Regardless of age or gender, each person, with their interests, abilities and experiences – is unique. By creating and implementing a national aging policy, we provide an opportunity for people of all generations to be active, to contribute to the development of our society, but also to feel satisfied, fulfilled and accepted.
Demographic future of Serbia
Demographic aging is the population one of the characteristics of modern society.

The Republic of Serbia is one of the countries in which the demographic aging of the population is very pronounced as a result of several decades long negative balance between fertility and mortality rates, as well as migration trends. 41.5% of older people from the village state that they do not have access to cultural facilities at all, compared to 16% of older people from the city.

Serenkov and by developing supplementary pension savings.

According to the data of the Republic Institute for Social Protection from 2019, the number of adult beneficiaries of social welfare care has increased by 34.1% in the last ten years. This indicates a need to create a comprehensive long-term care policy and develop closer cooperation between social and health care systems, encouraging the provision of integrated healthcare systems, while adapting existing and creating new ones.

A specific challenge is the insufficient coverage of support services, lack of services at the local level (live-in-housewives, palliative and institutional care, integrated social and health services), support to informal caregivers, without access to available services within these systems, while adapting existing and creating new ones.

VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND NEGLECT of older persons is a specific phenomenon, caused by different factors, including, among others, the aging of the population characterized as a less valuable social group. The total number of reports of violence has been increasing in recent years, with women being the most vulnerable. A specific form of abuse is economic abuse, to which as many as 13.5% of older people are exposed. Two-fifths of respondents agree with the opinion that discrimination against older persons is present in society.

An important role in reducing discrimination and encouraging intergenerational cooperation and understanding is played by older persons with the opportunity to exercise their rights and to be protected from violence, abuse and neglect.

By protecting older people from discrimination and violence, while fully respecting all specific and heterogeneity of this age group (income, older persons in residential institutions, people with disabilities, etc.), we protect the rights of everyone.

According to the data of “Statista”, the Global Research Platform, from 2019, according to the data of “Statista”, the Global Research Platform, from 2019, Serbia ranks 8th in Europe and 11th in the world in terms of its share of the older population.

ACTIVE and healthy aging include a number of activities that improve the quality of life of older people. By promoting healthy habits in adult (adolescent, physical and mental activity), we make each individual healthy and happy.

Digital literacy enables greater involvement in social activities. In this regard, it is necessary to develop an action plan for digital education of older persons especially in rural areas, which is crucial for achieving the SDGs 2030 and promoting the inclusion of older persons in society.

Being informed, seeking for information and lifelong learning provide older persons with the opportunity to exercise their rights and to be protected from violence, abuse and neglect, as well as to develop new knowledge and skills, which further contributes to the improvement of intergenerational understanding and cooperation.

The life of each of us can become more beautiful with the right decisions. Through new opportunities, cooperation with older representatives of society, the equality platform offers unique opportunities for cooperation, equality design, and build the future of our society.

EQUALITY FOR ALL GENERATIONS

60% of respondents believe that it is possible to reduce inequality through the educational process.

56% of senior citizens have no knowledge of any agency, institution or individual representative or protecting their rights and position.

62% of respondents believe that older persons are exposed to neglect, while only 46% believe the opposite.

60% of older persons believe that health care is fully available to them, while the other half (51%) have health care partially accessible, with great difficulty or completely unavailable.

49% of older persons (91%) believe that health care is fully available to them, while the other half (51%) have health care partially accessible, with great difficulty or completely unavailable.

When mitigating the negative effects of social isolation, the importance of improving health services is strictly emphasized.

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54% of older people do not use the Internet, and out of 9% of those who use it, more than 90% do not use it correctly.

45% of older people from the village state that they do not have access to cultural facilities at all, compared to 16% of older people from the city.

Promotion of active and healthy aging

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