in public childcare institutions and kindergartens. Institutions for care and education of children – kindergartens/centres for early childhood development – provide healthcare, meals and day care to children up to the age of 6, in accordance with their developmental needs and in several types of groups.

As in previous years, in 2023, 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 81% among carers and caregivers. Homes for the elderly provide accommodation, meals and healthcare to adults.

The number of pupils and students in dormitories and boarding schools does not show any significant difference. Student dormitories and boarding schools provide accommodation, meals and education of students and pupils 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, and thus in 2023, 41% of beneficiaries were women against 59% 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.

In 2023 the number of employed men with disabilities is higher than the number of women in companies that employ persons with disabilities, specifically, 64% men and 36% women.

DEFINITIONS

Data on Centres for social work, recipients of social welfare and institutions for social care of children, juveniles and adults are collected with total coverage.

Intermunicipal centres for social work are institutions through which social welfare is provided, involving social work in one or more municipalities.

A **beneficiary** of social welfare is considered to be any physical person who makes use of rights, measures and services of social welfare provided by Centres for social work, once or several times in the course of the reporting year.

Data on **social protection rights, measures and services** refer to the number of cases of certain rights, measures and services carried out in the course of the reporting period and not to the number of persons.

Institutions for children lacking parental care provide lodging, care, healthcare, welfare and education for children and juveniles who need a home. These include infant and young children homes, children and youth homes and institutions - apartments for organized living with support (SOS Children's Village).

Institutions for care of persons with intellectual and physical disabilities include institutions that provide lodging, food, care, healthcare and education for children and juveniles with physical and intellectual disabilities in the course of their schooling and training.

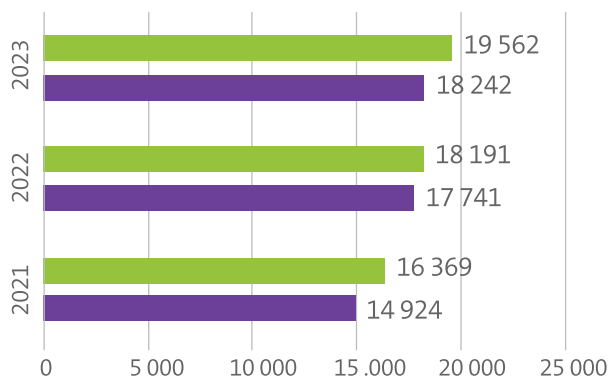
Trade companies employing persons with disabilities employ persons with limited working abilities. Employed persons with disabilities may also work at home.

Institutions for adults provide housing, food and healthcare for adults. These include homes for the elderly and sick persons.

Children allowances (childcare allowances, special allowances and one-off financial assistance for a new-born child) and parental allowances for children (granted to mothers for third, fourth child, and single parental allowance) are special types of child protection consisting of financial aid under the child protection legislation.

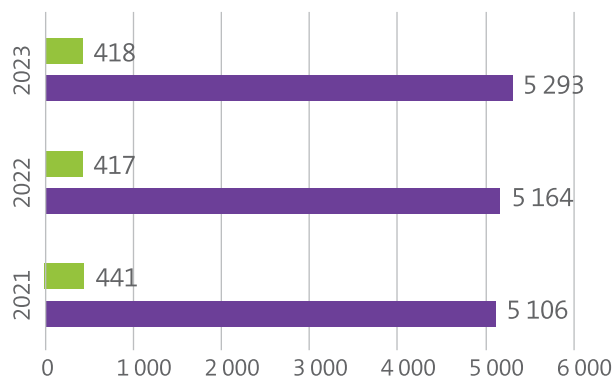
GRAPH 1.

Children in public institutions for care and education – kindergartens/ centres for early childhood development



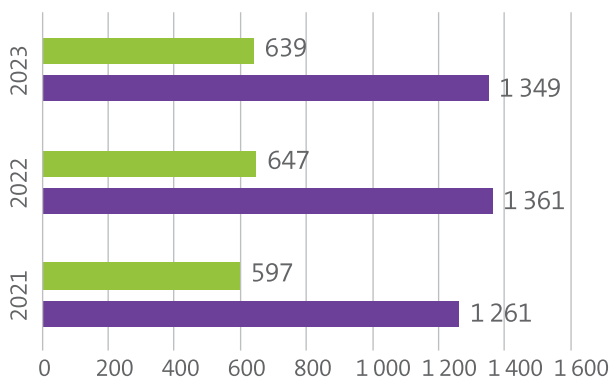
GRAPH 2.

Employed persons in public institutions for care and education – kindergartens/ centres for early childhood development



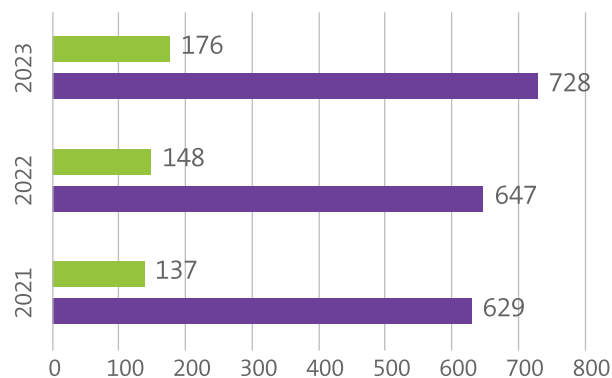
GRAPH 3.

Persons in adult care institutions



GRAPH 4.

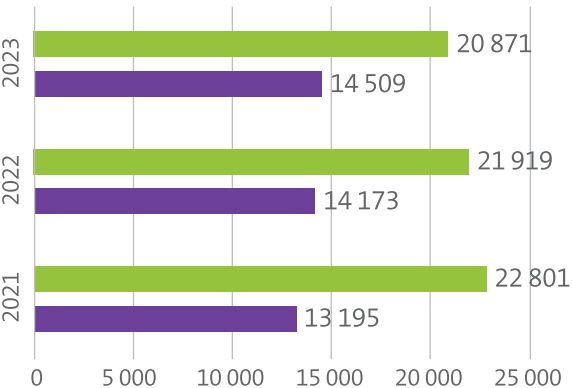
Employed in adult care institutions





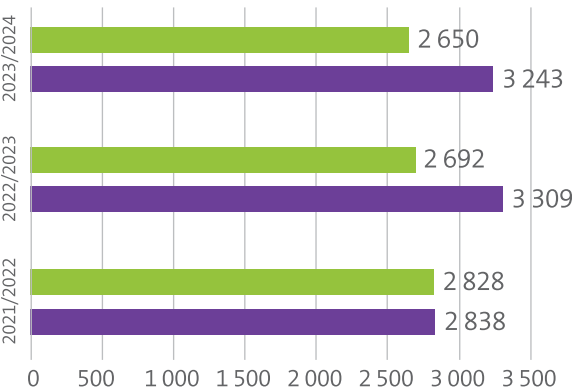
GRAPH 5.

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

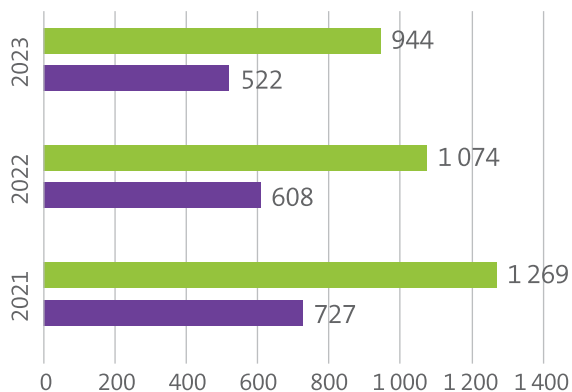


TABLE 5.

Children recipients of social welfare

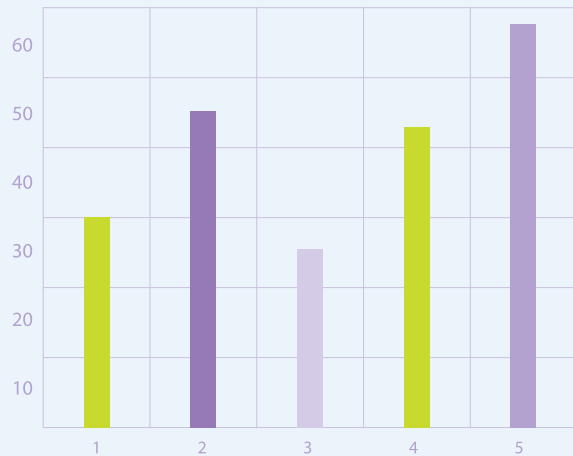
		2021	2022	2023
Children lacking parental care	Total	1 152	986	1 029
	Women	564	484	509
Marriage and family problems	Total	4 577	4 370	3 994
	Women	2 209	2 128	1 983
Children at risk	Total	1 875	1 735	2 768
	Women	433	356	661
Children in conflict with the law	Total	2 267	2 054	1 644
	Women	226	228	239
Totally blind persons	Total	196	143	132
	Women	69	56	49
Totally deaf persons	Total	226	140	124
	Women	93	53	51
Persons with voice, speech and language disorders	Total	171	120	114
	Women	84	51	42
Persons with physical disabilities	Total	1 032	905	784
	Women	415	362	301
Persons with intellectual disabilities	Total	1 740	1 337	1 091
	Women	736	589	475
Autism	Total	224	228	361
	Women	67	63	85
Persons with combined disabilities	Total	1 450	1 037	822
	Women	613	438	341
Others	Total	2 522	2 201	2 099
	Women	1 211	1 061	1 004



TABLE 6.

Adult recipients of social welfare

		2021	2022	2023
Socially excluded	Total	2 164	2 634	2 543
	Women	1 104	1 309	1 460
Totally blind persons	Total	2 634	3 628	4 048
	Women	1 191	1 617	1 815
Totally deaf persons	Total	3 588	2 757	2 738
	Women	1 441	1 223	1 241
Persons with physical disabilities	Total	16 446	14 214	17 222
	Women	7 554	6 535	7 834
Persons with intellectual disabilities	Total	3 829	3 949	4 111
	Women	1 770	1 849	1 544
Persons with combined disabilities	Total	1 951	1 790	1 489
	Women	854	812	744
Financially unprotected	Total	3 321	3 488	2 736
	Women	1 672	1 653	1 361
Older beneficiaries	Total	5 231	7 918	9 659
	Women	2 461	3 711	4 484
Others	Total	8 702	9 511	10 482
	Women	3 964	4 461	5 108



POWER AND DECISION MAKING

In 2024, the Republic of North Macedonia elected its first female President. Following the 2024 national elections, the participation of women in the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia decreased, to 39.2%, representing 47 women out of a total of 120 Members of Parliament, a decrease of 4 from the previous composition, when the representation of women reached 42.5%.

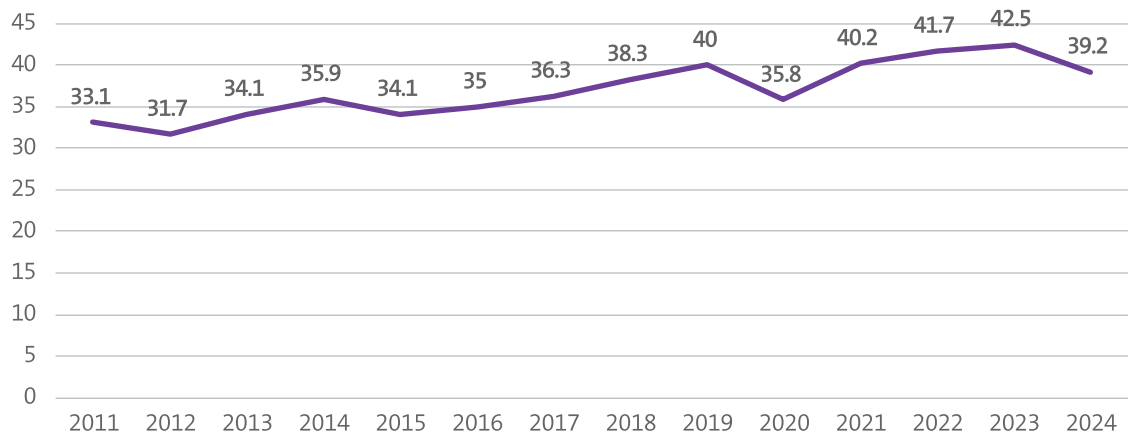
Subsequent to the 2024 elections, the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia comprises only three women ministers out of a total of 18 ministries and five deputies to the President of the Government. This representation accounts for 12.5%, which is one woman less than the composition of the preceding Government.

In the local elections held in 2021, a total of 27 women were candidates, of which two were elected as mayors among a total of 81 mayors for 80 municipalities and the City of Skopje.

A comprehensive analysis of gender representation within the Councils of the municipalities and the City of Skopje, following their establishment, reveals that 1,347 council members were elected in the Local Elections of 2021. Of these members, 856, representing 63.5%, are male, while 491, representing 36.5%, are female. These statistics indicate that the gender quota requiring at least 40% of candidates on the electoral lists for Municipal Councils, or the Council of the City of Skopje, to belong to the less represented sex has somewhat enhanced gender balance in political participation. Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that among the 80 Municipal Councils and one City Council, only in one municipality are women councillors more numerous than their male counterparts, specifically in the Council of the Municipality of Konche, where five women were elected against four men, resulting in 55.6% of councillors being women and 44.4% being men. In two Municipal Councils, a single woman was elected: in the Council of the Municipality of Centar Zhupa, there are 10 male councillors, making up 90.9%, versus one female councillor, or 9.1%, and in the Council of the Municipality of Plasnica, there are eight male councillors, or 88.9%, in contrast to one woman councillor, or 11.1%.

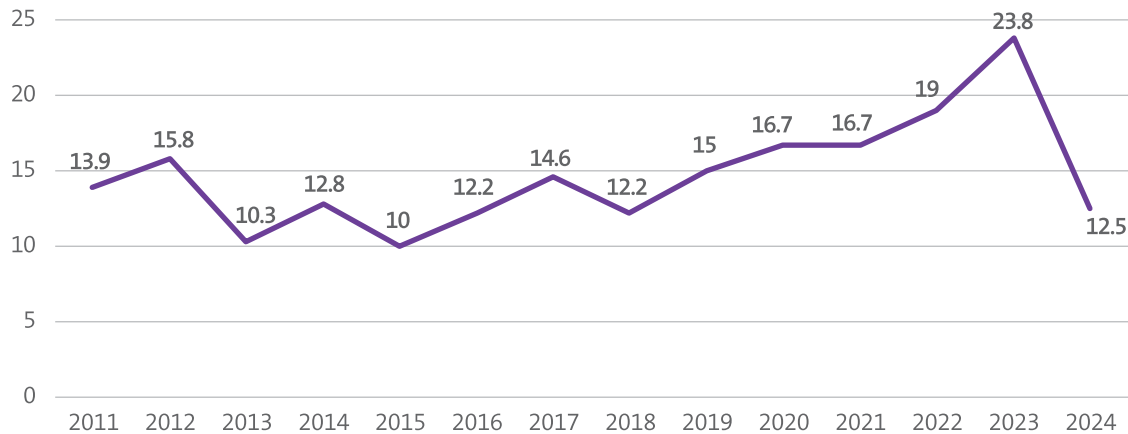
GRAPH 1.

Participation of women - parliamentarians in the national Parliament, % of mandates



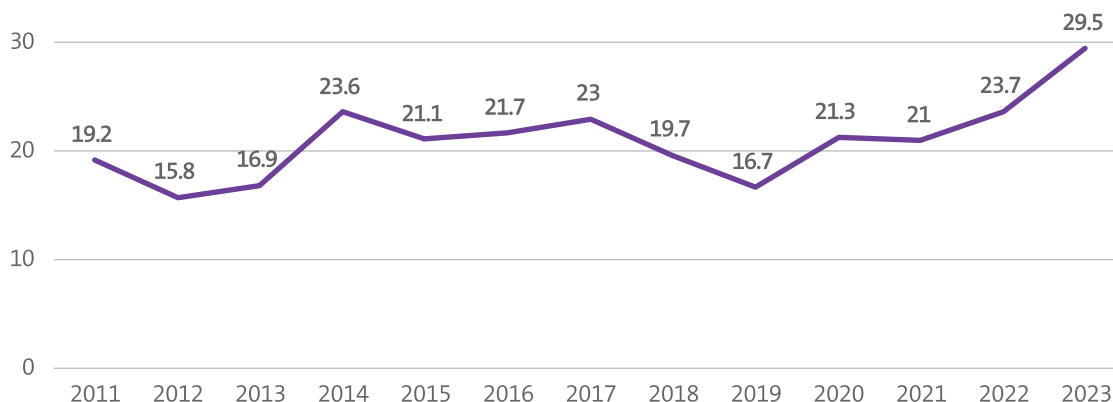
GRAPH 2.

Participation of women in the national Government, % of mandates



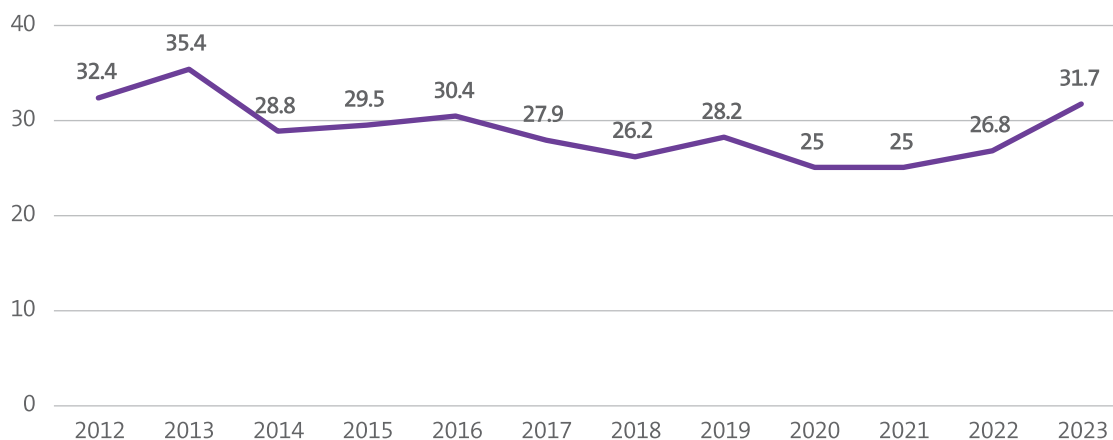
GRAPH 3.

Participation of women in senior management positions, in listed companies, board members, number of positions, %



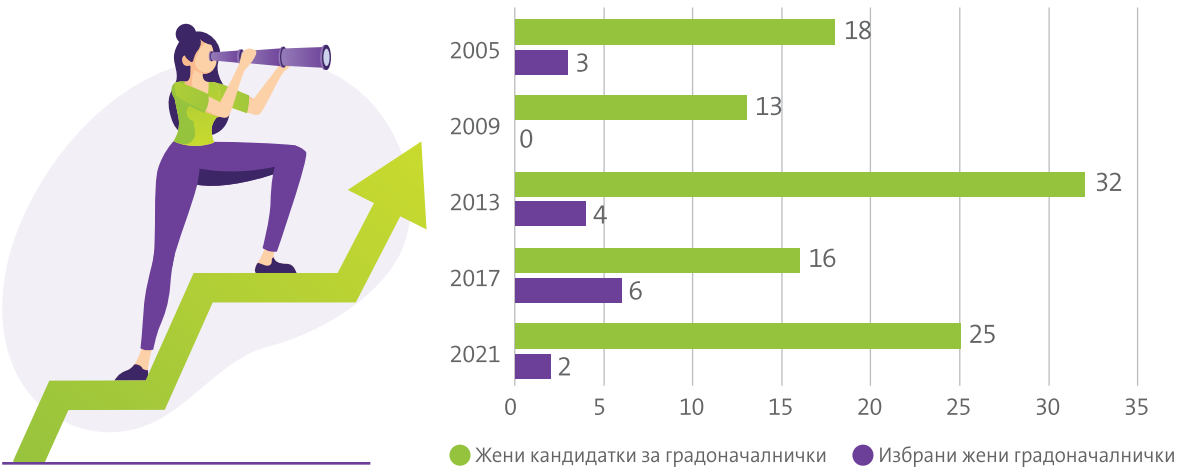
GRAPH 4.

Participation of women in senior management positions, in listed companies, board members, number of positions, %



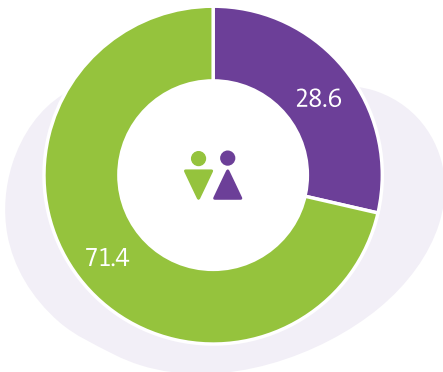
GRAPH 5.

Number of women candidates and elected mayors in the local elections in North Macedonia



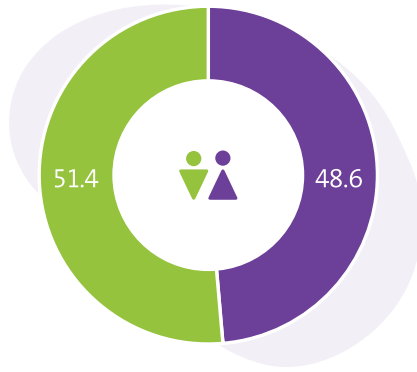
GRAPH 6.

Gender representation of members and deputies of the State Election Commission, mandate 2021-2026



GRAPH 7.

Gender representation in the Municipal Election Commissions, mandate 2021-2026



Source: State Election Commission

TABLE 1.

Elected Council Members, Local Elections 2021

Municipality	M	%	Ж	%	Municipality	M	%	Ж	%	Municipality	M	%	Ж	%
Arachinovo	11	73.3	4	26.7	Jegunovce	9	60	6	40	Resen	8	53.3	7	46.7
Berovo	8	53.3	7	46.7	Kavadarci	13	68.4	6	31.6	Rosoman	6	66.7	3	33.3
Bitola	19	61.3	12	38.7	Karbinci	6	66.7	3	33.3	Sveti Nikole	11	73.3	4	26.7
Bogdanci	8	72.7	3	27.3	Kisela Voda	13	56.5	10	43.5	Sopishte	7	63.6	4	36.4
Bogovinje	13	68.4	6	31.6	Kichevo	15	65.2	8	34.8	Staro Nagorichane	6	66.7	3	33.3
Bosilovo	9	60	6	40	Konce	4	44.4	5	55.6	Struga	17	63	10	37
Brvenica	11	73.3	4	26.7	Kochani	11	57.9	8	42.1	Strumica	14	60.9	9	39.1
Butel	12	63.2	7	36.8	Kratovo	9	60	6	40	Studenichani	12	80	3	20
Valandovo	8	53.3	7	46.7	Kriva Palanka	11	57.9	8	42.1	Tearce	15	78.9	4	21.1
Vasilevo	10	66.7	5	33.3	Krivogashtani	6	54.5	5	45.5	Tetovo	20	64.5	11	35.5
Vevchani	5	55.6	4	44.4	Krushevo	7	63.6	4	36.4	Centar Zhupa	10	90.9	1	9.1
Vinica	10	66.7	5	33.3	Kumanovo	20	60.6	13	39.4	Chair	16	59.3	11	40.7
Vrapchishte	12	63.2	7	36.8	Lipkovo	12	63.2	7	36.8	Chashka	8	72.7	3	27.3
Gazi Baba	16	59.3	11	40.7	Lozovo	6	66.7	3	33.3	Ceshinovo Obleshevo	9	81.8	2	18.2
Gevgelija	12	63.2	7	36.8	Mavrovo and Rostushe	7	63.6	4	36.4	Chucher Sandevo	9	81.8	2	18.2
Gostivar	19	61.3	12	38.7	Makedonska Kamenica	7	63.6	4	36.4	Shtip	13	56.5	10	43.5
Gradsko	7	77.8	2	22.2	Makedonski Brod	7	63.6	4	36.4	Shuto Orizari	11	64.7	6	35.3
Debar	11	73.3	4	26.7	Mogila	6	54.5	5	45.5	Aerodrom	16	59.3	11	40.7
Debarca	9	81.8	2	18.2	Negotino	10	66.7	5	33.3	Veles	14	60.9	9	39.1
Delchevo	8	53.3	7	46.7	Novaci	7	77.8	2	22.2	Gjorche Petrov	12	52.2	11	47.8
Demir Kapija	6	66.7	3	33.3	Ohrid	15	65.2	8	34.8	Karposh	14	60.9	9	39.1
Demir Hisar	6	54.5	5	45.5	Pehchevo	6	54.5	5	45.5	Novo Selo	9	60	6	40
Dojran	5	55.6	4	44.4	Plasnica	8	88.9	1	11.1	Petrovec	8	72.7	3	27.3
Dolneni	12	80	3	20	Prilep	16	59.3	11	40.7	Saraj	11	57.9	8	42.1
Zhelino	13	68.4	6	31.6	Probishtip	9	60	6	40	Centar	15	65.2	8	34.8
Zelenikovo	6	66.7	3	33.3	Radovish	11	57.9	8	42.1	City of Skopje	27	60	18	40
Zrnovci	5	55.6	4	44.4	Rankovce	6	66.7	3	33.3					
Ilinden	10	66.7	5	33.3										

Source: State Election Commission



CRIME AND JUSTICE

Women are significantly less likely to be involved in criminal activity and the criminal justice system than men. The general picture is consistent for juveniles under the age of 18.

In 2023, women represented 12% 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. Girls are represented in considerably lower proportions in 2023, with 6% of them being perpetrators of crimes, 5% being accused, and 5% being convicted of crimes.

Among the total of 6,528 adult persons convicted 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., 9% of women against 91% of men were convicted of committing this crime in 2023. Only 3% of the total number of persons convicted of aggravated theft are women, compared to 97% men.

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.

DEFINITIONS

Adult perpetrator of crime is a person who has committed crime and who at the time of committing the crime had reached 18 years of age, and has committed the crime as: executor, accomplice, initiator or assistant.

Accused person is an adult person against whom an indictment, motion for indictment or private lawsuit has been filed in court, and against whom the criminal procedure has been concluded with a final court decision.

Convicted person is an adult person who has been declared guilty and against whom criminal sanctions have been imposed.

Child perpetrator of crime is a perpetrator of a crime who at the time of the execution of the crime had reached the age of 14, but not yet the age of 18, and has performed the crime as: executor, accomplice, initiator or assistant.

Accused child perpetrator of a crime is a child perpetrator of a crime against whom the proceeding before the Council has been stopped or no legal sanctions have been pronounced, as well as a criminally insane child against whom a decision for security measures has been pronounced.

Convicted child perpetrator of crime is a child perpetrator of crime against whom a legal sanction has been pronounced - child imprisonment or educational measures by a Court decision.

A child who at the time of committing the crime has reached 14 years of age but has not reached 16 years of age, who cannot be punished, but is imposed educational measures, is considered **a child in conflict with the law from 14 to 16 years of age**. A child who at the time of committing the crime has reached 16 years of age but has not reached 18 years of age, who can be sentenced to child imprisonment is considered **a child in conflict with the law over 16 years of age**.

TABLE 1.

Reported, accused and convicted minors

	Total	Boys	Girls
	2021		
Reported	589	531	58
Accused	553	509	44
Convicted	382	352	30
	2022		
Reported	473	428	45
Accused	339	310	29
Convicted	262	240	22
	2023		
Reported	433	408	25
Accused	374	354	20
Convicted	307	292	15

TABLE 2.

Reported, accused and convicted adult perpetrators

	Total	Men	Women
	2021		
Reported	12 233	10 848	1 385
Accused	8 580	7 793	787
Convicted	7 634	6 970	664
	2022		
Reported	12 429	11 114	1 315
Accused	8 550	7 698	852
Convicted	7 769	7 011	758
	2023		
Reported	11 574	10 214	1 360
Accused	7 199	6 537	662
Convicted	6 528	5 960	568

TABLE 3.
Convicted adults by type of crime and sex

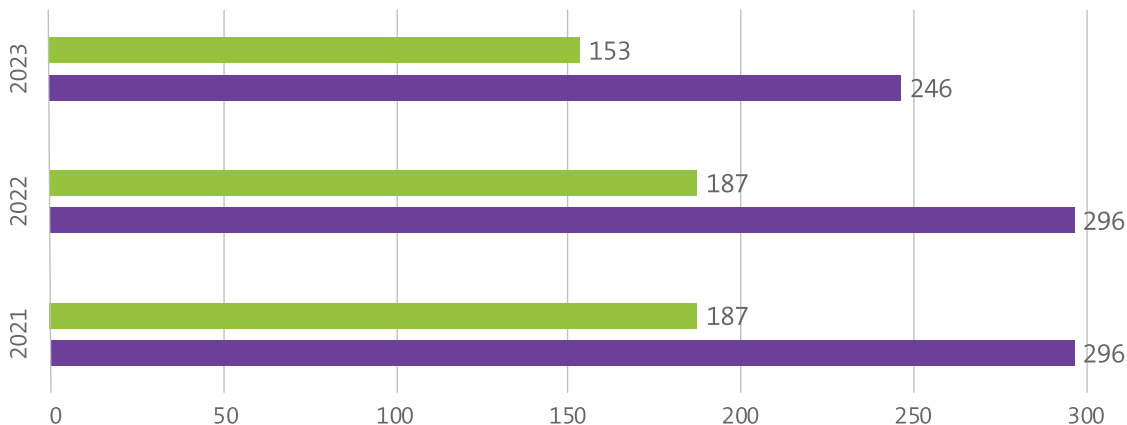
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	2021			2022			2023		
Total	7 634	6 970	664	7 769	7 011	758	6 528	5 960	568
Homicide	17	16	1	22	21	1	28	27	1
Bodily injury	306	276	30	354	322	32	311	277	34
Serious bodily injury	93	88	5	103	100	3	87	85	2
Theft	372	349	23	478	440	38	432	402	30
Aggravated theft	655	630	25	826	787	39	819	793	26
Fraud	125	108	17	128	105	23	85	77	8
Abuse of official position and authority	38	28	10	68	52	16	77	62	15
Endangering safety in public traffic	1 045	969	76	1 162	1 074	88	1 244	1 130	114
Other criminal acts	4 983	4 506	477	4 628	4 110	518	3 445	3 107	338

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

	Total	Men	Women
	2021		
Midyear population 30/06	1 837 114	911 015	926 099
Homicides	8	7	1
Homicide death rate	0.4	0.8	0.1
	2022		
Midyear population 30/06	1 831 712	908 165	923 547
Homicides	6	5	1
Homicide death rate	0.3	0.6	0.1
	2023		
Midyear population 30/06	1 827 816	905 801	922 015
Homicides	20	16	4
Homicide death rate	1.1	1.8	0.4

GRAPH 1.

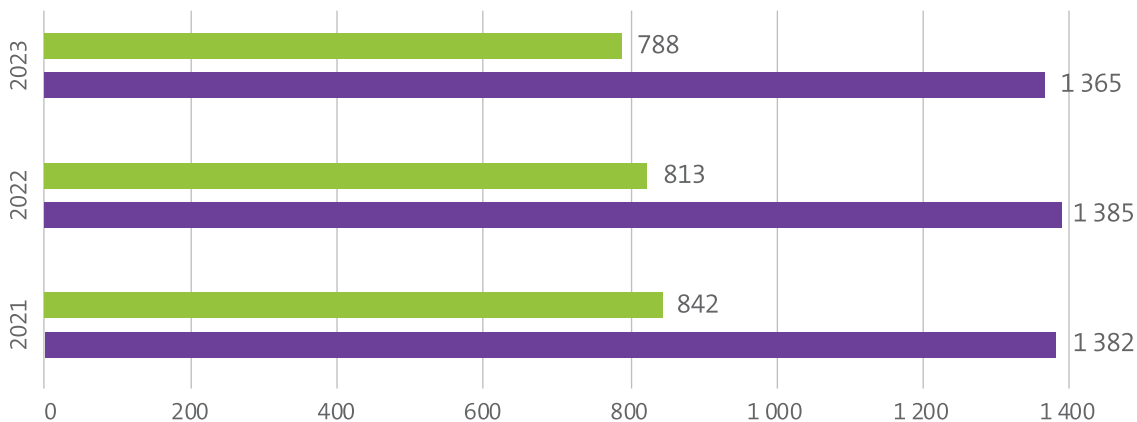
Structure of judges, by sex



Source: Annual report on the operation of the Judicial Council

GRAPH 2.

Structure of employees in the judicial service, by sex



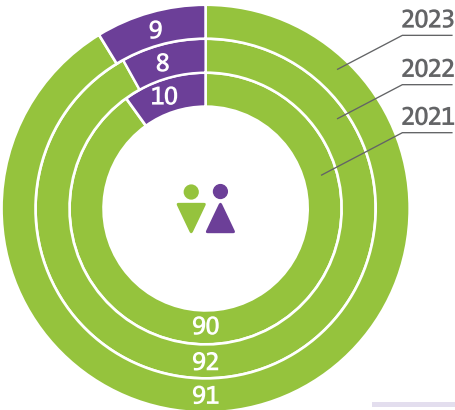
Source: Report on the implementation of the court budget

Domestic violence¹

TABLE 5.
Total number of registered crimes related to domestic violence,
according to articles of the Criminal Code

	2021	2022	2023
Homicide in the course of domestic violence	5	7	5
Homicide attempt in the course of domestic violence	4	2	1
Bodily injury	656	675	635
Serious bodily injury	22	26	30
Coercion	7	15	4
Endangerment of safety	357	389	405
Unlawful deprivation of liberty	5	3	2
Sexual intercourse through abuse of position	-	-	
Mediation in prostitution	-	-	
Total crimes	1 056	1 117	1 082

GRAPH 3.
Number of perpetrators of crimes related
to domestic violence, by sex, %



¹ 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	2021	2022	2023
Husband	443	474	414
Husband	27	25	22
Son	177	171	195
Daughter	11	10	5
Mother	18	19	20
Father	84	60	57
Ex-husband	60	74	72
Ex-wife	3	7	8
Man in extramarital union	87	119	111
Woman in extramarital union	5	3	9
Other man	137	163	152
Other woman	45	29	32

TABLE 7.

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

Relationship/kinship	2021	2022	2023
Husband	27	25	22
Husband	443	474	414
Son	62	58	50
Daughter	59	44	42
Mother	109	100	107
Father	99	86	95
Ex-husband	60	74	8
Ex-wife	3	7	72
Man in extramarital union	5	3	9
Woman in extramarital union	87	119	111
Other man and women	201	201	193

GRAPH 4.

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

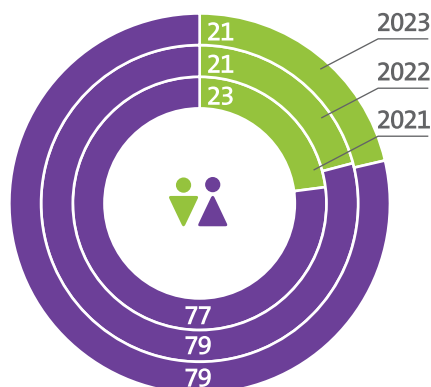
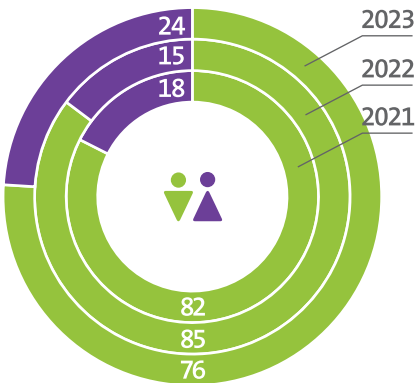


TABLE 8.

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

	2021	2022	2023
Harassment of another person in a dwelling	113	72	62
Physical assault	119	128	88
Participating in a fight	53	65	47
Arguing and shouting in a public place	67	64	79
Drunkenness in a public place	11	18	12
Other offences	16	19	33
Total offences - the Ministry of Interior	379	366	321

GRAPH 5.
Perpetrators of registered offenses
related to domestic violence, by sex, %



GRAPH 6.
Victims of registered offenses related
to domestic violence, by sex, %

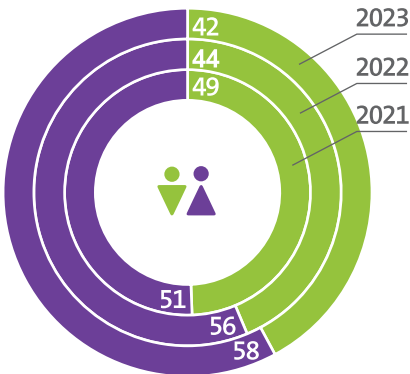


TABLE 9.
Number of victims of offenses related to domestic
violence, by relationship/kinship

Relationship/kinship	2021	2022	2023
The victim is wife of the perpetrator	67	51	58
The victim is husband of the perpetrator	16	8	18
The victim is a child of the perpetrator	33	29	29
The victims is a parent of the perpetrator	75	58	56
The victim is an ex-spouse of the perpetrator	9	24	13
The victim is in extramarital union with the perpetrator	6	7	8
Victims - other (men and women)	219	233	212



TABLE 10.

Number of complaints related to domestic violence

	2021	2022	2023
Total number of complaints related to domestic violence	3 761	4 421	5 300
Registered perpetrators	3 771	4 495	5 405
Reported victims	3 805	4 494	5 411

TABLE 11.

Number of complaints related to domestic violence, by type of reported violence

Type of violence	2021	2022	2023
Physical abuse	470	394	427
Psychological abuse	3 200	3912	4 784
Economic violence	91	115	89
Total	3 761	4 421	5 300

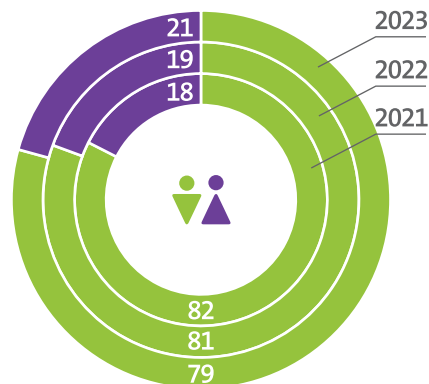
TABLE 12.

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

Relationship/kinship	2021	2022	2023
Wife of the perpetrator	1165	1333	1578
Husband of the perpetrator	216	215	361
Child of the perpetrator	372	385	448
Parent of the perpetrator	807	927	1012
Ex-spouse of the perpetrator	342	489	514
Extramarital union with the perpetrator	135	209	241
Other (men and women)	771	936	1257

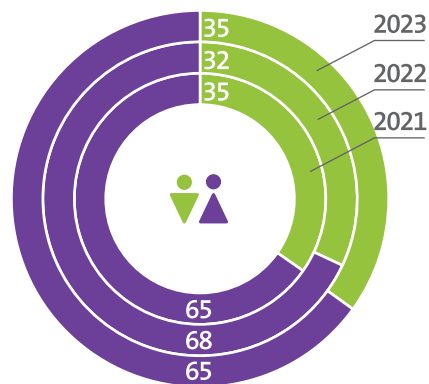
GRAPH 7.

Number of perpetrators in complaints related to domestic violence, by sex, %



GRAPH 8.

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





State Statistical Office
Dame Gruev 4, Skopje
www.stat.gov.mk

