

Results of the 1991 and 2002 Census in Serbia

The Census conduction has a very long tradition in our region, which can be viewed from back in 1834 when on the territory of the former Serbia the first Census was conducted in the modern sense of the term.

In the period after the Second World War in Serbia eight censuses were conducted and each subsequent census exceeded with the complexity of its content the prior ones. In addition to the basic questions: "*How many of us are there?*", the census also provided the answer to the question: "*Who are we?*"; in the relations of age, gender, education, activities, occupation, household structure and other characteristics, as well as the answer to the question: "*Where and how do we live?*" in light of the information on the type of dwellings and home basic equipment installations. The answers to these questions provide the numerical frame of the population, which is the basis of the efficient planning, development of economic, social, population, agricultural and other policies, but also the administrative activities and scientific research.

With an *average population density* of 98 inhabitants in the Central Serbia and 95 inhabitants in Vojvodina, we can say that Serbia is a densely populated country in relation to the global average density (42 inhabitants per square kilometer).

In 2002 Serbia presented with 56% of the *urban population* poorly urbanized European area. Number of inhabitants in cities increased only by 1.8% in relation to the 1991. Observing our cities by the number of inhabitants, we note that in the inter-census period in terms of population, cities, whose size ranges from one thousand to ten thousand inhabitants grow fastest. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the absolute number of inhabitants of our single city with more than a million inhabitants - Belgrade.

The population of Serbia becomes *older and older*. The average age of the population of Serbia according to the census 2002 was 40.2 years, as Serbia ranks among countries in deep demographic old age, not only in Europe but also in the world.

Masculinity rate was reduced compared to the 1991 (from 958.7 to 946.5), which means that the share of female population in the total population is growing. The main feature of the age - *sex structure* of population in Serbia today is the numerical dominance of the young male population in young population and the predominance of women in middle-aged and older population.

In the last inter-census period the share of Serbs is slowly growing (from 80,0% in 1991 to 82.9% in 2002.) In addition to members of Serbian nationality participation of Roma and Valachian nationality also increased. At members of other ethnic communities negative growth rates were recorded. The oldest of all nationalities, according to the Census 2002, were Slovenes and Germans, with an average age of 54.9 and 52.1 year. Also, as demographically very old, we can mention the inhabitants of the Bulgarian, Valachian and Croatian nationality with an average age of 48 years. On the other hand, the youngest demographic nationality were the Roma people, with an average age of 27.5 years, and from the smaller ethnic groups, Goranci, with an average age of 32 years.

In relation to the 1991 share of *active working population* in total in 2002 decreased by 2.7% (for the male population by 3.5%, for women by 1.7%). Reduced general rates of activity of the male population were primarily caused by reduction of activity in the older generation, and reduction of the share of agricultural population (from 17.2 to 10.9).

The category *economically inactive population* consists of persons with personal income and dependent persons. Per 100 economically active persons in 2002 there were 120 economically inactive. Almost every fifth resident of Serbia had some form of personal income (pensions, income from assets, social welfare, etc.), while more than one-third of the total population belonged to the category of dependents.

According to the latest census results, *agricultural population* made only 10.9% of the total population. In relation to 1991 the absolute number of agricultural population was reduced by 37%.

Results of the Census 2002 show continued tendency of reduction of the total *illiterate population's* share, from 6.3% in 1991 to 3.4% in 2002. Furthermore, illiteracy is higher in female population (1.1% of illiterate men and 5.7% of illiterate women).

Even 41.1% of Serbian population older than 15 years, according to the census 2002, had the highest completed secondary school while only every ninth inhabitant had high or higher education. The *educational level* of women in our country is lower than in men - among those who completed secondary education or high and higher education men are more numerous for a fifth.

The number of households in the Republic has a tendency of growth, but only taking into account that in relation to the 1991 the number of urban households in 2002 grew faster than the number of households living in the so-called "other areas"; (increase index of 109.3 respectively 102.9). The main *demographic characteristic of households* in Serbia is fragmentation, which clearly indicates the fact that at the time of the last census the average household had three members (2.9 members in urban and 3.2 members in other areas).

When using the 1991 census data, it should be kept in mind that Census has not been completely carried out in communities of Bujanovac and Presevo within the Central Serbia, as well as on the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, due to boycott of Albanian population's majority to take part in the Census.

For the above mentioned regions estimates have been obtained, so that 1991 census results, being reported in this Yearbook, are in fact sum of data on Population Census and the estimated number of Albanian population's part, who refused to take part in the Census.

The 2002 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings was carried out on the Central Serbia and Vojvodina territory, with one-year delay in relation to the regular ten-year dynamics, while in the area of Kosovo and Metohia the Census will be performed when all necessary conditions shall be fulfilled.

Population estimates 2002-2009

The *average estimated population* of Serbia in 2009 amounts to 7320807.

The *rate of population growth* in relation to the previous year was negative and amounted to -4.0 per 1.000 inhabitants.

According to vital statistics, the *rate of natural increase* was -4.6 per 1.000 inhabitants (rate of live births 9.6 and the mortality rate 14.2).

Starting from 1999 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available certain data relative to AP Kosovo and Metohia and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).

Also, all relevant indicators on population, as well as population's estimates are calculated on the basis of data shown in that way.

In the period from 2002 until 2009 the *population decreased* by 179 thousand, the *average annual growth rate* was -3.5 per 1.000 inhabitants. In the same specified period, the *proportion of the population younger than 15 years and older than 65 years* in the total population ranged: the percentage of young people (0-14) fell from 16.1% in 2002 to 15.2% in 2009, while the population aged 65 and over increased from 16.6% (2002) to 17.1% (2009). Working contingent of population (15-64) slightly increased, from 67.3% (2002) to 67.7% (2009).

The average age of the Serbian population increased from 40.2 years (2002) to 41.2 (2009).

The *average life expectancy* of male and female population in Serbia has extended in the last seven years by 1.4 year (from 69.7 years to 71.1 years for males and from 75.0 to 76.4 years for women).

In the same period (2002-2009), the *rate of live births* decreased from 10.4 to 9.6 live births (per 1.000 inhabitants). The share of women in the fertile period in the total population decreased from 24.1% to 23.1% or 7 index points in the period 2002-2009.

Mortality rate rose from 13.7 to 14.2 deaths per 1.000 inhabitants. The leading causes of death are still circulatory diseases and neoplasm at men as well as at women.

Infant mortality was significantly reduced from 10.1 to 7.0 infant deaths per 1.000 live births.

Total fertility rate (number of live births per woman) is below the threshold of simple reproduction (in Vojvodina since 1970, and in Central Serbia since 1980), and for the last ten years it has decreased from 1.6 to 1.4 children per woman.

Depopulation tendencies of the population with negative growth and negative natural increase in Vojvodina were recorded at the beginning of the 1980s, and in central Serbia in the early 1990s.

The main feature of the projected movement of population in Serbia 2002-2032 is developing process of depopulation. Namely, according to each of the five variant projections, the population of Serbia in 2032 would be lower than in 2002, and Serbia would be a typical region of negative natural increase. Population would get older demographically, so that in thirty years, the proportion of persons older than 65 would increase from 17% to 22%. At the end of the projection period almost every fourth resident would be older than 65 years, and the rate of demographic dependency of older people during the projection period would increase from 25% to 33%.

Statistics of marriages in 2009 recorded a decrease in the number of concluded marriages by 3.7% compared to 2008, from 38,285 in 2008 to 36 853 marriages registered in 2009. The *average age while entering into marriage* is the same as in the previous year and amounts to 33 years for men and 29 years for women.

The *number of divorces* shows increase in 2009, from 8502 in 2008 to 8505 divorced marriages in 2009. The *average age at divorce* for men is 42 years and for women 38 years.

In the Republic of Serbia *number of marriage* is in a slight decline, as in 2009 five marriages were concluded per 1.000 inhabitants, which is less than the number of marriages in 2002 when six marriages were concluded per 1.000 inhabitants. The number of divorces per 1,000 inhabitants in 2009 is unchanged in relation to 2002 and is 1 divorced marriage per 1000 inhabitants.

РЕПУБЛИЧКИ ЗАВОД ЗА СТАТИСТИКУ СРБИЈЕ

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

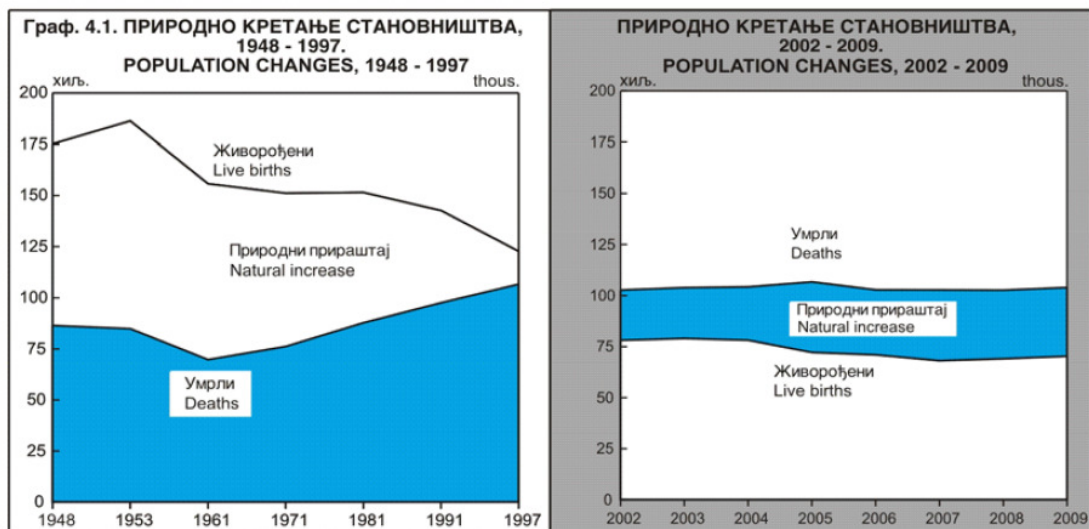
4.1. ПРИРОДНО КРЕТАЊЕ СТАНОВНИШТВА

POPULATION'S CHANGES

| | Становништво средином године ¹⁾ , Mid-year population ¹⁾ | Живо- рођени Live births | Умрли Deaths | | Природни прираштај Natural increase | Закључени бракови Marriages | Разведени бракови Divorces | Живо- рођени Live births | Умрли Deaths | Природни прираштај Natural increase | Закључени бракови Marriages | Умрла одојчад на 1000 живо- рођених Infant mortal- ity per 1000 live births |
|------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | укупно Total | одојчад Infants | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 7500031 | 78101 | 102785 | 790 | -24684 | 41947 | 9982 | 10,4 | 13,7 | -3,3 | 5,6 | 10,1 |
| 2003 | 7480591 | 79025 | 103946 | 711 | -24921 | 41914 | 7938 | 10,6 | 13,9 | -3,3 | 5,6 | 9,0 |
| 2004 | 7463157 | 78186 | 104320 | 633 | -26134 | 42030 | 8845 | 10,5 | 14,0 | -3,5 | 5,6 | 8,1 |
| 2005 | 7440769 | 72180 | 106771 | 579 | -34591 | 38846 | 7661 | 9,7 | 14,3 | -4,6 | 5,2 | 8,0 |
| 2006 | 7411569 | 70997 | 102884 | 525 | -31887 | 39756 | 8204 | 9,6 | 13,9 | -4,3 | 5,4 | 7,4 |
| 2007 | 7381579 | 68102 | 102805 | 484 | -34703 | 41083 | 8622 | 9,2 | 13,9 | -4,7 | 5,6 | 7,1 |
| 2008 | 7350222 | 69083 | 102711 | 460 | -33628 | 38285 | 8502 | 9,4 | 14,0 | -4,6 | 5,2 | 6,7 |
| 2009 | 7320807 | 70299 | 104000 | 492 | -33701 | 36853 | 8472 | 9,6 | 14,2 | -4,6 | 5,0 | 7,0 |

¹⁾ Број становника у периоду 2002-2009. израчунат је на основу података: пописа становништва, природног прираштаја и унутрњих миграција.

¹⁾ Total population for the period 2002-2009 is calculated on the basis of population census, natural increase and internal migration data.



4.2. ПРОСЕЧНА СТАРОСТ СТАНОВНИШТВА, ИНДЕКС СТАРЕЊА И ОЧЕКИВАНА ДУЖИНА ЖИВОТА ЖИВОРОЂЕНИХ

MEAN AGE OF POPULATION, AGEING INDEX AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

| | Просечна старост становништва <i>Mean age of population</i> | | | Индекс старења становништва ¹⁾ , % <i>Ageing index of population¹⁾, %</i> | | | Очекивана дужина живота ²⁾ <i>Life expectancy²⁾</i> | |
|------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | укупно <i>Total</i> | мушко <i>Male</i> | женско <i>Female</i> | укупно <i>Total</i> | мушко <i>Male</i> | женско <i>Female</i> | мушке деце <i>Children, male</i> | женске деце <i>Children, female</i> |
| 2002 | 40,2 | 39,0 | 41,5 | 99,1 | 84,2 | 114,8 | 69,7 | 75,0 |
| 2003 | 40,3 | 39,0 | 41,5 | 99,5 | 84,4 | 115,3 | 69,9 | 75,1 |
| 2004 | 40,4 | 39,1 | 41,7 | 100,4 | 84,9 | 116,6 | 69,9 | 75,4 |
| 2005 | 40,6 | 39,3 | 41,8 | 100,6 | 84,9 | 117,2 | 70,0 | 75,4 |
| 2006 | 40,7 | 39,4 | 42,0 | 101,2 | 85,2 | 117,9 | 70,6 | 75,9 |
| 2007 | 40,9 | 39,6 | 42,2 | 103,2 | 86,9 | 120,3 | 70,7 | 76,2 |
| 2008 | 41,1 | 39,7 | 42,4 | 105,9 | 89,3 | 123,4 | 71,1 | 76,3 |
| 2009 | 41,2 | 39,9 | 42,5 | 108,6 | 91,7 | 126,4 | 71,1 | 76,4 |

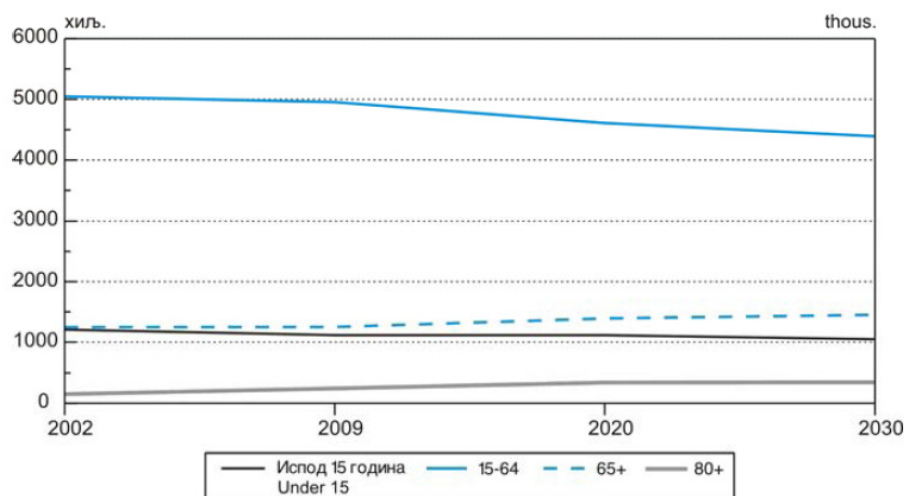
¹⁾ Однос старог (60 и више година) и младог (0-19 година) становништва.

²⁾ Вероватна старост коју ће доживети живорођено дете рођено у наведеној години.

¹⁾ Ratio of aged (60 years and over) and young (0-19 years) population.

²⁾ The probable age of a child born in the stated year.

PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION OF SERBIA BY AGE GROUPS



СТАТИСТИЧКИ ГОДИШЊАК СРБИЈЕ 2010

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4.3. ПРОЦЕНЕ СТАНОВНИШТВА (ПРОСЕК), 2002–2009, ПРОЈЕКЦИЈЕ СТАНОВНИШТВА 2020. И 2030. (СРЕДЊА ВАРИЈАНТА) И СТОПЕ ДЕМОГРАФСKE ЗАВИСНОСТИ

POPULATION ESTIMATES (AVERAGE) 2002–2009 POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2020, 2030 (MEDIUM VARIANT) AND RATES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEPENDENCE

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2020 | 2030 | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--|
| Укупно | 7500031 | 7480591 | 7463157 | 7440769 | 7411569 | 7381579 | 7350222 | 7320807 | 71117038 | 6888888 | Total |
| Мушкарци | 3647190 | 3637789 | 3629194 | 3618040 | 3603698 | 3588957 | 3573814 | 3560048 | 3476718 | 3379590 | Male |
| Жене | 3852841 | 3842802 | 3833963 | 3822729 | 3807871 | 3792622 | 3776408 | 3760759 | 3640320 | 3509298 | Female |
| Апсолутни подаци | | | | | | | | | | | Absolute figures |
| Испод 15 год. | 1205495 | 1193975 | 1183896 | 1173229 | 1158295 | 1142758 | 1127902 | 1115005 | 1116348 | 1046513 | Under 15 |
| 15 - 64 | 5047130 | 5026656 | 5010850 | 4994139 | 4978407 | 4967517 | 4959456 | 4954984 | 4608210 | 4392022 | 15 - 64 |
| 65 и више год | 1247406 | 1259960 | 1268411 | 1273401 | 1274867 | 1271304 | 1262864 | 1250818 | 1392478 | 1450349 | 65 and over |
| 80 и више год. | 148605 | 161606 | 175640 | 188707 | 202108 | 216843 | 230960 | 244579 | 340539 | 344796 | 80 and over |
| Структуре (%) | | | | | | | | | | | Structures % |
| Испод 15 год. | 16,1 | 16,0 | 15,9 | 15,8 | 15,6 | 15,5 | 15,3 | 15,2 | 15,7 | 15,2 | Under 15 |
| 15 - 64 | 67,3 | 67,2 | 67,1 | 67,1 | 67,2 | 67,3 | 67,5 | 67,7 | 64,7 | 63,8 | 15 - 64 |
| 65 и више год | 16,6 | 16,8 | 17,0 | 17,1 | 17,2 | 17,2 | 17,2 | 17,1 | 19,6 | 21,1 | 65 and over |
| 80 и више год. | 2,0 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,9 | 3,1 | 3,3 | 4,8 | 5,0 | 80 and over |
| Стопе зависности | | | | | | | | | | | Dependency ratios |
| Стопа укупне зависности ¹⁾ | 48,6 | 48,8 | 48,9 | 49,0 | 48,9 | 48,6 | 48,2 | 47,7 | 54,4 | 56,8 | Total dependency ratio ¹⁾ |
| Стопа зависности млађег становништва ²⁾ | 23,9 | 23,8 | 23,6 | 23,5 | 23,3 | 23,0 | 22,7 | 22,5 | 24,2 | 23,8 | Young dependency ratio ²⁾ |
| Стопа зависности старијег становништва ³⁾ | 24,7 | 25,1 | 25,3 | 25,5 | 25,6 | 25,6 | 25,5 | 25,2 | 30,2 | 33,0 | Old-age dependency ratio ³⁾ |

¹⁾ Стопа укупне зависности (индекс функционалног становништва) представља удео становништва старог 0-14 и 65 и више година у становништву радног узраста (15-64 године).

²⁾ Стопа зависности млађег становништва представља удео саванништва млађег од 15 година у становништву радног узраста (15-64 године).

³⁾ Стопа зависности старијег становништва представља удео становништва старијег од 65 година у становништву радног узраста (15-64 године).

¹⁾ The rate of total dependence (index of the functional population) is the proportion of the population aged 0-14 and 65 and older in the population of working age (15-64 years).

²⁾ Dependence rate of the younger population presents a share of population younger than 15 years in the population of working age (15-64 years).

³⁾ Dependence rate of the older population presents a share of population older than 65 years in the population of working age (15-64 years).

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Serbia 2010*, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, 2010. (pp. 59-68)